







REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,  
State of Connecticut,  
TO THE  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

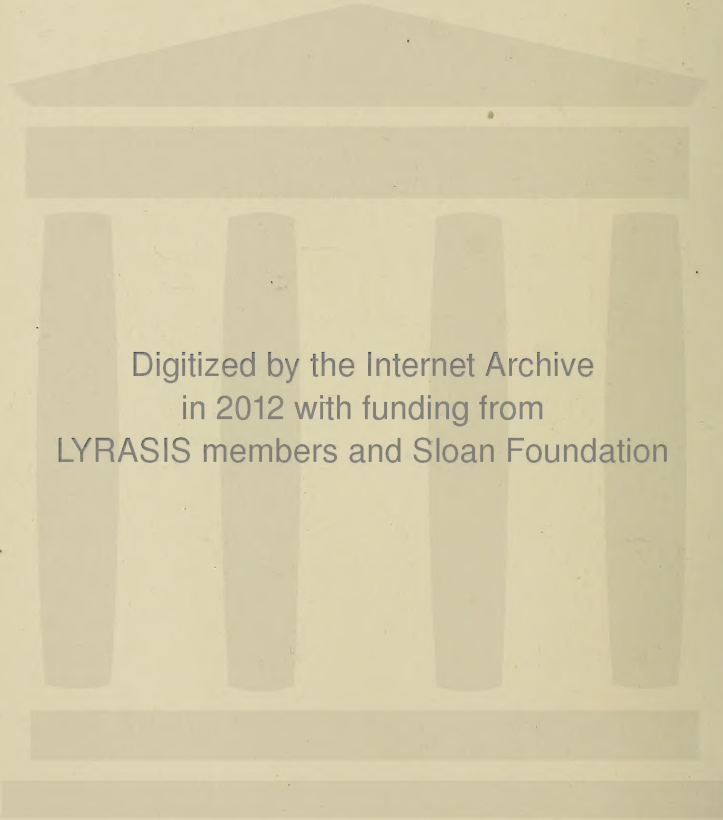
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# State of Connecticut.

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## REPORT.

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HARTFORD, November 30, 1894.

*To His Excellency, LUZON B. MORRIS,*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR :— In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to present herewith my second and final annual report concerning the condition of the Connecticut National Guard at this date, including a complete roster of the commissioned officers of the same, together with mention of the Governor's Guards and other matters concerning our State military establishment deemed worthy of notice in this connection.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD LAW.

The law passed by the General Assembly of 1893, approved by you June 2d of that year, has in the main worked well and given a good degree of satisfaction. Some changes in it, however, would be desirable, and I trust the Military Committee of the next General Assembly will invite persons interested in the military affairs of our State to appear before it and suggest such modifications or amendments as experience or observation have shown to be desirable. Some were mentioned in my last annual report, and others doubtless would be brought to the Committee's attention if the opportunity were given as above mentioned. In my opinion, the changes needed, though many in number, are not radical in character.

The law relating to Governor's Guards has been in existence many years, and is brief, vague, and indefinite. As regards the number and location of organizations composing the Guard, the maximum number allowed each organization, the term of enlistment, the number and rank of the officers, and many other fundamental points, the law is silent. Such things should not be left to the charters of these organizations, or to orders issued in different years and under different circumstances and administrations, to define, but should be

plainly stated in the law. An entire revision of the present law is greatly needed and strongly recommended.

Since my last report, the Militia laws, Articles of War, regulations, bill of dress and forms of orders and correspondence, duly indexed, have been issued in one volume complete, with folding flap. It is four by five inches in size, convenient for hand or pocket, of plain print, black type on white paper, and has but 295 pages as against 479 in the former regulations.

#### ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.

The plan of organization of our State National Guard remains the same as last year. Under the new law it is being thoroughly tested, and thus far is proving of practical value, though sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine to what extent it is superior to the old plan.

Many individual changes have taken place in the Guard during the past year, but as usual the total membership has varied but little.

On November 30, 1893, the strength of the Brigade was 2,759. The gain since has been 1,100, the loss 1,005. The present strength is, therefore, 2,854. The percentage of membership to maximum strength allowed by orders is 92.87 per cent., the variation from last year being but 1.75 per cent.

#### GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

There has been no material change in the status of these organizations during the past year.

The First and Second Companies of Foot continue to have the maximum number allowed by orders, and are both in thoroughly good condition.

The First and Second Companies of Horse are nearly of the same strength numerically, and in as efficient condition as could be expected under the present law and with the limited duty they are called upon to perform.

The Adjutant-General has opportunity for little official knowledge of Governor's Guard organizations. The law simply prescribes that the commander of each organization shall annually, in March, transmit to him a muster roll of his command.

In my last annual report I assumed that the First Company were allowed a maximum membership of 144, the same as the Second Company. Its commandant, however, recently informed me that



there has been no change in the number originally allowed in its charter, which was but 72, and that they had, therefore, a maximum membership, instead of only a fifty per cent. one, as I then stated, for both companies. My statement, therefore, was true of the Second only. I find, however, as a matter of fact, that the First Company has in different years had a greater membership than 72, and has paraded and drawn pay for more than that number. For instance, in 1877 it paraded and drew pay for 85 men, and in 1881 it reported a membership of 98 officers and men.

The law provides for the Adjutant-General's department no report from these organizations that will give the above and other fundamental facts, with the single exception already mentioned, of knowing once a year their active membership.

I cannot but think that the best interests of the State and of the organizations themselves would be better subserved if they were brought into closer relationship with the State National Guard.

The law should be so amended as to bring them directly under the government of the regularly constituted military departments of the State, and the companies of Horse Guards should be organized, uniformed, equipped, and maneuvered as troops of cavalry, both being allowed the same maximum membership, and annually encamping at the same time, and acting in concert with the Brigade of Connecticut National Guard. They would then have more duty to perform, their sphere of usefulness would be enlarged, and a gain in interest and efficiency would, I am sure, be the result. In this way, too, the records of these historic organizations would be in one place, accessible at all times, and their history kept in a continuous and systematic way at the regular military headquarters of the State.

The names and record of service of their officers would also appear annually in Adjutant-General's reports in connection with those of the rest of the military establishment of the State.

All the Governor's Guard organizations made their Spring and Autumn Field Day Parades in accordance with law and orders. As much benefit was derived from them as the very limited time permitted. The reports of their commanders are printed in the appendix.

#### THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The First Division, which was in process of organization at the time of my last report, is now in good shape as regards uniforms, arms, and equipments, and is well officered. The men's outfit includes

a full dress uniform of blue and two working suits of white,—all being of United States Naval regulation with exception of State designation instead of United States,—a watch cap, leggings, overcoat, mattress, clasp knife, lanyard and Lee Magazine rifle for each, and for the Division a suitable number of navy revolvers and two Hotchkiss Rapid Fire one-pounder guns, with field carriages complete. They had their first Field Day parade in uniform for drill and maneuver in June. They made a favorable impression and performed a good day's work.

In this organization both officers and men, to begin with, labored under the disadvantage of having had no experience whatever in that branch of the service. Naval life and drill were entirely new to them. They, however, studied and practiced faithfully with the means they had at hand, and being intelligent men soon mastered the rudimentary parts.

Some of them went with the New York Naval Militia on a few days' cruise last summer before going on the cruise of their own Division. The Division also secured an experienced man or two to assist in "the setting up and starting out" process in seaman's duties and naval drill. As a result of such earnest efforts, they began to have an idea of what would be required of them during their own cruise, which was taken on the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, Captain John R. Bartlett commanding, from August 13th to 18th last inclusive. During the six days the Division performed a daily routine of drill besides taking the place of the first and third divisions of the ship's regular crew in the care and cleaning of ship and battery.

The report of the ship's officers gives the members of the Division credit for being intelligent, zealous, desirous of obtaining information regarding, and of giving satisfaction in, the performance of their duties. The report also states that they are handicapped by want of naval training and instructors of experience in naval affairs, also that they have little idea of joining the Navy in case of war, but expect to qualify and act mainly as coast and harbor defenders.

Regarding the latter idea, I do not see why, in case of emergency, the naval militia would be less liable to enlist in the navy than the land militia would be to enlist in the army. However, the object of the organization as stated in the Act authorizing its formation, is for "coast protection as a naval reserve."

As a tour of practical instruction, the cruise appears to have been a decided success. Much benefit was derived from it, and a good step forward taken in nautical knowledge. The cruise being taken



while our land forces were in camp gave opportunity for Captain Bartlett to bring his ship to Niantic harbor and make an official call on your Excellency in camp, also for yourself, staff, and party to accept his cordial invitation to visit his vessel and see our naval militia performing duty afloat. The visit was made on Thursday of camp week (August 16th), as you remember, and proved most interesting and enjoyable. Our kindest acknowledgments are certainly due Captain Bartlett and other officers and men of the *Atlanta* for the many courtesies shown to us on that occasion, as well as to our men during the entire cruise.

The Division took its own stores and cook, detailing four of its men to act as messmen. A good variety of well cooked food was thus obtained, which conduced to the health of the men, which was generally good during the trip.

The detailed reports of the cruise by Captain Bartlett's officers and by Lieutenant E. V. Reynolds, Commander of our Naval Division, are printed in full in the appendix.

Under an Act of Congress, passed at its recent session, the Secretary of the Navy, upon the application of the Governor of a State having a naval militia, was authorized to loan a vessel of the navy, to be selected from vessels that are not suitable or required for general service, together with such of her apparel, charts, books, and instruments of navigation as he may deem proper, to such State for the use only of its regularly organized naval militia for purposes of drill and instruction.

By authority of your Excellency an application was promptly made in August last for a war vessel for our naval militia, and the U. S. S. *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship during the rebellion, was mentioned as being preferred, as it would be peculiarly gratifying to the people of Connecticut if the vessel bearing the name of our State Capital, and having so brilliant a history, could be kept within our borders.

I regret to record that the application did not meet with success, the U. S. Naval authorities saying that the *Hartford* was laid up at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., for repairs, and that the navy had no vessels at present available to loan States under the provisions of the Act mentioned.

#### EXPERIMENTAL SIGNALING.

Interstate and government signal trials, in which volunteers from the First and Third Sections of our Brigade Signal Corps partici-

pated, were held in July of this year, to see if the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia could coöperate in transmitting messages from a fleet in Block Island Sound to the mainland.

Six organizations took part, none having ever before been in communication with the others. Five stations were established, viz.: Griswold House, Mumford's Point, Fort Trumbull, North Dumpling, and Fisher's Island. Seventeen messages of a belligerent character such as might be used in case of a naval battle were quickly and correctly transmitted between the fleet and the mainland through these stations. One of the tests was a message of twenty-five words, which was transmitted by the Signal Corps from the fleet to the shore, telegraphed to the chief Signal officer of the Army at Washington, and a reply received and signaled back to the fleet in fifty-five minutes.

#### ORGANIZATIONS CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The organizations composing the entire military force of the State, with their designations and number of officers and men in each, are as follows:

Conn. National Guard.	Organizations.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
	Staff of the Commander-in-Chief,	12	...	12
Brigade Headquarters,	Brigade Commander and Staff,	11	5	16
First Regiment Infantry,	Field, Staff, N. C. S., & Band,	12	34	46
	10 Companies, 2 battalions, .	29	615	644
	1 Hospital Corps, .	..	5	5
Second Regiment Infantry,	Field, Staff, N. C. S., & Band,	13	34	47
	10 Companies, 2 battalions, .	30	635	665
	1 Hospital Corps, .	..	4	4
Third Regiment Infantry,	Field, Staff, N. C. S., & Band,	13	31	44
	8 Companies, 2 battalions, .	22	432	454
	1 Hospital Corps, .	..	5	5
Fourth Regiment Infantry,	Field, Staff, N. C. S., & Band,	13	31	44
	8 Companies, 2 battalions, .	23	470	493
	1 Hospital Corps, .	..	5	5
Infantry, . . . . .	2 Separate Companies, .	6	124	130
Brigade Signal Corps, .	4 Sections, . . . . .	4	36	40
Battery "A," Lt. Artillery,	2 Platoons, . . . . .	5	79	84
Machine-Gun Battery, .	4 Sections, . . . . .	5	34	39
Naval Militia, . . . .	First Division, . . . .	4	73	77
Brigade, . . . . .	. . . . .	202	2652	2854
Governor's Guard.				
First Foot, Hartford, .	1 Company, . . . . .	6	112	118
Second Foot, New Haven,	1 Company, . . . . .	6	112	118
First Horse, Hartford, .	1 Troop, . . . . .	5	67	72
Second Horse, N. Haven,	1 Troop, . . . . .	8	56	64
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	227	2999	3226



## SPRING PARADES, 1894.

By General Orders No. 6, A. G. O., dated April 20, 1894, the First Regiment was ordered to parade by Regiment, and all other organizations by Company of Infantry, by Section of Signal Corps and Battery, by Platoon of Artillery, and each Hospital Corps, one day for duty during the month of May. Officers were detailed as usual to attend the parades, and make written reports in full as to the appearance of the various organizations, number present, kinds of duty performed, length of time spent, and all other necessary facts.

The duty of the First Regiment consisted of drill in extended order, attack and defense by battalion, street column drill and parade, marching in review past the Governor, and ending with a Regimental Parade. All was well carried out, and the attendance very good, 97.2 per cent. of the total membership of the regiment being present, and 100 per cent. reported present of the Field, Staff, and Band, Hospital Corps, and Companies C, F, H, and K.

Colonel Burdett, his officers and men, deserve praise for their faithfulness in attendance and duty on this occasion.

The other organizations of the Brigade paraded separately, and with a very general good attendance. The following reported 100 per cent. present:

In the Second Regiment, — the Hospital Corps, and Companies A and B.

In the Third Regiment, — the Hospital Corps, and Companies C, D, and I.

In the Fourth Regiment, — the Hospital Corps and Company K.

In the Machine-Gun Battery, — the Third Section.

Most of the infantry organizations passed a portion of their day in rifle practice, qualifying members for the different classes in marksmanship, the balance of the time being spent in company drill, extended order, and guard duty. On account of stormy weather, neither of the Separate Companies were able to have rifle practice, but passed their entire time indoors practicing the drills and maneuvers already mentioned, with the addition, in the case of the Second Company, of dress parade and bayonet exercise. So far as my observation extends, this latter important exercise is not practiced by our infantry companies as much as it should be. I hope the example set in this respect by this company will be followed by the other companies generally during the next drill season.

The duty of the Hospital Corps of the different regiments consisted of the litter and other drills peculiar to their organization, and some rifle practice.

The First Section of the Brigade Signal Corps paraded with its regiment, and did some good signal work in connection with the battalion attack and defense maneuvers of the First Regiment.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Sections paraded separately, and did considerable rifle practice, besides some signaling, the latter being mostly by flag at short ranges. The commandant recommends that the corps, instead of parading by sections and on different days, be hereafter paraded as a body on one day, and ordered to do extended field work, such as establishing a line, say from Springfield to New Haven, or, better still, from Hartford to Stamford, which would be entirely within our own borders, each section to have a certain portion of the line. In this way the corps would have experience in long distance signaling, and through a number of stations. The suggestion strikes me favorably, and I trust will be carried out at its next ordered Field Day.

The Sections of the Machine-Gun Battery passed their Field Days in rifle and gun practice, mounted and dismounted drill, and sabre exercise.

Last April Battery A was called upon to lose by death its commander, Captain Arthur S. Fowler, a capable and faithful officer, one who ever took a deep interest in military affairs, and labored for the advancement and best interests of the National Guard. He had been connected with the Battery for twenty-three years, serving in nearly all positions from private to captain. His death was greatly regretted, not only by his immediate command, but by the entire National Guard, who recognized and appreciated his ability and sterling integrity.

His successor in command was Captain James T. Reynolds, who, at his own request, was placed upon the retired list. He, in turn, was succeeded by the present commandant, Captain Barlow S. Honce, who evidently has the full confidence of the men, and will, doubtless, keep the record of the Battery fully up to its old-time standard.

The Battery paraded for duty by platoon on different days, with full ranks, and did faithful work, though hampered because of having no range for artillery target practice. The commandant regrets this, and recommends that provision be made for it. His views seem

reasonable, and should be carried out if sufficient range in the vicinity of the Battery's location can be secured.

## SUMMARY OF SPRING PARADES, 1894.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per Cent. Present.
First Regiment, . . .	697	24	721	96.67
Second Regiment, . . .	658	25	683	96.34
Third Regiment, . . .	462	10	472	97.88
Fourth Regiment, . . .	495	29	524	94.47
First Separate Company, .	57	7	64	89.06
Second Separate Company,	50	18	68	73.53
Brigade Signal Corps, .	38	2	40	95.00
Battery A, Light Artillery,	73	4	77	94.81
Machine-Gun Battery, .	35	3	38	92.11
First Division Naval Militia,	58	9	67	86.57
	2,623	131	2,754	

Brigade, per cent. present, 95.24.

The First Regiment paraded as one organization, the balance of the Brigade by separate organizations, officers detailed not being included.

## DRILL SEASON, FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1893, TO JUNE 1, 1894.

This was ordered under date of October 25, 1893, by General Orders No. 23, directing the Brigade Commander to institute weekly drills throughout his command, and to specify the course of instruction and all details necessary to efficiently pursue the same. He was also to have Brigade Staff Officers and Regimental Field and Staff Officers detailed as usual to attend, and, if necessary, supervise drills, to the end that uniform and thorough instruction might be given, abuses corrected, and best methods observed, these officers to report to headquarters all matters of interest in connection therewith, including the fitness of officers and non-commissioned officers for their respective positions.

These instructions were duly carried out, and the drill season was, as a whole, faithfully observed, much headway toward an all-around efficiency being made throughout the various organizations of the Brigade. During this drill season, for the first time in several years, no U. S. Army officer has been with the Brigade. Captain



Bowen's detail was ended by the War Department in June, 1893, and Your Excellency approved the suggestion to ask for no other for the time being, but to go through one season at least without one. While the services of these officers are cordially rendered and helpful, and are appreciated, their stay with us is uncertain. They are liable to be called away on the shortest possible notice, and very likely at an inconvenient time, as was the case with Captain Bowen.

Under these circumstances, it seemed well to go without their presence for awhile, in order to demonstrate whether we could readily dispense with their assistance if called on or considered desirable to do so. In this light, the trial was very satisfactory. We found our officers self-reliant, able and energetic in the performance of their duties, and not dependent upon regular army aid.

It may, however, be desirable to have a good army officer with the Guard as a rule, for the promotion of good feeling and harmony of action between the National and State military service, and that each may be better informed as to the customs and methods of the other.

Acting in this view of the case, and in compliance with the request of a large number of officers of the brigade, your Excellency recently asked the Honorable Secretary of War for the detail of Captain John Milton Thompson, of the 24th U. S. Infantry, for duty in our State. It was promptly granted, and Captain Thompson as promptly reported on the 8th ult. from his distant post of service for many years on the western frontier of our country, and was assigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief for duty as Inspector of the military forces of Connecticut, by General Order No. 21, A. G. O., dated October 15, 1894.

The Captain comes under pleasant auspices, as he is an old friend and brother officer of Major Albee of our Brigade Staff, who formerly served in the 24th U. S. Infantry, and was largely instrumental in securing the detail of Captain Thompson to our State, and who has also been active in the warm welcome that has been extended to this veteran officer since his arrival. It is hoped that Captain Thompson's entire stay will be mutually agreeable to him and to the military forces of the State, and that the latter will profit by his suggestions, which will be based on a ripe experience.

The "Figure of Merit" for the brigade for the entire drill season was 89.19 per cent. The leading regiment was the Second, which showed 96.72 per cent. The leading company, as last year, was C,

First Regiment, with the remarkable record of 99.90 per cent. The percentages all show a gain over the previous year.

As expressed in my last report, I am still in favor of some change in the system of rating. It was my hope to get commanding officers together at the recent encampment and have a thorough discussion of the "Figure of Merit," and possibly other modes of rating, in the hope of evolving some plan which would ensure an infallibly just rating for all, which I feel sure the present one does not, but no convenient time seemed to present itself, so no meeting was held.

With the present system retained, I have thought it would be an improvement to establish an office or bureau of rating, the officers of which should attend all drills and personally make all data on which the ratings are based, such officers, of course, being thoroughly impartial and independent of all the organizations to be rated. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of all in the State service, in the hope that suggestions or plans to ascertain the true order of merit in all the different organizations of the C. N. G. may be submitted, and the very best adopted.

#### ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

By orders from these headquarters the entire brigade, except the Naval Division, encamped for eight days under command of Brigadier-General George Haven at the State Military Rendezvous at Niantic, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 18th of August last.

It was named Camp Bradley by the Brigade Commander in honor of the Adjutant-General.

The reasons which led to having but a six days' encampment last year did not exist to the same extent this year, and, as it was the expressed wish of the leading officers of the brigade to have the maximum length of time permitted by law, it was so ordered.

The different organizations were encamped from right to left in the following order: Second Regiment, Fourth Regiment, First Regiment, Third Regiment, Separate Companies, Machine-Gun Battery, Battery A. The Signal Corps was encamped on the south side of the grounds near the Brigade Dispensary. The quarters of the Commander-in-Chief and staff, and General Haven and staff were also on the south side.

The time for the brigade to report on the camp and ready for duty was set at not later than 11 o'clock A.M.

By arrangement of the Quartermaster-General's Department with



the railroad companies all were scheduled to arrive before that hour, and, as a matter of fact, with the exception of one regiment, all did arrive at the railroad station before that time.

Slight delays, at least, by the transportation companies seem unavoidable on these occasions. It is no small matter to put down nearly three thousand men from all parts of the State, armed, uniformed, equipped, and with baggage, at a given point, exactly on time; therefore it is a gratification to see by the Brigade Inspector's report that the latest comers were able to report on the grounds ready for duty at 11.39 A.M., the earliest having reported at 10.06 A.M.

All were promptly settled in their quarters and ready for the first routine duty scheduled, which was guard mounting, at 2.30 P.M.

There were but forty-seven loads of baggage taken to camp this year, as against fifty-six loads last year—a decided improvement, though there is room for still greater.

The camp was excellently laid out by the Brigade Signal Officer, and the tents were pitched under the direction of the Quartermaster-General's Department, as usual. The average number present each day was 2,729, being 94.65 per cent. of the registered strength of the brigade, — a very good showing, excelling last year's record by 1.5 per cent.

Of all the organizations, the Third Regiment showed the highest percentage present, viz.: 98.52, and the First Separate Company the lowest, viz.: 87.12.

On Sunday religious services were held at eight o'clock A.M. by those of Roman Catholic faith, in the big tent furnished by the State for the use of large religious or other gatherings. A military mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Broderick of Hartford.

At ten o'clock A.M. the chaplains of the different regiments held religious services at the headquarters of their respective regiments, and in the evening they held a united service at the Governor's pagoda, in front of his headquarters.

With the exception of morning mass, I regret to say the services were not well attended.

Officers and men should show a better realization of their religious duties, as well as appreciation of the faithful and earnest efforts of the chaplains, by a reasonably full attendance at these services.

All commanding officers of organizations should march their commands in a body to the respective places of worship, thus follow-

ing the good example set by those of Roman Catholic faith, who were the only ones to do so at this encampment.

More stringent measures must be taken with regard to the admission of the public to the camp grounds. On Sunday the camp was peaceful and orderly until excursionists began to pour in, coming from points as far distant, in some cases, as fifty or sixty miles.

These hordes of people took possession and seemed to have the free run of the grounds, in many instances behaving in a noisy and disorderly way, and creating by far the worst, if not the only scandal of the week.

If eight-day encampments are hereafter ordered, I trust visitors will not be allowed on Sunday, except under strict regulations, and on other days they should leave the camp before taps are sounded.

Guard duty was better performed than I have ever seen it before at a Connecticut National Guard encampment. The sentinel duty of the First and Third Regiments was especially good.

In company with other officers, I personally visited the guard lines at night, and while nearly all sentinels had a general idea of their duties, those of the regiments mentioned could, as a rule, repeat the General Orders for sentinels, word for word. All sentinels challenged better this year, and showed a better comprehension than heretofore of what is required on the guard line.

It would greatly assist the day duty of guards if strict orders were given them to prevent all persons from crossing their beats on the outer guard lines.

The regular guard entrances should be the only places for entering and leaving the grounds.

The Provost-Guard this year consisted of fifty officers and men under the direction of Major Fitzmaurice of the Brigade Staff, Acting Provost-Marshal, the immediate Commander being First Lieutenant Carter, of Company A, Second Regiment.

The day squad was made up of one commissioned and five non-commissioned officers and fourteen privates; the night squad of two commissioned and six non-commissioned officers and twenty-three privates.

They occupied quarters in the village of Niantic, and had guards at the railroad station in order to see that no men in uniform were about the village or got aboard trains to leave the place without having passes from the proper authority.

The night squad began duty at eight o'clock each evening, and in



addition to other duties assumed the responsibility of maintaining law and order, as far as military men were concerned, in the village of Niantic.

The duties of a Provost-Guard are important, and were more fully and vigilantly performed in connection with this year's encampment than, perhaps, ever before.

Our soldier boys with straying tendencies learned very early in their tour of duty that leaving the camp without a pass resulted almost certainly in their return to it under arrest.

The War Department this year detailed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., to visit and report upon our encampment.

The Colonel is a war veteran, and has been in the military service almost continuously from the breaking out of the civil war until the present time. He made a splendid impression while performing the duties of his detail in camp, and much regret was expressed that he was not able to remain during the entire eight-day tour. He, however, made excellent use of the time he was with the brigade, visiting company streets, officers' and men's quarters, mess and cook houses, sinks, medical dispensary, drills of all kinds, and guards on post, the latter especially at night, in order to test the sentinels' knowledge and performance of their duties. His report to the War Department speaks of the Hospital Corps as being "very efficient." In it he gives also quite an outline of the Brigade Signal Corps and its work, and says the "efficiency of this Corps is excellent." His report says, regarding the drills, ceremonies, etc., of the tour of duty, that in those practiced the "Connecticut National Guard has reached a highly satisfactory degree of proficiency. The organization is in a state of readiness for training in the higher and more important duties of field service in war." Also, in speaking of the performance of garrison duties, including the care and police of camp, the report says the Guard "merits unqualified praise." The personnel and discipline is spoken of as excellent, and because of its efficiency as a whole, he says the brigade should be among the first of State troops to be supplied with the improved arms of small calibre now being made by Government.

The efficient non-commissioned officer of last year, Sergeant J. H. Condon, of Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, came again this year, at our request, from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, and under the direction of Major George E. Albee, Brigade

Ordnance Officer, took charge of the instruction in heavy gun drill and mortar firing at the Sea Coast Battery, the detail to man it, consisting, as usual, of one man from each infantry organization in the brigade.

As last year, the Sergeant gave excellent satisfaction, and I fully agree with the Battery Commander, that we are much indebted to him for his willing and painstaking efforts with our men.

The Brigade Signal officer reports that more and better work was done by the Signal Corps than ever before. Considerable heliograph practice was had, and on Wednesday a message was sent from New London to camp by bicycle relays in twenty-six minutes, eight relays being used.

The School of Instruction for Officers was continued this year, as last, in the daily routine, and was helpful in every way. At these schools regulations and customs of service, violations of orders, errors and omissions, and, in short, anything noted by or brought to the attention of the Commanders, are pointed out and discussed, or provision made for their correction or prevention thereafter, as the case requires.

In my last report I said they should be held during each drill season, and further observation confirms the belief then expressed.

In this connection I would mention an account I saw of a Regimental Officers' School held by the Second Maine Regiment at Lewiston, in April last, which I think worth imitating. Nearly all the officers were present, and sessions were held during the day and evening. A regular army officer, stationed at the Maine State College, was also present, and read a paper on "Guard Duty." Papers were also read by the Regimental Officers, on such subjects as "Military Courtesy and Costumes," "Making and Forwarding Military Papers and Communications," etc.

Subjects were also brought forward for discussion, such as "The Duties of the Quartermaster in Relation to the Companies," under which were also discussed ways and means of providing and transporting food and ammunition, "Policing the Camp," and "Work Pertaining to the Medical Department." In the evening, companies of the regiment were brought in and drilled by different officers to practically illustrate and criticise points under consideration. All this was valuable and instructive, and I commend the idea of holding such meetings in our State during the present drill season to our



National Guard officers, especially to our Brigade and Regimental Commanders.

As last year, the policing of the grounds and care of quarters were excellent, the nights were quiet, and no depredations have been reported or heard of.

The sanitary arrangements of last year were continued this year, and in some measure improved. The Brigade Inspector truly says there is room for still further improvement. It is one of the most difficult problems incident to camp life to solve. Men are somewhat prone to forget some of their home habits of neatness and cleanliness while in camp.

It is not an entirely satisfactory consolation to be able to say that everything connected with the subject, including sinks, garbage, etc., was at least somewhat better than ever before.

The Medical Department of the brigade express much satisfaction with the permanent dispensary building erected by the Quartermaster-General's Department this year. It is a neat and conveniently-arranged structure, and reduces danger of loss in hospital stores by breakage to a minimum.

The Commissary-General pursued the same general plan in subsisting the men that he so successfully inaugurated last year, contracts being made with responsible parties under bonds to furnish a specified daily bill of fare of the best quality. Two or three complaints were early made of instances where caterers were not living up to the requirements of their contracts. Such were immediately attended to, and the delinquents given plainly to understand that they would be held in damages if any further derelictions were found. This had the desired effect, and no further trouble was experienced.

The only organizations not messing under the above plan were Company B, Fourth Regiment, and the Fourth Section Machine-Gun Battery, both of which elected the option given of drawing uncooked rations and cooking and serving them themselves. They were furnished a Buzzacott field oven and outfit each, and both report a saving of money and complete satisfaction with their experiment.

As the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Adjutant-General's Departments had been giving the subject of subsistence much attention during the past year, it was a decided satisfaction to have the ration plan tried, and especially to have such a favorable result.

A few months before encampment Mr. Buzzacott met the heads of the three departments mentioned, at the State Arsenal in Hartford,

and showed and explained to them his cooking outfit. After thorough discussion and consideration some modifications were suggested, which Mr. Buzzacott agreed to adopt in the outfits ordered from him a few days later by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Some officers are of opinion that at the next encampment a company in each regiment, or else an entire regiment, should try the ration and cooking plan. If satisfaction is experienced, they think the messing problem will be solved, and thereafter the entire brigade should at all encampments be supplied by the State with rations in kind and cooking outfits complete. I agree that it may be well to try the plan on a larger scale next year, though I am far from being satisfied that it will give general satisfaction in the end. }

The contract plan pursued during the past two encampments by the Commissary-General, giving a definite daily bill of fare, and with all necessary safeguards placed around it, has worked so well, and the health of the brigade under it has been so excellent—almost phenomenal—that I am strongly inclined to think it the best way yet devised for feeding the brigade during its brief annual tour of duty.

The contract price this year was \$7 per man for eight days, as against \$5.50 per man for six days in 1893, the men paying one-half each year. A slight saving was made in the price rate this year over last, coupled with a somewhat better bill of fare.

Attention is called to the report of the Commissary-General, printed in the appendix, which makes recommendations of value, and worthy, therefore, of the serious consideration of all interested in this important subject.

The Brigade Inspector reports that the various books of record of the different organizations are, as a rule, well and systematically kept, but that hereafter he shall require them to conform to the new regulations recently issued.

Three reviews were held during the week. The first two were good, though not in full dress and not complete in detail. The third, which was the one given Your Excellency on Friday, was by far the best, being complete in dress and equipment, and splendidly executed. Distances and alignments were well preserved, and salutes by officers and colors properly made.

The Connecticut National Guard probably never enjoyed better weather during an encampment than this year. With the exception of a sprinkle on Monday morning, which interfered but slightly with

routine work, and a shower on Wednesday evening after the day's work was done, the weather was continuously pleasant and generally cool for the season, thus permitting the entire routine to be carried out. The total result was a week of good, faithful work, and an advance in all departments of military knowledge. There was a better attendance at drills than last year, and battalion maneuvers, especially extended order and firing, were better executed. The health of the brigade, while not so remarkable as last year, was still most excellent. Take it all in all, it is doubtful if as successful a tour of duty was ever before made in our State.

The following table shows number present and absent, also percentage present at Camp Bradley, 1894 :

## ENCAMPMENT.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Per cent. Present.
Staff of Commander-in-Chief, . . . . .	12	0	12	100.00
Brigadier-General and Staff, . . . . .	15	1	16	93.75
First Regiment, . . . . .	687	22	709	96.90
Second Regiment, . . . . .	703	15	718	97.91
Third Regiment, . . . . .	536	7	543	98.71
Fourth Regiment, . . . . .	557	17	574	97.04
First Separate Company, . . . . .	57	9	66	86.36
Second Separate Company, . . . . .	61	5	66	92.42
Brigade Signal Corps, . . . . .	39	1	40	97.50
Battery A, Light Artillery, . . . . .	82	2	84	97.62
Machine-Gun Battery, . . . . .	38	1	39	97.44
* First Division Naval Militia, . . . . .	61	13	74	82.43
	2,848	93	2,941	

Brigade, per cent. present, 96.84.

\* Not in camp, but cruising on the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, August 13th to 18th, inclusive.

## STATE RIFLE RANGE AT NIAN TIC.

The hope of last year has been realized, and the long felt want of a rifle range at the State Military Rendezvous supplied, but not in time for use at encampment.

During the year the land lying immediately adjacent to the State grounds on the west, for about two thousand feet, was purchased for the State at a cost of something less than two thousand dollars by the commission constituted by law, consisting of the Governor, Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General.



Quartermaster-General Harbison had the immediate charge of the negotiations as well as of the work of converting the swampy swale into a dry, level, and slightly range. He was also enabled at the same time to carry out a much-needed improvement in the parade ground of the camp by using the surplus dirt to fill the large and unsightly depressions which existed on the west side near and just east of the camp road, and conveniently near the range.

The General is entitled to much credit for his able and energetic work. As a result, the State has now a fine two-hundred and six-hundred yard shooting range, with two targets and large butts at each distance. Much care has been taken to ensure safety; the back stops are thirty feet high and proportionately broad.

The range, being situated on low ground with high banks on either side, is not only well protected itself, but thereby constitutes a large element of safety for outside people. The only natural opening is at the north end, just beyond the 500-yard target at the edge of the salt water cove, and even this has been mainly closed by the huge back-stop of that range.

An expedition was made by a number of officers, including the Brigade Commander, some members of his staff, the Quartermaster-General, and myself to the two or three farm buildings lying beyond the further bank of the cove, to ascertain if there appeared any reasonable chance of danger in that direction. As a result, the officers were unanimous in the conclusion that it was extremely remote, the only possibility being that should inexperienced men with long range rifles be allowed to use the range, they might, by firing wildly, go over the thirty feet butt at the 500-yard range, though even in such case, there are no buildings in line of the range, and no persons would be apt to be. It has evidently been made as safe as earnest desire and good judgment could suggest.

The range was formally opened on Monday, October 29th, in the presence of a number of officers, by Your Excellency, who fired the first shots over it, followed by those of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

It is a gratification to record Your Excellency's score of eighteen out of a possible twenty-five in five shots at two hundred yards, without a single miss.

On the day following, the brigade shooting tournament was held at the range, and Major Albee, Brigade Inspector of small arms practice, assures me that the range pleased the riflemen who partici-

pated, and that the entire tournament passed off harmoniously and successfully. He suggests one or two simple changes regarding firing points and marking stations, and says the range is a fine one, and good scores, he is certain, will be made over it.

Some adverse criticisms have been made with regard to its being of doubtful utility, but I cannot agree with them. The State range is not intended to take the place of the regimental ranges for general practice, but is to supplement them by furnishing a neutral range where the annual State Rifle Match, and other shooting contests between different organizations, can be held. No team or members of an organization should be allowed to shoot over the range except in competition with teams or members of other organizations, the only exception to this rule being, possibly, at the annual encampments, when members of all organizations might be allowed, if they so desire, a certain time for practice.

With the range kept as neutral ground, more interest will be taken in competitive shooting and better satisfaction can be had, because all will feel that no organization has advantage over another because of frequent practice over and familiarity with the ground, which is necessarily true of regimental ranges.

I feel certain that time will demonstrate its value to our National Guard, and prove that it was the one thing needed to complete the equipment of our splendid military rendezvous.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

Practice at the different regimental rifle ranges was carried on during the season as usual, under inspectors of small arms practice and the full complement of men qualified to represent their organizations at the State Rifle Match, which, as already stated, took place this year at the new State range at Niantic.

The orders issued from this office permitted teams from separate organizations to take part in the shooting this year as well as those from the regiments. The only one to take advantage of it, however, was the Machine-Gun Battery, which, on account of its limited membership, was represented by but six men instead of twelve, as in the regimental teams. Next year it is hoped that Battery A, the Brigade Signal Corps, and the Separate Companies will also qualify and enter teams in competition.

The trophies and result of the shooting are as follows:

The first prize, a bronze statuette of Governor Morris, was won by the First Regiment team, which made a score of 322 at 200 yards, and 318 at 500 yards; total, 640; per cent., 76.19.

The second prize, a silver loving cup, was won by the Third Regiment team, the score being 324 at 200 yards, and 302 at 500 yards; total, 626; per cent., 74.52.

The third prize, an etching of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, was won by the Second Regiment team, with a score of 317 at 200 yards, and 296 at 500 yards; total, 613; per cent., 72.98.

A suitable medal, properly inscribed, was awarded each member of the team winning the first prize, and their names were published in orders as usual.

The trophies heretofore shot for had become the property of the organizations winning them three times, as prescribed in orders, therefore new trophies had to be provided for this year's tournament.

They were procured by the Quartermaster-General's Department, and were well worth striving for, being handsome, appropriate, and valuable.

I have no doubt they were highly appreciated by all the contesting organizations, especially by those who have now won them for the first time, and in whose possession they will remain for one year at least. It will take a number of years to determine which organizations can furnish riflemen sufficiently expert to secure for them the ownership of these elegant prizes offered by the State to encourage her soldiers to become proficient in the use of the rifle. The State gains by being generous in this way, and I trust the broad-minded policy which has been pursued of late years will be continued as long as our citizen soldiers show by their efforts and interest such thorough appreciation of it.

#### MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

A summary of the enrollment made in January, 1894, as reported to this office by the selectmen of the different towns, is as follows:

Total number enrolled, . . . . .	101,843
Total number liable for military duty in case of war, . . . . .	98,779
Total number exempted for various legal causes, . . . . .	24,873
Total number liable to military commutation tax, . . . . .	76,970

By comparison with the last enrollment, taken late in 1892 under the old law, a gain of 839 is shown in the number liable to commutation tax.



The gross sum due the State this year is \$153,940: after deducting ten per cent., the maximum allowed by law for the uncollectible part, the sum of \$138,546 is shown as due on the 1894 enrollment, as against \$137,223 paid on the last one.

The present militia enrollment law needs some amendment in my opinion. It provides a penalty of five hundred dollars for any selectman who neglects or refuses to faithfully perform his duty as enrolling officer and for not making true report of the number enrolled to the Adjutant-General, but provides no specific way for the latter officer to find out as to the correctness of the returns. A case happened during the present year where this office thought a true return had not been made, and the matter was duly brought to the attention of the State's Attorney for the county in which the town was located, but that official declined to take any action whatever in the premises.

In such event it seems to me the law should provide that the Judge Advocate-General shall, upon request of the Adjutant-General, proceed to investigate the returns of the selectmen of any town, with power to cite persons to appear with books and papers and be examined under oath, and, if the evidence in his opinion warrants and the Adjutant-General approves, shall have power to enforce the penalty; the Adjutant-General to have authority also to order another enrollment of any town to be made by persons appointed or approved by him, if he deems such a course necessary.

#### EXAMINING BOARD.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 10 A. G. O., c. s., the Brigadier-General, commanding Connecticut National Guard, appointed a board to examine into the qualifications of all officers who had not previously been examined for their respective positions.

The members of the board convened at the Second Regiment Armory in New Haven on July 19th last, at ten o'clock A.M., and continued their sessions until their duty was ended.

Sixty-seven officers appeared before the board and were duly examined. Sixty-two passed satisfactorily, five failed, of whom three were recommended for and allowed a re-examination; the other two had their appointments revoked and were discharged from the service. Two failed to appear, but offered satisfactory excuses, and were permitted another opportunity.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 16 A. G. O., c. s., the Brigadier-General commanding the brigade appointed and convened a

board for the examination of officers at Camp Bradley, Niantic, August 11, 1894, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Sixteen officers were ordered and appeared before it, fourteen passed, two failed, one of whom was recommended for and will be allowed another examination; the other's appointment was revoked, and he was discharged from the Guard.

#### INSPECTIONS AND MUSTER.

Under the direction of the Quartermaster-General the inspections of armories, band rooms, and all State property in the possession of the militia have been duly made, as required by law.

The Quartermaster-General's Department has done a large amount of work during the past year, especially in repairs to armories, to render them proof against the weather and to obviate the injurious effects of dampness to the floors, timbers, uniforms, and equipments incident to buildings without cellars and built on or so near the ground as not to have proper ventilation.

Somewhat large expenditures have also been necessary in replacing worn-out uniforms, or parts thereof, with new, and in repairing and cleaning partly worn and soiled uniforms; also in arming, uniforming, and equipping the Naval Division in good, serviceable shape.

A strip of land immediately adjoining on the east side the First Regiment Armory in Hartford was purchased by the legally authorized State Commission, and a good-sized addition to the armory has been erected thereon. This permits all the National Guard organizations of that city to have company rooms and drill accommodations in one building. This result has long been desired, both for safety and convenience, and is now happily accomplished.

The improvements also permit certain companies to have dry company quarters in place of damp ones had heretofore, and also an enlargement, to some extent, of the main drill room of the armory.

The commission also purchased a plat of ground about ninety feet square, fronting on Whiting street in New Haven, and adjoining the Second Regiment Armory on the south. On a portion of it the Quartermaster-General's Department erected a small, one-story, brick building for the Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, etc., belonging to the Naval Division; on another portion, a two-story brick building is now in process of erection, for the use of the Second Company Gov-

ernor's Foot Guard, for company and equipment rooms, and for general armory purposes.

This large organization will, therefore, soon be provided with the remaining thing necessary for its complete equipment.

The purchase of ground at Niantic by the Military Commission has already been referred to. The total cost of the real estate bought for the State by the commission in the three places (Hartford, New Haven, and Niantic), was \$13,650.

The autumn inspection and muster of the National Guard was made by Brigadier-General Haven, assisted by the officers of his staff and J. Milton Thompson, Captain U. S. A. and Inspector C. N. G., between the tenth and twenty-fourth instants, as directed by Paragraph IV, General Orders No. 22, A. G. O., c. s.

The uniforms, arms, and equipments were found to be in somewhat better condition than expected, considering the many years' use to which most of them have been subjected.

The "Merriam Pack" still continues to prove satisfactory, being much easier to carry when loaded than the old style of knapsack. Its more general use is recommended.

Little need be said in addition to what has already been said in past years regarding the Peabody-Martini rifle, with which the majority of our troops are armed. Many of these guns are imperfect, and all are obsolete, and if kept at all, which is not advised, should be used for drill purposes only.

All efforts to secure some of the surplus Springfield rifles, stored by the United States Government at its armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, and perhaps elsewhere, having failed, I am strongly of opinion that no further effort should be made in that direction, but that a commission of experts should be appointed to examine modern makes of magazine guns and recommend which is best for the State to adopt, and that all infantry organizations of our National Guard be armed in accordance with the recommendation of the commission.

While Springfield rifles might answer for a few years to come, they, too, are obsolete, and unless the State can procure them at a nominal price, it would be better for it to pay more and secure the best and latest pattern of small calibre rifles.

I understand that the modified Krag-Jorgensen rifle of 30 calibre, now being made by the United States Government, is the one looked on most favorably by military experts, and therefore likely to be eventually adopted. This rifle weighs  $8\frac{3}{4}$  pounds, and with 37 grains



of smokeless powder a 220-grain bullet leaves the muzzle with a velocity of 20,000 feet per second. It can be sighted and fired accurately at 2,200 to 2,500 yards, and 175 of its cartridges only weigh as much as 100 of the Springfield. It can be fired at the rate of forty shots a minute by experts, and can be taken apart and put together without the use of tools. Such are some of the claims made for this gun. While the matter is not definitely settled further experiments might change the status of the question; if not, the commission would be likely to adopt the government arm for our State troops.

Battery A and the Machine-Gun Battery are still using their old guns, and while they can get along with them for drill and parade purposes for an indefinite time to come, they would not be very reliable in case of emergency.

A new bill of dress has been authorized for the Brigade Signal Corps. It is convenient and serviceable, much better adapted in every way for the special work of the corps than the old.

Four standard army heliographs have also been authorized for the corps. With these more extended field work can be done, and the general efficiency of the corps increased.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME AT NOROTON.

Last year I gave quite an extended account of the Home and its work, and have little additional to report at this time. It is still under the same board and executive committee as last year, and Captain Coe, assisted by Lieutenant Logan, Adjutant Dart, Surgeon Brownson, and Assistant Surgeon Dwight, is in immediate charge of the old soldier inmates.

The new addition to the hospital, as well as the lavatory for the main building and the Tirrill gas machine plant for lighting all the buildings and grounds, were finished early this year, at a total cost of about \$25,000, and have proved most convenient and satisfactory. In fact, with the constant test of capacity the home has been subjected to of late, it is difficult to see how the management could have gotten along without them. There are now about 340 beds and 350 soldier beneficiaries, with about 20 on the waiting list. The list has been as high as 35 during the year.

The next General Assembly will be asked for an appropriation to enlarge the present or erect additional buildings, to relieve the over-

crowding and accommodate the waiting as well as future applicants for its hospitality.

The general conduct of the home is on the same lines as last year, and gives an excellent degree of satisfaction to the inmates. The executive committee have had very few complaints of any kind.

The structures on the grounds have been kept in good repair and well protected from injurious effects of weather, etc.

Much improvement has been made in the appearance of the grounds by grading, sodding, planting shrubs, flowering plants, etc.

The G. A. R. Posts, Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans continue their annual and other visits to the home, and in various ways show their interest in the veterans domiciled therein.

Religious services are regularly held in the chapel as usual.

The health of the inmates has been as well maintained as possible, considering the age and other infirmities they bear.

Quarterly meetings of the board and semi-monthly meetings of the executive committee have been held during the year as usual.

The institution has now become so important that much work and responsibility devolves upon the executive committee, and frequent meetings are a necessity.

In closing my remarks on the home, I desire to bear witness to the faithfulness of all who have to do with its management, and to bespeak for the institution and its beneficiaries the interest and sympathy of all our citizens.

#### EXPENSES OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The following are the amounts returned by the different disbursing departments as having been expended on account of the military during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894 :

Adjutant-General's Office (printing, stationery, and general office expenses),	\$3,430.25
Quartermaster-General's Department,	82,637.01
Commissary-General's Department,	8,919.31
Paymaster General's Department,	64,509.43
Comptroller (for salaries, office expenses, etc., and audit),	10,117.58
Total,	\$169,613.58

The above does not include the amounts expended for real estate purchased during the year by the commission constituted by law for that purpose, which purchases are mentioned in this report under another heading, with cost of same.

## PENSION AND WAR SERVICE CLAIMS.

For some years past it has been the duty of the Adjutant-General's office to prosecute claims for pensions, back pay and bounty, also to furnish record evidence without expense to old soldier claimants belonging to this State.

This duty has been performed during the past year as usual, and apparently has been much appreciated by the beneficiaries.

The work under this department has, I judge, reached high-water mark, and doubtless will hereafter gradually lessen. Present indications point in this direction, and the fact that it is now nearly thirty years since the close of our Civil War makes it reasonable and natural that this should be the case.

Under the Act of Congress dated June 27, 1890, there have been filed in the Pension Bureau at Washington, through this office, 1,207 claims for pension, 116 of which were filed during the year embraced in this report.

From Nov. 30, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894, 66 claims were allowed, with a total first payment of \$8,518.60.

The number of vouchers executed gratis for pensioners during the year ending Nov. 30, 1894, was 1,261, representing a cash amount of \$44,525.35.

The whole total collected on vouchers executed by this office since June, 1871, is \$789,111.12.

The Assistant Adjutant-General has visited the Pension Office in Washington, D. C., during the present month in the interest of pension matters. He reports prompt and courteous treatment on the part of government officials, and that he was successful in getting the present status of all cases presented.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It seems unnecessary to again repeat the suggestion so often made heretofore by my predecessors and myself regarding the great desirability — I had almost said necessity — of greater permanency in the heads of our State Military Departments. Without it the highest standards of discipline and efficiency in our National Guard cannot be attained.

The other recommendations made in my report last year and not already specifically mentioned in this, I have the honor to renew.

No official trips of the Governor, accompanied by his Staff, beyond the limits of the State have been made since my last report.



But one change has taken place in the personnel of your Staff during your administration. Colonel H. Holton Wood, A.D.C., resigned for business reasons, and was succeeded by E. Shelton Cornell, who was appointed Colonel and Aide-de Camp to fill the vacancy under date of July 6, 1894, by order of Your Excellency.

On taking charge of the affairs of the Adjutant-General's office, I found the record book of General and Special Orders, etc., had not been written up for some years. Considering it a necessary work, I endeavored to have it written up at odd times by our regular office force, but on account of reducing the force by one during the first six months of my incumbency, and continuous pressure of work on the others, not much headway was made in this manner. A few months ago, therefore, a young lady was engaged for this especial work. Being competent and faithful, she has succeeded in writing up these records to the present year. She will not, however, be able to complete them during the present administration. I sincerely trust that the work will go on under my successor for the month or two necessary to finish it, and that hereafter the records will be kept systematically and completely written up.

The renting of armories for other than military purposes during the drill season should be prohibited by law.

The new regulations were not received from the publishers until last spring, so did not reach the Guard until near the close of the drill season.

As is nearly always the case, some errors and inconsistencies have been found, but none serious enough, in my opinion, to interfere with practical work under them. Thus far everything has moved along as smoothly as could be expected, and they certainly appear to be giving a good degree of satisfaction.

In my opinion, the spring field-day should be by battalion instead of by company, as has been the rule for many years heretofore.

If necessary, companies could still devote a portion of the day to rifle practice for qualifying members in the different grades of marksmanship, and yet the battalion have opportunity for practicing the higher and more important exercises of field service in place of company movements which can be executed in the armories.

It would be of advantage, too, if the higher field officers were present at these battalion maneuvers, to supervise if not to actively command.

By orders from this office the new drill season began, as usual, on the 1st instant.

The "esprit de corps" of our military organization is excellent. Good work, with correspondingly good results, can confidently be expected from it.

A good many changes in line officers have occurred during the year, one or two only in the field and none in the Brigade and Regimental Commanders.

Longer experience simply confirms my opinion of last year, that no National Guard in this Union is composed of better officers and men than that of Connecticut.

They one and all have my best wishes, and while the relinquishment of my official duties will be a relief, I part from all my kind friends and associates in the Guard with much regret.

To the chiefs of the different Military Departments and their assistants, to my own faithful co-workers in the Adjutant-General's office, consisting of Colonel John G. Healy, A.A.G., Major Theron C. Swan, Walter Pearce, and Lorenzo D. Converse, from all of whom I have received hearty co-operation and able assistance, coupled with every other evidence of good will and respect, I tender sincere thanks.

To Your Excellency, for the patient hearing and thorough consideration of the many and various matters I have had the honor to bring before you, and for the constant courtesy, support, and encouragement I have received from you during my entire term of office, I beg to present my most grateful acknowledgments.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have the honor to invite your attention to the appendix of this report, which contains tabulated statements, reports, etc., as follows :

1. Official Register of the Connecticut National Guard, November 30, 1894.
2. Military Enrollment, 1894.
3. Abstract of Muster Rolls, Connecticut National Guard, November, 1894.
4. Reports of Surgeon-General and Brigade Medical Director, Connecticut National Guard.
5. Report of Commissary-General, Connecticut National Guard.

6. Reports of Brigadier-General George Haven, Commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.
7. Reports of Brigade Staff Officers, Connecticut National Guard, regarding Annual Encampments.
8. Report of Major John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., on 1894 Encampment Connecticut National Guard.
9. Report of Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds, Commanding First Division, Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, on six days' cruise of his Command on U. S. S. *Atlanta*.
10. Report of Officers U. S. S. *Atlanta* on cruise of First Division, Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard.
11. Reports of Commanding Officers, Governor's Guards.
12. Reports of Examining Board.
13. Report of Board of Inspection.
14. Report of Assistant Adjutant-General regarding Pensions and War Service Claims.
15. General Orders and Important Special Orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*



[I.]

# OFFICIAL REGISTER

OF THE

# CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

# REGISTER. CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i> Governor LUZON B. MORRIS, New Haven; inaug. Jan. 4, 1893.	New Haven.	68	Newtown, Conn.		
<i>STAFF.</i> <i>Adjutant-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Bradley, New Haven; Jan. 4, 1893.	New Haven.	50	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. Conn. Militia, Feb. 12, 1863; 2d Lieut. Co. F, Feb. 23, 1863; 1st Lieut. Co. F, Nov. 9, 1863. Capt. Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 6, 1865; Lt.-Col. 2d Regt., June 4, 1868. Colonel 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 16, 1869; hon. dis. Aug. 5, 1871. Paymaster-General State of Conn., Jan. 3, 1877; hon. dis. Jan. 10, 1879. Adjutant-General State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1893.	
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. John P. Harbison, Hartford; Jan. 4, 1893.	Hartford.	57	Ireland.		
<i>Surgeon-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Patrick Cassidy, Norwich; Jan. 4, 1893.	Norwich.	56	Ireland.		
<i>Commissary-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. William Jamieson, Middletown; Jan. 4, 1893.	Middletown.	46	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1873; Corp. Jan. 25, 1876; Sergt. Aug. 22, 1876; hon. dis. Nov. 22, 1878. Commissary-General State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1893.	

<i>Paymaster-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Bishop, Bridgeport; Jan. 4, 1893.	Bridgeport.	34	Bridgeport, Conn.	
<i>Sudge Advocate-General.</i> Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Joslyn, Hartford; June 28, 1893.	Hartford.	46	Tolland, Conn.	Colonel and A.-D.-C. on Staff of Com- mander-in-Chief State of Conn., Jan. 3, 1877; hon. dis. Jan. 10, 1879. Judge Advocate-General State of Conn., June 28, 1893.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Charles S. Andrews, Danbury; Jan. 4, 1893.	Danbury.	39	Elmira, N. Y.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Louis F. Heublein, Hartford; Jan. 4, 1893.	Hartford.	41	Suhl, Prussia.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 5, 1877; hon. dis. Mar. 4, 1882. Colonel and A.-D.-C., State of Conn., Jan. 4, 1893.



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Age.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Salmon A. Granger, Winsted; Jan. 4, 1893.	Winsted.	54	New Marl- boro, Mass.		Private Co. F, 2d Regt. Inf. April 23, 1861; hon. dis. Aug. 7, 1861. Re- en. Co. F, 19th Conn. Vol. Inf. Aug. 5, 1862; mustered Sergt. (Organ- ization changed to 2d Regt. Conn. Vol. Heavy Art. Nov. 23, 1862), 1st Sgt. Mar. 21, 1864. Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I, 2d Regt. C.V.H.A., Dec. 26, 1864. Hon. dis. July 20, 1865. Participated in first battle Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; defense of Washington, July 12, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865; Little Sailor's Creek, Va., Apr. 6, 1865; Surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865.
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Colonel Edward Shelton Cornell, New Haven; July 6, 1894.	New Haven.	31	New York, N. Y.		

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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*Assistant Adjutant-General.*  
Colonel John G. Healy,  
New Haven; Jan. 4, 1893.

New Haven.	55	New Haven, Conn.	Enlisted Aug. 20, 1861; mustered 1st Lieut. Co. C, 9th Regt. Conn. Vol. Inf., Oct. 30, 1861; Capt. April 15, 1862; Trans. to Co. A, 9th Battalion, Oct. 12, 1864; Pro. Lieut.-Col. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out exp. term of service, Aug. 3, 1865.
			Engagements: Pass Christian and Biloxi, Miss., Apr. 4, 1862; New Orleans, La., April, 1862; Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862; La Fourché Crossing, La., June 20, 21, 1863; Chatahoola Station, La., June 24, 1863; Pass Manchac, La., Mar. 20, 1864; Bayou des Allemands, La., 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Oct. 9, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Hartford.	42	Chepachet, R. I.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 27, 1875; Corp. April 9, 1877; dis. Feby. 10, 1881; re-en. Feby. 10, 1881; Corp., Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Sergt. Dec. 19, 1881; dis. Feby. 10, 1883. Re-en. Feby. 12, 1883; 1st Sergt., 1st Lieut. Feby. 13, 1885; res. Oct. 31, 1887. Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Feby. 15, 1893.

*Assistant Quartermaster-General.*  
Colonel Everett L. Morse,  
Hartford; Feb. 15, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Brigadier-General.</i> George Haven, New London; May 28, 1892.	New London.	50	New London, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July, 6, '65; 1st Lt. Dec. 1, '65; Capt. Aug. 10, '67; Major 3d Regt., Sept. 3, '70; Lt.-Col. Apr. 20, '72; res. Apr. 21, '73. Captain and Adjt. 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1879; Major Mar. 20, 1882; Colonel July 12, 1886.	Private Rifle Co. C, 2d Regt. Conn. Vols. (3 mos.), May 7, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861. Private Co. C, 1st Regt. Cav'y Conn. Vols., Nov. 25, 1861; Corp.; dis. Nov. 22, 1864, ex. term service.	
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i> Lieut.-Colonel Wm. E. F. Landers, New London; Sept. 23, 1893.	New London.	48	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brigadier General commanding Brigade, C. N. G., May 28, 1892. Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 9, 1866; Corp., Sergt., 2d Lieut., May 8, 1868; Captain, Jan. 4 1871; Major 3d Regt. Dec. 4, '75; res. Feb. 26, '78. Lieut. Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, Sept. 23, 1893.		
<i>Brigade Inspector.</i> Major James B. Houston, Enfield, Nov. 24, 1893.	Thompson- ville.	36	Enfield, Conn.	First Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1885; Capt. and I. R. P. Apr. 22, 1886. Hon. dis. Jan. 22, 1890. Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 12, 1893.		
<i>Brigade Quartermaster.</i> Major William F. Bidwell, Killingly; June 6, 1892.	Killingly.	38	Norwich, Conn.	Major and Brigade Inspector C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1893. First Lieut. Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 28, 1878; Captain Dec. 30, 1880; res. Nov. 14, 1881. Captain Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1881; Major July 12, 1886. Major and Brigade Quartermaster C. N. G., June 6, 1892.		



<p><i>Brigade Commissary.</i> Major Walter Fitzmaurice, New London, Dec. 2, 1893.</p>	<p>New London.</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Providence, R. I.</p>	<p>Captain and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., March 29, 1893. Maj. and Brig. Com'y C. N. G., Dec. 2, '93.</p>	<p>Private Co. G, 1st Regt. Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, June 25, 1862; wounded Aug. 30, 1862, 2d Bull Run; dis. Oct. 22, 1862; Priv. 3d Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, Dec. 23, 1863; 2d Lieut. 36th Wis. Vols., Mar. 8, 1864; captured at Reams Station, Aug. 25, 1864; exchanged Dec. 16, 1864. 1st Lieut. Jan. 16, 1865; Brev. 1st Lieut. Vols., Mar. 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Must'd out July 12, 1865; 2d Lieut. 36th U. S. C. T., Sept. 18, 1865; must'd out Oct. 28, 1866, 2d Lieut. 41st U. S. Inf., July 28, 1866; 1st Lieut. Nov. 4, 1867. Trans. to 24th U. S. Inf., Nov. 11, 1869. Placed on retired list U. S. Army June 28, 1878. Brevet Capt. U. S. Army for gallantry in action with hostile Indians, Sept. 16, 1869. U. S. medal of honor from Congress for distinguished gallantry in actions with hostile Indians, Oct. 28 and 29, 1869.</p>
<p><i>Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.</i> Major George E. Albee, New Haven; June 6, 1892.</p>	<p>Westville.</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>Lisbon, N. H.</p>	<p>Captain Co. D, 2d Regt., C. N. G., June 23, 1891; res. Dec. 15, 1891. Major and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. N. G., June 6, 1892.</p>	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Judge Advocate.</i> Major S. Ashbel Crandall, Norwich; June 2, 1893.	Norwich.	43	Ledyard, Conn.		
<i>Medical Director.</i> Lieut.-Col. Leonard B. Almy, Norwich; June 6, 1892.	Norwich.	42	Norwich, Conn.	Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., C. N. G., July 22, 1886. Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Direc- tor, C. N. G., June 6, 1892.	
<i>Brigade Signal Officer.</i> Major Howard A. Giddings, Hartford; June 2, 1893.	Hartford.	26	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt., C. N. G., May 23, 1887; trans. to 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., Sept. 30, 1889; Serg. Oct. 2, 1889; 1st Lieut. comd'g 1st S. C. 1st Regt., May 8, 1891. Captain and A.D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 6, 1892. Major and Signal Officer June 2, 1893.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Francis G. Beach, New Haven; June 2, 1893.	New Haven.	34	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; Corp. Dec. 2, 1891. Captain and A.D.-C. Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 2, 1893.	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Captain Charles P. Carter, Glastonbury, Dec. 2, 1893.	Glastonbury.	25	Glastonbury, Conn.	Private 1st Sig. Corps 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 9, 1889; Corp. May 21, 1891; dis. Mar. 31, 1892. Corp. and Orderly Brigade Staff C. N. G., June 2, 1893. Captain and A.D.-C. Brigade Staff, Dec. 2, 1893.	

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BATTERY A.—GUILFORD.

*Captain.*

Barlow S. Honce,  
Branford; June 18, 1894.

FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD.

*First Lieutenant.*

George T. Fowler,  
North Branford; July 12, 1894.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Burton H. Page,  
Guilford; July 12, 1894.

Branford.	39	Freehold, N. J.	Private 1st Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 12, 1883; Corp. Aug. 1, 1884; Sergt. May 17, 1886; 2d Lieut. Feb. 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Dec. 21, 1891. Captain Batt'y A, C. N. G., June 18, 1894.
North Branford.	38	Salem, Conn.	Private 2d Sec. Lt. Art'y (Guilford), Dec. 28, 1874 (changed to 1st Sec. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1875); dis. Feb. 26, 1880 (changed to 1st Plat. Lt. Art'y C. N. G., Apr. 15, 1880, and to 1st Plat. Batt'y A Nov. 28, 1881). Re- en. May 21, 1880; dis. May 20, 1882. Re-en. Sept. 1, 1882; Corp. May 1, 1884; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1886; dis. Sept. 1, 1887. Re-en. Jan. 23, 1888; Sergt. Jan. 23, 1888; dis. Jan. 23, 1890. Re- en. 1st Sergt., Aug. 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. 1st Plat. Bat. A, C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 12, 1894.
Guilford.	30	East Haven, Conn.	Private 1st Plat. Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 2, 1886; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1888; dis. Aug. 2, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 3, 1891; dis. Aug. 3, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 3, 1893. 2d Lieut. July 12, 1894.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, LIGHT ARTILLERY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
SECOND PLATOON. — BRANFORD.					
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William J O'Brien, Branford; June 4, 1894.	Branford.	27	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Platoon Batt'y A, C. N. G., Aug. 6, 1886; Serg. dis. Aug. 6, 1891. Re-en. Aug. 15, 1891; Serg. dis. Aug. 15, 1893. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Serg. Aug. 18, 1893. 2d Lieut. Nov. 21, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 4, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John F. Kenney, Branford; June 4, 1894.	Branford.	27	Branford, Conn.	Private 2d Plat. Batt'y A, C. N. G., Feb. 8, 1887; Corp. Aug. 19, 1889; dis. Feb. 8, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1893; Corp. Jan. 1, 1894. 2d Lieut. June 4, 1894.	
FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).					
<i>Colonel.</i> Charles L. Burdett, Hartford; Jan. 18, 1892.	Hartford.	46	Nantucket, Mass.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 13, 1880; Corp. Jan. 12, 1881; Major and Engineer and Signal Officer C. N. G., June 14, 1883. Colonel 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 18, 1892.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Alfred L. Thompson, New Britain; April 15, 1890.	New Britain.	43	Portland, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 20, 1877; Corp. Feb. 7, 1878; Sergt. Apr. 20, 1880; 1st Sergt. Dec. 24, 1881; dis. June 20, 1882. Re-en. June 20, 1882; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 22, 1883; Capt. Oct. 3, 1883; Lieut. Col. 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 15, 1890.	



<p><i>Major (First Battalion).</i> John Hickey, So. Manchester; Oct. 30, 1890.</p>	<p>South Manchester.</p>	<p>37</p>	<p>Manchester, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. G, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1878; Corp. Mar. 1, 1880; Sergt. June 6, 1881; 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1883; Capt. Feb. 7, 1887; Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 30, 1890.</p>
<p><i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Edward Schulze, Hartford; June 26, 1893.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>Heseen, Cassel, Germany.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 23, 1872; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1872; 1st Sergt. Sept. 25, 1872; 1st Lieut. Feb. 17, 1874; Capt. Dec. 9, 1884. Major 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant. — Captain.</i> Henry S. Redfield, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1892.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 24, 1883; Corp.; dis. Apr. 24, 1888. Re-en. May 4, 1888; Sergt.; Sergt.-Major Mar. 12, 1889; dis. Jan. 10, 1890, to accept appointment on Staff of Com'r-in-Chief; res. Feb. 13, 1892. Capt. and Adjt. 1st Regt. C. N. G. Feb. 15, 1892.</p>
<p><i>Adjutant 1st Battalion. — 1st Lieut. (vacancy.)</i>  <i>Adjutant 2d Battalion. — First Lieutenant.</i> Frank E. Johnson, Hartford; July 21, 1894.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Hartford, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., April 27, 1883; Corp. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Apr. 27, 1888. Re-en. May 1, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Mch. 12, 1889; dis. May 1, 1890. Re-en. May 26, 1890; Sergt. dis. May 26, 1892. Re-en. May 26, 1892; Sergt.; Sergt.-Maj. 1st Regt. July 22, 1893, dis. May 26, 1894. Sergt.-Major 1st Regt. 1st Lieut. and Adj. 2d Batt'n 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1894.</p>

Private U. S. Inf. Apr. 20, 1867; assigned to Co. E, 37th Regt.; appointed Comp. Artificer; transferred to Co. B, 3d U. S. Infantry; dis. April 20, 1870, exp. term ser.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Quartermaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick D. Rathbun, Hartford; Feb. 15, 1892.	Hartford.	29	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 1, 1886; dis. Feb. 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 15, 1892.	
<i>Paymaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Jonathan M. Wainwright, Hartford; July 12, 1894.	Hartford.	21	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 3, 1892; Corp. and Orderly N. C. Staff, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 2, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. July 12, 1894.	
<i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Thomas F. Rockwell, Rockville; May 20, 1890.	Rockville.	40	New York, N. Y.		
<i>Assistant Surgeon. — First Lieut.</i> Charles E. Taft, Hartford; July 13, 1893.	Hartford.	31	Dedham, Mass.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> — <i>Captain.</i> William C. Cheney, So. Manchester; Feb. 15, 1892.	South Manchester.	30	So. Manchester, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 15, 1886; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1890. Capt. and I. R. P. 1st Regt. Feb. 15, 1892.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Henry H. Kelsey, Hartford; August 8, 1890.	Hartford.	42	Le Roy, N. Y.		

## COMPANY A.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*

James C. Bailey,  
Hartford; July 17, 1893.

Hartford. 34 England. Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 6, 1881; Corp. Feb. 6, 1885; Sergt. May 7, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 11, 1885; dis. July 6, 1886. Re-en. July 6, 1886; 1st Sergt.; dis. July 6, 1888. Re-en. July 6, 1888; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Apr. 18, 1889; 1st Lieut. July 14, 1892; Capt. July 17, 1893.

*First Lieutenant.*

Edwin E. Lamb,  
Hartford; July 17, 1893.

Hartford. 24 Hartford, Conn. Musician Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 17, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Charles F. Wolf,  
Hartford; July 17, 1893.

Hartford. 31 Germany. Private Co. A, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 18, 1885; Corp. Aug. 19, 1886; dis. May 19, 1890. Re-en. May 19, 1890; Corp.; Sergt. May 11, 1890; dis. May 1892; Re-en. May 19, 1892; Sergt. Aug. 12, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 25, 1893; 2d Lieut. July 17, 1893.

## COMPANY B.—HARTFORD.

*Captain.*

Thomas F. Flanagan,  
Hartford; January 15, 1892.

Hartford. 39 E. Hartford, Conn. Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 28, 1874; Corp. April 9, 1878; 2d Lieut. Dec. 27, 1878; 1st Lieut. Aug. 22, 1879; Capt. June 26, 1886; res. Jan. 23, 1889; Capt. Jan. 15, 1892.

*First Lieutenant.*

John F. Moran,  
Hartford; August 8, 1893.

Hartford. 38 Hartford, Conn. Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 22, 1881; Corp. Aug. 23, 1883; Sergt. Aug. 18, 1886; dis. Sept. 22, 1886. Re-en. Nov. 30, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 30, 1888. Private Governor's Foot Guard Aug., 1891; dis. Feb., 1893. 1st Lieut. Co. B, 1st Regt., Aug. 8, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE P. O. ADDRESS OF RANK.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas P. Hastings, Hartford; October 6, 1891.	28	Clare, Ireland.	Private Co. B, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 2, 1886; Corp. Aug. 2, 1888; dis. Feb. 2, 1891; re-en. Mar. 2, 1891; Corp.; Sergt. Apr. 26, 1891; 2d Lieut. Oct. 6, 1891.	
COMPANY C.—ROCKVILLE. <i>Captain.</i> Martin Laubscher, Rockville; March 20, 1891.	31	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; 2d Lieut. March 11, 1890; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1891; Capt. March 20, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> J. Paul Haun, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	35	Germany.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Sergt. May 16, 1890; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. May 24, 1892; dis. Nov. 3, 1892. 2d Lieut. Nov. 11, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick W. Chapman, Rockville; April 14, 1893.	29	Greeneville, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 25, 1890; Corp. May 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. April 14, 1893.	
COMPANY D.—NEW BRITAIN. <i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy)				



<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Sidney M. Leonard, New Britain; June 7, 1892.</p>	New Britain.	33	Hoosick Falls, N.Y.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1887; Corp. July 5, 1888; Sergt. June 1, 1889; 2d Lieut. May 5, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 7, 1892.
	New Britain.	24	Ireland.	Private Co. D, 1st Regt. C. N. G., May 8, 1890; Corp. Aug. 12, 1892; Sergt. Mar. 14, 1893. Second Lieutenant Mar. 20, 1894.
COMPANY E. — NEW BRITAIN.				
<p><i>Captain.</i> Joseph R. Andrews, New Britain; Dec. 1, 1892.</p>	New Britain.	38	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 2d Lieut. Aug. 15, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 23, 1891. Capt. Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1892.
	Plainville.	33	London, Eng.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1885; Corp. Aug. 14, 1888; Sergt. Oct. 13, 1890; dis. Nov. 2, 1890. Re-en. Nov. 3, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 7, 1893.
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Will E. Pardee, New Britain; Dec. 7, 1893.</p>	New Britain.	33	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 7, 1889; Corp. Oct. 13, 1890; Sergt. Feb. 8, 1892; 1st Sergt. Apr. 4, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 7, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	Service. In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY F. — HARTFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> George B. Newton, Hartford; April 10, 1893.	Hartford.	37	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1875; Corp. April 6, 1878; dis. Oct. 30, 1880. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1880; Corp.; Sergt. April 29, 1881; dis. Nov. 11, 1882. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1882; Sergt.; dis. Nov. 12, 1884. Re-en. Nov. 12, 1884; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 13, 1885; Captain Feb. 7, 1887; dis. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain April 10, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles W. Newton, Hartford; April 24, 1893.	Hartford.	34	Hartford. Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 2, 1879; Corp. Apr. 5, 1882; dis. July 2, 1884. Re-en. July 2, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. March 3, 1885; dis. July 2, 1886. Re-en. July 2, 1886; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 7, 1887; dis. June 30, 1890. 1st Lieut. April 24, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George W. Ripley, Hartford; July 26, 1892.	Hartford.	37	So. Windsor, Conn.	Private Co. F, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 25, 1882; Corp. Apr. 30, 1886; Sergt. Feb. 7, 1887; dis. July 25, 1887. Re- en. July 25, 1887; Sergt.; dis. July 25, 1889. Re-en. July 25, 1889; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 11, 1890. Re-en. July 21, 1892; 2d Lieut. July 26, 1892.	

<p>COMPANY G.—S. MANCHESTER <i>Captain.</i> Charles L. Bissell, So. Manchester; Nov. 20, 1890.</p>	<p>South Man- chester.</p>	<p>33 Harwinton, Conn.</p>	
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry R. Cheney, So. Manchester; Jan. 11, 1892.</p>	<p>South Man- chester.</p>	<p>25 Manchester, Conn.</p>	
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Harry W. Keeney, So. Manchester; July 27, 1894.</p>	<p>South Man- chester.</p>	<p>22 Manchester, Conn.</p>	
<p>COMPANY H.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i> William Blevins, Hartford; Dec. 22, 1893.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>30 Cambridgep't, Mass.</p>	
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Frederick Lehr, Hartford; Dec. 22, 1893.</p>	<p>Hartford.</p>	<p>27 Hartford, Conn.</p>	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
William E. Mahoney, Hartford; Dec. 22, 1893.	Hartford.	24	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 20, 1889; Corp. Aug. 1, 1891; Sergt. Apr. 21, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1893.	
COMPANY I.—NEW BRITAIN.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Charles H. Moore, New Britain; June 23, 1891.	New Britain.	34	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 1st Lieut. Aug. 15, 1890; Capt. June 23, 1891.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Theodore A. Stanley, New Britain; Dec. 22, 1892.	New Britain.	31	New Britain, Conn.	Private Co. I, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 9, 1890; 1st Sergt. Oct. 7, 1890; 2d Lieut. June 23, 1891; 1st Lieut. Dec. 22, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
William J. Rawlings, New Britain; Dec. 22, 1892.	New Britain.	41	Berlin, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 27, 1875; Corp. Aug. 14, 1878; dis. Apr. 20, 1880. Re-en. Co. I, 1st Regt., Aug. 9, 1890; Sergt. Oct. 7, 1890; 1st Sergt. July 23, 1891; dis. Aug. 9, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 9, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1892.	
COMPANY K.—HARTFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Charles H. Slocum, Hartford; March 9, 1891.	Hartford.	34	Wallingford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 10, 1879; Corp. April 7, 1879; dis. Feb. 10, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1884; Corp.; dis. Feb. 11, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 12, 1886; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1886; dis. Feb. 12, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 13, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Feb. 13, 1888; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1888; 1st Lieut. June 24, 1889; Capt. Mar. 9, 1891.	



<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry H. Saunders, Hartford; March 9, 1891.	Hartford.	36	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, 1879; dis. Feb. 20, 1884. Re-en. Feb. 21, 1884; Corp. May 26, 1884; dis. Feb. 21, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 22, 1886; Corp.; dis. Feb. 22, 1888. Re-en. Feb. 27, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. May 7, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 24, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891.
	Hartford.	38	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 1st Regt. C. N. G., June 19, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. June 19, 1884. Re-en. June 20, 1884; Corp.; Sergt. May 17, 1886; dis. June 20, 1886. Re-en. June 21, 1886; Sergt., dis. June 21, 1888. Re-en. June 29, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1888; dis. June 29, 1890. Re-en. June 29, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 9, 1891.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward H. Waterman, Hartford; March 9, 1891.	Waterbury.	41	New Brunsw- wick, Can.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 29, 1872; Corp. Dec. 14, 1874; Sergt. Aug. 17, 1877; dis. April 17, 1879; Re-en. April 17, 1879; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1879; 2d Lieut. May 20, 1880; 1st Lieut. June 2, 1882; Capt. Aug. 1, 1883; Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 16, 1885; Lieut.-Col. Jan. 24, 1887; Col. July 1, 1889.
	Waterbury.	39	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C (Rockville), 1st Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1874; Corp. June 15, 1874; dis. Nov. 22, 1878. Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 22, 1886; 1st Lieut. June 21, 1886; Captain June 13, 1887; Major 2d Regt. C.N.G., Feb. 3, 1890; Lieut.-Col. May 3, 1892.
<b>SECOND REGT.—INFANTRY.</b>				
<i>Colonel.</i> John B. Doherty, Waterbury; July 1, 1889.				
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury; May 3, 1892.				

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major (First Battalion).</i> Timothy F. Callahan, New Haven; May 25, 1892.	New Haven.	46	Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 1, 1872; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 18, 1878; 2d Lieut. June 12, 1883; 1st Lieut. Feb. 4, 1886; Capt. Oct. 29, 1887; res. Oct. 14, 1889. Major 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 25, 1892.	Private Co. H, 35th Regt. U. S. Infantry Nov. 18, 1867; Corp. June 10, 1868; trans. to 15th Regt. U. S. Inf.; Sergt. Aug. 11, 1870; dis. Nov. 5, 1870; exp. term service.
<i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; June 26, 1893.	Waterbury.	35	Waterbury, Conn.	Captain and Adjutant 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1889; Major June 26, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Thomas T. Welles, New Haven; July 10, 1893.	New Haven.	45	Hartford, Conn.	Private Batt'y D (Hartford), attached to 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 4, 1871; (changed to Co. F, 1st Regt., Aug. 1, 1871); Corp. July 24, 1876; Sergt. Apr. 6, 1878; dis. Apr. 29, 1879. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1879; Sergt.; dis. Apr. 28, 1881. Re-en. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Sergt. Apr. 29, 1881; 1st Lieut. Nov. 21, 1881; res. Feb. 3, 1885. Captain and Adjut. 2d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 2, 1885; Major July 1, 1889; res. Jan. 22, 1890. Captain and Adjut. 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1893.	

<i>Adjutant 1st Batt'n — First Lieut.</i> Fred L. Miner, New Haven; July 22, 1893.	New Haven.	30	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 5, 1886; Corp. May 9, 1887; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1889; dis. Apr. 15, 1890. First Lieutenant and Adj't. 1st Batt'n 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 22, 1893.
<i>Adjutant 2d Batt'n — First Lieut.</i> Rodmond V. Beach, New Haven; July 15, 1893.	New Haven.	29	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. Jan. 25, 1892. First Lieutenant and Adj't. 2d Batt'n 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 15, 1893.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph T. Elliott, Middletown; Jan. 2, 1894.	Middletown.	47	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 2, 1873; Corp. Sept. 29, 1873; Sergt. Mar. 9, 1875; dis. Feb. 6, 1876. Retired Aug. 23, 1876; Sergt. Aug. 16, 1877; 2d Lieut. Mar. 23, 1880. Capt and Adj't. 2d Regt. Mar. 21, 1881; Lieut.-Colonel and A. A. G. of Brigade C. N. G., Feb. 13, 1885; res. Mch. 7, 1890. 2d Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1890; res. Jan. 1, 1892. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 2d Regt. Jan. 2, 1894.
<i>Paymaster — First Lieutenant.</i> John W. Lowe, New Haven; Aug. 8, 1893.	New Haven.	36	New Haven, Conn.	Priv. Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 20, '90. First Lieut. and Paymaster 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 8, 1893.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> John M. Benedict, Waterbury; July 23, 1889.	Waterbury.	42	Bethel, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 4, 1888. Major and Surgeon July 23, 1889.
<i>Asst. Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; Sept. 15, 1892.	New Haven.	32	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1892.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.  In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i>					
— <i>Captain.</i>					
George G. La Barnes, Wallingford; June 11, 1892.	Wallingford.	44	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 15, 1871; Corp. Aug. 25, 1873; Sergt. Apr. 2, 1877; 1st Sergt. June 1, 1878; 1st Lieut. Dec. 26, 1878; Capt. Sept. 18, '88; res. Nov. 7, '91. Capt. and I. R. P. 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 11, 1892.	
<i>Chaplain.</i>					
Justin E. Twitchell, New Haven; Sept. 20, 1887. COMPANY A.—WATERBURY.	New Haven.	59	Shelburne, Mass.	Chaplain 5th Regt. Ohio N. G.	Chaplain 131st Regt. Ohio Vols., May 14, 1864.
<i>Captain.</i>					
James Geddes, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	29	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 6, 1887; Corp. Apr. 3, 1889; Sergt. Mar. 16, 1891; 2d Lieut. Nov. 23, 1891; 1st Lieut. Jan. 2, 1893; Capt. Mar. 15, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Henry B. Carter, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893.	Waterbury.	29	W. Hingham, Mass.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 24, 1883; Corp. Aug. 12, 1885; Sergt. Nov. 15, 1888; dis. Dec. 24, 1888. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1888; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Aug. 9, 1890; dis. Dec. 24, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1890; Sergt.- Major 2d Regt. Mar. 10, 1891; dis. Dec. 24, 1892. Re-en. Dec. 24, 1892; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Regt. Jan. 2, 1893; 1st Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.	



<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Sandland, Waterbury; Mar. 15, 1893. COMPANY B.—NEW HAVEN.</p>	<p>Waterbury.</p>	<p>26 Waterbury, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 27, 1891; Corp. Nov. 1, 1892; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1893.</p>
<p><i>Captain.</i> Laurens Kling, New Haven; April 25, 1894.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>36 Apenrade, Denmark.</p>	<p>Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 7, 1886; Corp. Mar. 30, 1887; Sergt. Mar. 21, 1890; 2d Lieut. April 30, 1890; 1st Lieut. Feb. 24, 1892. Captain April 25, 1894.</p>
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert F. Laudensack, New Haven; April 25, 1894.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>28 Middlefield, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 11, 1887; Corp. May 17, 1889; 1st Sergt. April 30, 1890; 2d Lieut. Feb. 24, 1892. 1st Lieut. April 25, 1894.</p>
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Joseph Gauggel, New Haven; April 25, 1894.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>28 New Haven, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. B, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 3, 1885; Corp. Jan. 4, 1888; dis. June 3, 1890. Re-en. July 2, 1890; Sergt. 1st Sergt. Feb. 24, 1892; dis. July 2, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 3, 1892; 1st Sergt. Aug. 3, 1892. 2d Lieut. April 25, 1894.</p>
<p>COMPANY C.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i> James J. Kennedy, New Haven; April 24, 1894.</p>	<p>New Haven.</p>	<p>41 Orange, Conn.</p>	<p>Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 10, 1874; dis. May 7, 1879. Re-en. May 8, 1879; Corp. May 8, 1879; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Corp.; dis. May 9, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Corp.; Q.M.-Sergt.; Sergt.; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. May 14, 1885; Sergt.; dis. May 14, 1887. Re-en. July 23, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Oct. 20, 1887; 1st Lieut. Oct. 22, 1889. Captain April 24, 1894.</p>

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).— CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGR.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
James F. Plunkett, New Haven; April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	38 Cavan, Ireland.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 15, 1882; Corp. Nov. 14, 1884; Sergt.; dis. May 15, 1887. Re-en. May 20, 1887; Sergt. May 20, 1887; dis. May 20, 1889. Re-en. June 18, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Nov. 19, 1889; 2d Lieut. April 29, 1890. 1st Lieut. April 24, 1894.		
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Daniel F. Flynn, New Haven; April 24, 1894.	New Haven.	27 New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1887; Corp. Aug. 12, 1891; dis. Aug. 20, 1892. Re-en. Oct. 11, 1892; Corp. 2d Lieut. April 24, 1894.		
COMPANY D.—NEW HAVEN.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Wallace E. Beach, New Haven; Dec. 29, 1891.	New Haven.	49 Plymouth, Conn.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Nov. Private Co. D, 2d Regt. Heavy Art. Conn. Vols., July 22, 1862; wounded June 1, 1864, Cold Har- bor, Va.; Corp. Mar. 1, 1865; dis. July 7, 1865.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Arthur B. Smith, New Haven; April 5, 1894.	New Haven.	27 Philadelphia, Pa.	Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 31, 1882; Corp. Apr. 19, 1883; Q.M.- Sergt.; 1st Sergt. 1884; dis. May 4, 1887. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 22, 1888; 1st Lieut. Jan. 30, 1890; Capt. Dec. 29, 1891. Private Co. D, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 21, 1888; Corp. Sept. 4, 1891; 2d Lieut. Dec. 6, 1892; 1st Lieut. April 5, 1894.		

*Second Lieutenant.*

Harry C. Young,  
New Haven; April 5, 1894.

New Haven. 34 New York, Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May  
N. Y. 23, 1884; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.  
Sept. 30, 1886; Corp. June 9, 1887;  
dis. May 23, 1889. Re-en. May 23,  
1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis.  
May 23, 1891. Re-en. May 23, 1891;  
Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Oct. 30, 1891; dis.  
May 23, 1893. Re-en. May 23, 1893;  
1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. April 5, 1894.

## COMPANY E.—NEW HAVEN.

*Captain.*

Theodore H. Sucher,  
New Haven; January 26, 1892.

New Haven. 35 New Haven, Private Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May  
Conn. 7, 1877; Corp. May 1, 1879; dis. May  
6, 1882. Re-en. May 7, 1882, Corp.;  
2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1883; 1st Lieut.  
Mar. 4, 1884; Capt. Dec. 15, 1884;  
res. June 10, 1891.  
Captain Co. E, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan.  
26, 1892.

*First Lieutenant.*

T. Dunham Bailey,  
New Haven; Aug. 8, 1893.

New Haven. 31 Georgetown, Private Co. E, 1st Regt., C. N. G., Oct.  
S. C. 1, 1887; Corp.; dis. Oct. 1, 1892. Re-  
en. Nov. 1, 1892; Corp.; 2d Lieut.  
Nov. 17, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 8, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*

George S. Wood,  
New Haven; Aug. 8, 1893.

New Haven. 30 Noroton, Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec.  
Conn. 12, 1884; Corp. Apr. 10, 1886; Red.  
Transfd to Co. G, Oct. 31, 1887;  
Transfd to Co. D, Jan. 31, 1888;  
Corp.; Sergt.; dis. Dec. 12, 1889.  
Re-en. Co. E, 2d Regt. May 13, 1890;  
dis. May 13, 1892. Re-en. May 13,  
1892; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug.  
8, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<b>COMPANY F.—NEW HAVEN.</b>					
<i>Captain.</i> Charles F. McCabe, New Haven; May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	34	Goshen, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1884; Corp. June 10, 1885; Sergt. May 9, 1887; dis. Jan. 28, 1889. Re-en. Jan. 28, 1889; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. July 24, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 29, 1891; 1st Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; Capt. May 10, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Clarence B. Dann, New Haven; May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	32	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., March 9, 1887; Corp. Dec. 26, 1888; Sergt. Nov. 1, 1890; 2d Lieut. Oct. 27, 1891; 1st Lieut. May 10, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles Smith, New Haven; May 10, 1893.	New Haven.	31	Hamilton, Ont.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1884; Corp. Feb. 17, 1886; Sergt. June 5, 1888; dis. June 30, 1889. Re-en. July 1, 1889; Sergt.; dis. July 1, 1891. Re-en. July 1, 1891; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. May 10, 1893.	
<b>COMPANY G. — WATERBURY.</b>					
<i>Captain.</i> Alfred J. Wolff, Waterbury; June 21, 1886.	Waterbury.	38	France.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., June 7, 1876; Corp. Oct. 4, 1880; dis. June 6, 1881. Re-en. July 20, 1881; Sergt. Sept. 3, 1881; dis. July 20, 1883. Re-en. Jan. 3, 1884; 1st Sergt. March 18, 1884; 2d Lieut. July 1, 1884; Captain June 21, 1886.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	33	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 20, 1883; 2d Lieut. Oct. 19, 1886; 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.	



<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Patrick Halpin, Waterbury; November 15, 1887.	Waterbury.	29	Waterbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 1, 1885; Q.M. Sergt. May 3, 1887; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1887.	
COMPANY H.—MIDDLETOWN.					
<i>Captain.</i>					
Wesley U. Pearne, Middletown; March 17, 1885.	Middletown.	43	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1875; dis. June 1, 1876. Restored Aug. 23, 1876; dis. March 12, 1880. Re-en. March 12, 1880; Com.-Sergt. 2d Regt., Apr. 15, 1880; 1st Lieut. Co. H, 2d Regt., Jan. 24, 1882; Capt. Mar. 17, 1885.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Walter R. Markham, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.	Middletown.	32	Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1880; Corp. Apr. 10, 1883; Sergt. May 20, 1885; dis. Nov. 17, 1885. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. May 12, 1886; dis. Nov. 17, 1887. Re-en. Nov. 17, 1887, 1st Sergt.; dis. Nov. 17, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1891. Re-en. Dec. 3, 1891, 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mch. 3, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
John A. Broatch, Middletown; Dec. 13, 1892.	Middletown.	24	Middletown, Conn.	Private Co. H, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 28, 1890; Corp. Aug. 8, 1890; Sergt. Aug. 2, 1892; 2d Lieut. Dec. 13, 1892.	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	
			In U. S. Army or Navy.	
<b>COMPANY I.—MERIDEN.</b>				
<i>Captain.</i> Charles B. Bowen, Meriden; October 20, 1887.	Meriden.	33	Lewistown, Me.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 24, 1881; Q.-M. Sergt. June 26, 1883; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1885. Capt. Oct. 20, 1887.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Oscar L. Bradley, Meriden; March 24, 1892.	Meriden.	33	Meriden, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 3, 1880; Corp.; dis. May 3, 1885. Re-en June 2, 1885; Corp.; dis. June 2, 1887. Re-en. June 3, 1887; Sergt. Apr. 4, 1888; 2d Lieut. Jan. 17, 1889; 1st Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Delbert R. Jones, Meriden; March 24, 1892.	Meriden.	30	Canton, Conn.	Private Co. I, 2d Regt., C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1887; Corp. May 23, 1889; Sergt. July 1, 1891; dis. Mar. 18, 1892. 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1892.
<b>COMPANY K.—WALLINGFORD.</b>				
<i>Captain.</i> Daniel L. Barber, Wallingford; Nov. 17, 1891.	Wallingford.	40	Litchfield, Conn.	Private Co. E, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 11, 1875; dis. Aug. 8, 1878. Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 20, 1883; Corp. May 20, 1885; Sergt. Dec. 30, 1886; dis. Sept. 20, 1888. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1888; 1st Sergt.; dis. Sept. 20, 1890. Re-en. Sept. 20, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 25, 1891; Capt. Nov. 17, 1891.

*First Lieutenant.*

Robert E. Hall,  
Wallingford; Sept. 18, 1888.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Henry Norton, Jr.,  
Wallingford; Nov. 17, 1891.

## THIRD REGT.—INFANTRY.

*Colonel.*

Augustus C. Tyler,  
New London; June 22, 1892.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

George M. Cole,  
New London, Aug 25, 1893

Wallingford.	32	Wallingford, Conn.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 3, 1881; Corp. May 17, 1883; dis. Feb. 3, 1886. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1886; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. Dec. 31, 1886; 2d Lieut. July 28, 1887; 1st Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888.
Wallingford.	29	Birmingham, England.	Private Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 17, 1883; Corp'l Apr. 30, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 8, 1886; 1st Sergt. July 28, 1887; dis. Aug. 17, 1888. Re-en. Aug. 17, 1888, 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Sept. 18, 1888; res. June 17, 1891. 2d Lieut. Co. K, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 17, 1891.
New London.	43	Norwich, Conn.	
New London.	41	Portsmouth, Eng.	Private Indiana Legion, Nov., 1882; 1st Sergt; discharged. Private 3d M. G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1885; Sergt. Apr. 29, 1885; Commissary-Sergt. 3d Regt., Aug. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Paym'r Jan. 7, 1887; Capt. Co. I, 3d Regt., May 8, 1888; res. Jan. 20, 1891. Capt. and Adj't. 3d Regt., Aug. 15, 1891. Lieut.-Colonel and A. A.-G. of Brigade, C. N. G., May 30, 1892. Lieut.-Colonel 3d Regt., C. N. G., Aug. 25, 1893.

Cadet at West Point, N. Y.,  
Sept. 2, 1869, to June,  
1873; 2d Lieut. 4th Regt.  
U. S. Cavalry, July 1,  
1878.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>Major (First Battalion).</i> Fred A. Fox, Norwich; Oct. 8, 1892.	Norwich.	36	East Lyme, Conn.	Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 13, 1880; Corp. Feb. 18, 1882; Sergt. July 14, 1885; dis. Dec. 13, 1885; Re-en. Dec. 13, 1885; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 18, 1887; 1st Lieut. Feb. 21, 1888; res. Nov. 30, 1889; Capt. Apr. 29, 1890. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 8, 1892.	
<i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Henry J. Thayer, Putnam; June 27, 1893.	Putnam.	40	Woonsocket, R. I.	Private Co. A, 4th Bat'n Inf. 2d Brigade R. I. M., May 27, 1875; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 26, 1877; dis. May 1, 1879. Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 15, 1884; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1885; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1888; 1st Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; Capt. Dec. 11, 1890. Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 27, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant. — Captain.</i> Thomas O. Thompson, New London; April 1, 1894.	New London.	31	New York, N. Y.	Private Co. I, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 17, 1881; Corp. May 23, 1882; 1st Lieut. and Signal Officer 3d Regt. July 23, 1883; Captain and I. R. P. Mar. 12, 1885; res. July 19, 1886. Enlisted Co. F, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Apr. 30, 1886; dropped Oct. 7, 1890. First Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1890; Capt. Feb. 9, 1891. Captain and Adjutant 3d Regt. C. N. G., April 1, 1894.	



<i>Adjutant 1st Battalion. — First Lieutenant.</i> David Conner, New London; June 1, 1894.	New London.	33 Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 22, 1880; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. May 8, 1882; Sergt.-Major 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 10, 1883; dis. Nov. 22, 1885. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1885; dis. Nov. 23, 1887. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1889. Re-en. Sergt.-Major Nov. 23, 1889; 1st. Lieut. Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 4, 1891; 1st. Lieut. and Adj't. 1st Batt'n 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 1, 1894.
<i>Adjutant 2d Battalion. — First Lieutenant.</i> David Flag, Putnam; July 19, 1893.	Putnam.	35 Pomfret, Conn.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 28, 1884; Q. M. Sergt. Dec. 2, 1887; dis. Nov. 28, 1889. Re-en. Dec. 13, 1889; Q. M. Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Feb. 6, 1890; dis. May 26, 1891. Re-en. Nov. 13, 1891; Q. M. Sergt.; 1st Lieut. and Adj't. 2d Battalion 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 19, 1893.
<i>Quartermaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin Stark, Jr., New London; June 10, 1893.	New London.	36 Portland, Ore.	
<i>Paymaster. — First Lieutenant.</i> Nelson M. Keeney, New London; May 29, 1893.	New London.	27 New London, Conn.	
<i>Surgeon. — Major.</i> Julian LaPierre, Norwich; July 4, 1892.	Norwich.	50 Norwich, Conn.	First Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 3d Regt., July 4, 1892.
<i>Assistant Surgeon. — First Lieut.</i> Hiram B. Thomson, New London; July 16, 1892.	New London.	30 Barrie, Ontario, Canada.	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGR.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i>				
— <i>Captain.</i>				
Lucius H. Fuller, Putnam; July 4, 1892.	Putnam.	45 Tolland, Conn.	First Lieut. Co. G, 3d Dec. 11, 1890; Capt. and I. R. P. 3d Regt., July 4, 1892.	
<i>Chaplain.</i> Nicholas T. Allen, Groton; November 1, 1886.	Groton.	74 N. Kingston, R. I.		Chaplain 26th Regt. Conn. Vols., Sept. 26, 1862; dis. April 2, 1863.
COMPANY A. — NEW LONDON.				
— <i>Captain.</i>				
Henry S. Dorsey, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	29 New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 8, 1886; trans. to 3d Sig. Corps, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 12, 1890; 2d Lieut. Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 28, 1891; Capt. Nov. 1, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Jeremiah Dillon, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	30 New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 30, 1886; Corp. July 19, 1887; Sergt. Feb. 5, 1890; 2d Lieut. Jan. 28, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 1, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Edward H. Corcoran, New London; Nov. 1, 1893.	New London.	24 New London, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 9, 1889; 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1893.	

COMPANY B. — PAWCATUCK.

*Captain.*

Daniel Keleher,  
Stonington; July 28, 1886.

Westerly,  
R. I.

43 Ireland.

Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar.  
4, 1875; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. March 23,  
1876; res. Aug. 9, 1876.

Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Dec.  
28, 1877; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 18,  
1879; 1st Lieut. May 16, 1882; Capt.  
July 28, 1886.

*First Lieutenant.*

Cornelius Bransfield,  
Stonington; July 28, 1886.

Westerly,  
R. I.

38 Stonington,  
Conn.

Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., April  
4, 1878; Corp.; 2d Lieut. May 16,  
1882; 1st Lieut. July 28, 1886.

*Second Lieutenant.*

John F. Murphy,  
Stonington; July 27, 1893.

Westerly,  
R. I.

27 Stonington,  
Conn.

Private Co. B, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May  
1, 1888; Corp. Aug. 21, 1889; Sergt.  
Oct. 30, 1890; 1st Sergt. Aug. 17, 1891;  
dis. May 1, 1893. Re-en. May 1, 1893;  
1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 27, 1893.

COMPANY C. — NORWICH.

*Captain.*

James L. Kingsley,  
Norwich; November 6, 1894.

Norwich.

37 Lisbon,  
Conn.

Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 1,  
1881; Corp. Sept. 3, 1884; dis. Feb. 1,  
1886. Re-en. Mar. 8, 1887; Corp. May  
1, 1888; Sergt. Dec. 1, 1888; dis. Mar.  
8, 1889. Re-en. Mar. 8, 1889; Sergt.;  
dis. Mar. 8, 1891. Re-en. Mar. 8,  
1891, Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 15, 1892;  
1st Lieut. Oct. 27, 1892; Capt. Nov.  
6, 1894.

*First Lieutenant.*

John A. Hagberg,  
Norwich; November 6, 1894.

Norwich.

26 Vestervik,  
Sweden.

Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar.  
26, 1889; Corp. Feb. 17, 1891; Sergt.  
July 11, 1892; 2d Lieut. Oct. 27, 1892;  
1st Lieut. Nov. 6, 1894.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Charles A. Hagberg,  
Norwich; November 6, 1894.

Norwich.

24 Vestervik,  
Sweden.

Private Co. C, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct.  
1, 1889; Corp.; Sergt. Aug. 4, 1893;  
dis. Oct. 1, 1894. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1894;  
Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Nov. 6, 1894.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	IN NATIONAL GUARD OR MILITIA OF THIS OR ANY OTHER STATE.	IN U. S. ARMY OR NAVY.
COMPANY D—NEW LONDON.					
<i>Captain.</i> William E. Pendleton, New London; April 23, 1894.	New London.	40	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 13, 1880; Corp. Aug. 22, 1881; Sergt. Aug. 22, 1883; dis. Sept. 13, 1885. Re- en. Oct. 12, 1885; 1st Sergt. Sept. 6, 1886; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 7, 1887; res. July 4, 1892.	
				Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 20, 1892; Corp. June 22, 1893. Cap- tain April 23, 1894.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank W. Rogers, Jr., New London; June 11, 1894.	New London.	33	New London, Conn.	Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 11, 1889; Corp. May 1, 1890; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. June 11, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George W. McGlaflin, New London; June 11, 1894.	New London.	26	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co. A, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 7, 1885; dis. Aug. 20, 1886. Private Co. D, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 8, 1891; Corp. Dec. 21, 1891; Sergt. May 21, 1892; 2d Lieut. June 11, 1894.	



COMPANY E.—WILLIMANTIC.

*Captain.*

Charles Grady,  
Willimantic; Oct. 19, 1893.

*First Lieutenant.*

Edward F. Flynn,  
Willimantic; October 19, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*

James Cochrane,  
Willimantic; Mar. 22, 1894.

COMPANY F.—DANIELSON-  
VILLE.

*Captain.*

(Vacancy.)

*First Lieutenant.*

James Sullivan,  
Killingly; Dec. 12, 1893.

Willimantic.	28	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., July 23, 1887; Corp. Feb. 14, 1891; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1891; dis.—. 2d Lieut. Co. E, 3d Regt., July 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; Capt. Oct. 19, 1893.
Willimantic.	24	Windham, Conn.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 2, 1891; Corp. Aug. 8, 1892; Sergt. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Aug. 1, 1893; 1st Lieut. Oct. 19, 1893.
Willimantic.	31	Paisley, Scotland.	Private Co. E, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 18, 1886; Corp. Dec. 6, 1888; 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1889; dis. Nov. 18, 1891. Re-en. Feb. 11, 1892; 1st Sergt. April 8, 1892; dis. Feb. 11, 1894. Re-en. Feb. 15, 1894; 1st Sergt. May 1, 1894; 2d Lieut. Mar. 22, 1894.
Killingly.	39	Ireland.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., June 26, 1889; Corp. June 9, 1890; Sergt. Aug. 1, 1891; 2d Lieut. Aug. 8, 1893; 1st Lieut. Dec. 12, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Walter N. Phillips, Killingly; July 10, 1894.	Killingly.	27	Greenfield, Mass.	Private Co. F, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar 6, 1894; 2d Lieut. July 10, 1894.	
COMPANY G.—PUTNAM.					
<i>Captain.</i> Clinton A. Winslow, Putnam; July 15, 1893.	Putnam.	46	Putnam, Conn.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 11, 1872; Corp.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 22, 1876; 1st Lieut. Aug. 30, 1877; Capt. April 3, 1878; res. May 2, 1879. 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 18, 1881; res. Aug. 17, 1881; 2d Lieut. Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 5, 1883; Capt. Nov. 15, 1883; res. Jan. 29, 1890. 2d Lieut. June 4, 1891; Capt. July 15, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Arthur D. McIntyre, Putnam; July 16, 1892.	Putnam.	32	Springfield, Mass.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1887; Corp. Apr. 10, 1890; dis. May 20, 1892. Re-en. May 20, 1892; Sergt. July 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 16, 1892.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Charles E. Richardson, Putnam; July 15, 1893.	Putnam.	28	Penacook, N. H.	Private Co. G, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 14, 1885; Corp. Aug. 27, 1886; Sergt.; dis. Aug. 14, 1890. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1890; 1st Sergt.; dis. Aug. 14, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 14, 1892; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. July 15, 1893.	
COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON.					
<i>Captain.</i> (Vacancy.)					

<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Saxton, Jr., New London ; Jan. 3, 1893.</p>	New London.	25	Amherst, Mass.	Private 3d M.-G. Platoon, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 6, 1890; Corp. Jan. 19, 1892; Capt. and A.-D.-C. Brigade Staff, June 6, 1892; res. Nov. 29, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. I, 3d Regt. Nov. 29, 1892; 1st Lieut. Jan. 3, 1893.
	New London.	21	New London, Conn.	
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Albert P. Ware, New London ; May 2, 1893.</p>				
<p>FOURTH REG'T--(INFANTRY). <i>Colonel.</i></p>				
<p>Russell Frost, Norwalk ; January 8, 1892.</p>	So. Norwalk.	44	Delhi, N. Y.	First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 12, 1886. Capt. Feb. 17, 1886. Colonel 4th Regt. Jan. 8, 1892.
<p><i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> James C. Crowe, Norwalk ; March 22, 1890.</p>	So. Norwalk.	59	Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. A, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan. 1, 1854; 2d Corp. Dec. 30, 1856; 1st Corp. May 10, 1859; dis. 1861. Private Co. D, 8th Regt. C. M., Jan. 1862; 2d Sergt. Jan. 31, 1862; 1st Sergt. Feb. 22, 1864; 2d Lieut. April 24, 1865; 1st Lieut. May 21, 1866 (changed to Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 1, 1871); Capt. July 19, 1871; Maj. 4th Regt. Aug. 18, 1880; Lieut. Colonel Mar. 22, 1890.
<p><i>Major (First Battalion).</i> James Sheridan, Bridgeport ; April 5, 1892.</p>	Bridgeport.	45	Ireland.	Private Co. E, 8th Regt. C. N. G., Aug. 11, 1868; Corp.; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 20, 1871 (changed to Co. E, 4th Regt. Aug. 1, 1871); 1st Lieut. May 30, 1874; res. Feb. 11, 1879. 1st Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. Feb. 24, 1879; Capt. Dec. 31, 1880; Maj. 4th Regt. April 5, 1892.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Major (Second Battalion).</i> Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford; June 28, 1893.	Stamford.	32	Greenwich, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 29, 1886; Q.-M. Sergt. Dec. 27, 1889; 2d Lieut. June 27, 1890; Capt. July 20, 1891; Major 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 28, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> James K. Crofut, Norwalk; June 4, 1892.	So. Norwalk.	35	Norwalk, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1892; Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. June 4, 1892.	
<i>Adjutant 1st Batt'n.—1st Lieut.</i> Fred J. Breckbill, Bridgeport; July 17, 1893.	Bridgeport.	27	Shelby, Ohio.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Feb. 16, 1892; res. July 12, 1893; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 1st Batt'n, 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 17, 1893.	
<i>Adjutant 2d Batt'n.—1st Lieut.</i> Alexander Weed, Jr., Stamford; June 4, 1894.	Stamford.	22	Stamford, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 7, 1890; Corp. July 20, 1892; Sergt. Feb. 9, 1894; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Batt'n, 4th Regt. C. N. G. June 4, '94.	
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Everett Noyes, Stamford; July 19, 1892.	Stamford.	30	Mystic, Conn.	Private Co C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1889; Corp. Aug. 8, 1891; Comsy.- Sergt. 4th Regt. Apr. 30, 1892; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Regt., July 19, 1892.	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> Edmund E. Crowe, Norwalk; May 22, 1890.	So. Norwalk.	31	Norwalk, Conn.		
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Sept. 28, 1893.	Danbury.	42	N. Hartford, Conn.	1st Lieut. and Asst.-Surgeon 4th Regt. C. N. G., July 24, 1890; Major and Surgeon 4th Regt. Sept. 28, 1893.	

<p><i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>—<i>First Lieut.</i> George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; October 31, 1893.</p> <p><i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.</i> —<i>Captain.</i> William H. Holly, Stamford; July 19, 1892.</p> <p><i>Chaplain.</i> Thomas K. Noble, Norwalk; June 21, 1893.</p>	Bridgeport.	28	Ansonia, Conn.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Capt. and I. R. P. 4th Regt. July 19, 1892.	<p>Chaplain of Gen. Charles Howard's Regt.; detached and assigned to duty on staff of Gen. Scott, Dept. of the South, 1865; trans. to staff of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Louisville, Ky., 1866; trans. to staff of Gen. Burbank, 1868; res. 1869.</p>
	Stamford.	36	Savannah, Mo.		
	Norwalk.	63	Norway, Me.		
<p>COMPANY B.—BRIDGEPORT. <i>Captain.</i> Merritt F. White, Bridgeport; Aug. 9, 1892.</p>	Bridgeport.	38	Barre, Mass.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 18, 1884; Corp. Nov. 17, 1885; Sergt. April 17, 1888; dis. Feb. 18, 1889. Re-en. Feb. 18, 1889; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. June 3, 1890; 1st Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; Capt. Aug. 9, 1892.	
	Bridgeport.	32	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 20, 1883; Corp. Aug. 10, 1886; dis. Nov. 21, 1888. Re-en. Nov. 21, 1888; Corp.; Sergt. Feb. 12, 1889; dis. Nov. 21, 1890. Re-en. Dec. 1, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Jan. 12, 1892; 1st Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892.	
<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> George D. Shelton, Bridgeport; Aug. 9, 1892.</p>	Bridgeport.	30	Canada.	Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 22, 1886; Corp. May 14, 1889; Sergt. July 15, 1890; dis. June 22, 1891; Re-en. June 30, 1891; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. April 12, 1892; 2d Lieut. Aug. 9, 1892.	
<p><i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William Houlihan, Bridgeport; August 9, 1892.</p>					



## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
				In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY C.—STAMFORD.					
<i>Captain.</i> Gilbert L. Fitch, Noroton Heights; July 19, 1893.	Noroton Heights.	25	Corfu, N. Y.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 19, 1888; Corp. Aug. 3, 1891; 2d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1891; 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1892; Capt. July 19, 1893.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur E. Johnson, Stamford; July 19, 1893.	Stamford.	39	Brookfield, Mass.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 21, 1886; Corp. May 26, 1890; Sergt. Oct. 3, 1890; dis. Dec. 21, 1891. Re- en. Dec. 21, 1891; 1st Sergt. Jan. 4, 1892; 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1892; 1st Lieut. July 19, 1893.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Oscar Cossum, Stamford; Jan. 24, 1894.	Stamford.	34	New York, N. Y.	Private 15th Sep. Co., N. G. S. N. Y., Aug. 5, 1889; Corp. Mar. 24, 1890; dropped Oct. 15, 1892.	
COMPANY D.—SO. NORWALK.					
<i>Captain.</i> Robert J. Doyle, Norwalk; June 8, 1894.	So. Norwalk.	26	Australia.	Private Co. C, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 30, 1893; Corp. June 15, '93; 1st Sergt. Nov. 28, 1893; 2d Lieut. Jan. 24, 1894.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John W. Pennington, South Norwalk; June 8, 1894.	So. Norwalk.	33	Sheffield, Eng.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 1, 1887; Corp. Jan. 19, 1891; 2d Lieut. Feb. 19, 1892; 1st Lieut. Sept. 6, 1892; Captain June 8, 1894.	
				Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Mar. 5, 1886; Corp. May 17, 1889; dis. Mar. 5, 1891. Re en. Mar. 10, 1891; Sergt. Mar. 26, 1891; Q. M. Sergt. Oct. 3, 1892; 1st Sergt. Feb. 8, 1893; dis. Mar. 10, 1893; 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1893; 1st Lieut. June 8, 1894.	

*Second Lieutenant.*

Henry H. Betts,  
East Norwalk; June 8, 1894.

COMPANY E. — BRIDGEPORT.

*Captain.*

John J. Glennon,  
Bridgeport; April 27, 1892.

*First Lieutenant.*

James J. Hurley,  
Bridgeport; Dec. 18, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Edward J. Joy,  
Bridgeport; Dec. 18, 1893.

COMPANY F. — NORWALK.

*Captain.*

Reuben M. Rose,  
Norwalk; November 4, 1890.

*First Lieutenant.*

Albert J. Wilcoxson,  
Norwalk; July 26, 1892.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Harry A. Vail,  
Norwalk; Sept. 11, 1894.

E. Norwalk.	27	Camden, N. J.	Private Co. D, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1885; Corp. Feb. 1, 1888; Sergt. July 25, 1889; dis. Dec. 1, 1890; Re-en. Dec. 9, 1890; Sergt.; 1st Sergt. Mar. 2, 1892; dis. Dec. 9, 1892. Re-en. Aug. 4, 1893; Corp. Feb. 19, 1894; 2d Lieut. June 8, 1894.	Private Co. H, 61st Ohio Vols. Inf., Feb. 17, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
Bridgeport.	43	Redding, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1876; Corp. Aug. 21, 1877; Sergt. Aug. 19, 1880; dis. March 17, 1881. Re-en. March 21, 1881; Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Mar. 25, 1881; 1st Lieut. May 3, 1888; Capt. April 27, 1892.	
Bridgeport.	37	New Haven, Conn.	2d Lieut. Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 14, 1892; 1st Lieut. Dec. 18, '93.	
Bridgeport.	22	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. E, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 13, 1891; Corp. April 17, 1893; 2d Lieut. Dec. 18, 1893.	
Norwalk.	46	Essex, Ohio.		
Norwalk.	33	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 9, 1883; Corp. May 16, 1885; Sergt. Feb. 27, 1886; dis. June 9, 1888. Re-en. June 9, 1888; 1st Sergt. Apr. 2, 1890; dis. June 9, 1890. Re-en. June 9, 1890; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. July 26, 1892.	
Norwalk.	25	Jersey City, N. J.	Private Co. F, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 30, 1892; Corp. Nov. 29, 1893; 2d Lieut. Sept. 11, 1894.	

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY). — CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS. AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G.—DANBURY.				
<i>Captain.</i> Clarence W. Judson, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.	Danbury.	Danbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 9, 1889; Corp. Dec. 12, 1891; Sergt. May 5, 1893; 1st Lieut. July 20, 1893; Capt. Nov. 2, 1894.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles C. Humphries, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.	Danbury.	Danbury, Conn.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 5, 1891; Corp. Aug. 4, 1892; 1st Sergt. Aug. 10, 1893; 1st Lieut. Nov. 2, 1894.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Vincent M. King, Danbury; Nov. 2, 1894.	Danbury.	London, England.	Private Co. G, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 7, 1893; Trumpet. May 8, 1893; 2d Lieut. Nov. 2, 1894.	
COMPANY I.—WEST WINSTED.				
<i>Captain.</i> Henry S. Terrell, Winchester; Sept. 16, 1893.	Winsted.	Colebrook, Conn.	Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 10, 1884; Corp. July 16, 1885; Sergt. Jan. 17, 1887; 1st Sergt.; 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, 1888; 1st Lieut. Apr. 8, 1889; Capt. Nov. 18, 1889; res. Mar. 1, 1892. 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt. Nov. 15, 1892; Capt. Dec. 26, 1892; res. Apr. 26, 1893. 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Battn., 4th Regt. Aug. 5, 1893. Capt. Co. I, 4th Regt. Sept. 16, 1893.	

*First Lieutenant.*  
William H. Ackerly,  
Winchester; Aug. 7, 1893.

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Spencer R. Woodworth,  
Winchester; June 18, 1894.

COMPANY K.—BRIDGEPORT.  
*Captain.*  
Charles W. Burpee,  
Bridgeport; May 21, 1892.

*First Lieutenant.*  
(Vacancy.)

*Second Lieutenant.*  
Frederick H. Masterson,  
Bridgeport; May 26, 1892.

West Winsted.	27	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 23, 1886; dis. June 30, 1887. Re en. Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., May 31, 1888; Corp. Mar. 4, 1889; Sergt. Dec. 5, 1889; Q.-M. Sergt.; red. o. r.; Sergt.; red.; dis. May 31, 1893. 1st Lieut. Co. I, 4th Regt. Aug. 7, 1893.
Winsted.	21	Salisbury, Conn.	Private Co. I, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 27, 1891; Corp. Jan. 18, 1892; Sergt. May 16, 1893; 2d Lieut. June 18, 1894.
Bridgeport.	35	Vernon, Conn.	Private Co. C, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Feb. 4, 1878; dis. Nov. 18, 1879. Private Co. A, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1884; dis. June 30, 1885. Private Co. A, 2d Regt. April 2, 1888; Corp. April 14, 1889; 2d Lieut. Feb. 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. June 22, 1891; res. Nov. 7, 1891. Capt. and Adjt. 4th Regt. C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1892. Capt. Co. K, 4th Regt., May 21, 1892.
Bridgeport.	24	Bridgeport, Conn.	Private Co. K, 4th Regt. C. N. G., June 18, 1889; Corp. May 21, 1890; 2d Lieut. May 26, 1892.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPARATE COMPANIES (INFANTRY, COLORED )-- CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK	P. O. ADDRESS. AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
FIRST SEPARATE COM- PANY.—NEW HAVEN. <i>Captain.</i>				
Daniel S. Lathrop, Birmingham; April 28, 1884.	Birmingham.	48 New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Jan. 4, 1881; Capt. April 28, 1884	Private Co. A, 29th Regt. Conn. Vols. (col'd), Nov. 18, 1863; Sergt. Dec., 1863; 1st Sergt. Jan., 1864; Regimental Q.-M. Sergt. March 29, 1864; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel Tilghman, New Haven; May 1, 1885.	New Haven.	45 Boston, Mass.	Private Co. A, Ind'p't Bat'l'n C. N. G., May 14, 1879; Corp. May 17, 1879 (changed to 5th Bat'l'n Feb. 26, 1880); Sergt. Nov. 22, 1881; 2d Lieut. April 28, 1884; 1st Lieut. May 1, 1885.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Lewis P. Wood, New Haven; June 14, 1889.	New Haven.	31 Norwalk, Conn.	Private Co. A, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Aug. 5, 1884; Corp. May 16, 1888; Sergt. Dec. 29, 1888; 2d Lieut. June 14, 1889.	
SECOND SEPARATE COM- PANY.—HARTFORD. <i>Captain.</i>				
Edwin B. Freeman, Hartford; Jan. 6, 1893.	Hartford.	28 Hartford, Conn.	Private Co. B, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Mar. 29, 1889; Corp. June 19, 1889 (changed to Second Separate Com- pany C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1890); Sergt. June 11, 1890; 1st Sergt. July 1, 1891; 1st Lieut. Mar. 11, 1892; Capt. Jan. 6, 1893.	



<p><i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Wood, Hartford; Jan. 6, 1893.</p>	Hartford.	25	Prince Geo. Co., Md.	Private Co. B, 5th Battalion C. N. G., Oct. 19, 1888; Corp. June 19, 1889; (changed to Second Separate Com- pany C. N. G., Mar. 1, 1890;) Sergt. July 1, 1891; 1st Sergt. Mar. 29, 1892; 1st Lieut. Jan. 6, 1893.
	Hartford.	31	Hartford, Conn.	Private Second Separate Company, C. N. G., May 18, 1892; 2d Lieut. July 22, 1892.
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<p>BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS. FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur B. Jenkins, Hartford; June 20, 1892.</p>	Hartford.	33	Canton, Conn.	Private 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 3, 1889; Corp. Nov. 16, 1889; Sergt. May 21, 1891; 1st Lieut. comdg. 1st Signal Corps, 1st Regt., June 20, 1892.
	New Haven.	44	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1870; Corp. June 30, 1873; Sergt. Sept. 1, 1876; dis. May 7, 1879. Re- en. May 8, 1879; Sergt.; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Sergt.; dis. May 8, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., August 20, 1883; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1885; 1st Lieut. and Q.M. June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889. 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Signal Corps, 2d Regt., Nov. 4, 1889.
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<p>SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> Francis J. Duffy, New Haven; Nov. 4, 1889.</p>	New Haven.	44	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1870; Corp. June 30, 1873; Sergt. Sept. 1, 1876; dis. May 7, 1879. Re- en. May 8, 1879; Sergt.; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Sergt.; dis. May 8, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., August 20, 1883; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1885; 1st Lieut. and Q.M. June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889. 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Signal Corps, 2d Regt., Nov. 4, 1889.
	New Haven.	44	New Haven, Conn.	Private Co. C, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 1, 1870; Corp. June 30, 1873; Sergt. Sept. 1, 1876; dis. May 7, 1879. Re- en. May 8, 1879; Sergt.; dis. May 7, 1881. Re-en. May 9, 1881; Sergt.; dis. May 8, 1883. Re-en. May 11, 1883; Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., August 20, 1883; dis. May 11, 1885. Re-en. Q.M.-Sergt. 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 20, 1885; 1st Lieut. and Q.M. June 16, 1886; res. July 26, 1889. 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Signal Corps, 2d Regt., Nov. 4, 1889.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE P. O. ADDRESS. OF RANK.	AGE.	BIRTHPLACE.	In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	SERVICE.  In U. S. Army or Navy.
THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Albert A. Beach, New London; March 25, 1892.	28	New London, Conn.	Private 3d Signal Corps, 3d Regt. C. N. G., Oct. 7, 1889; Sergt. Jan. 11, 1891; 1st Lieut. comdg. 3d Signal Corps, 3d Regt., March 25, 1892.	
FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Cogill, Bridgeport; Oct. 26, 1893.	25	Dover, N. J.	Private 4th Signal Corps, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Apr. 17, 1890 (changed to 4th Section Brigade Signal Corps, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Section Brigade Signal Corps, Oct. 26, 1893.	
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
<i>Captain.</i> Henry Avery, Hartford; June 27, 1893.	44	England.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 31, 1883; Corp. Aug. 25, 1884; Sergt. Feb. 19, 1886; 2d Lieut. comdg. 1st M.-G. Platoon, June 14, 1886 (changed to Machine-Gun Batty., June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. June 2, 1893; Capt. comdg. M.-G. Battery, June 27, 1893.	
FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John D. Bonner, Hartford; July 30, 1894.	35	Stonefield, Canada.	Private Co. H, 1st Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 14, 1880; Corp. Aug. 25, 1884; dis. Dec. 14, 1885. Private 1st M.-G. Platoon 1st Regt. C. N. G., July 1, 1886; dis. July 1, 1888. 1st Lieut. 1st Sec. M.-G. Battery, July 30, 1894.	

## SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN.

*First Lieutenant.*

William H. Sears,  
New Haven; June 2, 1893.

New Haven.

37 New Haven,  
Conn.

Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1875; Corp. June 2, 1879; dis. Jan. 12, 1881.  
2d Lieut. comdg. 2d M.-G. Platoon, 2d Regt. C. N. G., July 21, 1886 (changed to 2d Sec. M.-G. Batty, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 2d Sec. M. G. Battery, June 2, 1893.

## THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.

*First Lieutenant.*

Ira J. Brown,  
New London, June 2, 1893.

New London.

33 Hopkinton,  
R. I.

Private 3d M.-G. Platoon 3d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 17, 1888; Corp. Feb. 21, 1889; Sergt. Mar. 5, 1891; 2d Lieut. comdg. 3d M.-G. Platoon, 3d Regt., Nov. 10, 1892 (changed to 3d Sec. M.-G. Batty, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 3d Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893.

## FOURTH SECTION.—BRIDGEPORT.

*First Lieutenant.*

George P. Rand,  
Bridgeport; June 2, 1893.

Bridgeport.

40 Boston,  
Mass.

Private Co. B, 4th Regt. C. N. G., Dec. 10, 1872; Corp. Jan. 29, 1874; Sergt. Dec. 19, 1876; dis. Feb. 6, 1878. Re-en. June 3, 1879; Corp. Aug. 17, 1880; dis. June 2, 1881. Re-en. July 5, 1881; Corp. July 12, 1881; Sergt. Jan. 31, 1882; dis. Oct. 1, 1883. Re-en. Oct. 1, 1883; Sergt. Nov. 13, 1883; 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, 1884; dis. Oct. 1, 1885.  
2d Lieut. comdg. 4th M.-G. Platoon, 4th Regt. C.N.G., Oct. 26, 1888 (changed to 4th Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893); 1st Lieut. comdg. 4th Sec. M.-G. Battery, June 2, 1893.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL MILITIA.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RESIDENCE, RANK, AND DATE P. O. ADDRESS. OF RANK.	AGE	BIRTHPLACE.	IN NATIONAL GUARD OR MILITIA OF THIS OR ANY OTHER STATE.	SERVICE.  IN U. S. ARMY OR NAVY.
<b>NAVAL MILITIA.</b>				
<b>FIRST DIVISION — NEW HAVEN.</b>				
<i>Lieutenant.</i> Edward V. Reynolds, New Haven; Nov. 27, 1893.	35	Chicago, Ill.	Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., May 26, 1890; 1st Lieut. May 26, 1890; res. Sept. 28, 1891. Private Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G., Sept. 27, 1893. Lieut. 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 27, 1893.	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade.)</i> Edward G. Buckland, New Haven; Jan. 22, 1894.	28	Buffalo, N. Y.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Jan. 22, 1894.	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade.)</i> (Vacancy.)				
<i>Ensign.</i> Daniel M. Goodridge, New Haven; Nov. 27, 1893.	31	Portland, Me.	Private Light Infantry, Portland, Me. Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia C. N. G., Nov. 15, 1893; Ensign Nov. 27, 1893.	
<i>Ensign.</i> Harry G. Day, New Haven; Jan. 22, 1894.	25	Seymour, Conn.	Seaman 1st Div. Naval Militia, C. N. G., Jan. 22, 1894; Ensign Jan. 22, 1894.	

## ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Provided for by Section 79, Chapter CLXXXIV, Militia Law.

Name, Grade, and Date of Rank.	RETIRED.		Residence.
	From which Organization.	Date of Last Service.	
<i>Captain.</i>			
Michael J. Roach, June 8, 1887, . . .	Third Regiment.	October 26, 1893.	New London.
Henry E. Burton, Aug. 4, 1892, . . .	Third Regiment.	December 4, 1893.	Killingly.
Charles F. Chaney, July 4, 1892, . . .	Third Regiment.	March 21, 1894.	New London.
Addison A. Betts, Oct. 24, 1892, . . .	Fourth Regiment.	June 1, 1894.	Norwalk.
James T. Reynolds, May 15, 1894, . . .	Battery A.	June 12, 1894.	Branford.



[2.]

## MILITARY ENROLLMENT, 1894.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . . .	8,790	2,395	8,634	6,395
Avon, . . .	87	7	87	80
Berlin, . . .	306	38	297	268
Bloomfield, . . .	142	24	140	118
Bristol, . . .	1,159	295	1,137	864
Burlington, . . .	167	27	157	140
Canton, . . .	353	67	325	286
East Granby, . . .	80	18	80	62
East Hartford, . . .	597	189	585	408
East Windsor, . . .	281	21	281	260
Enfield, . . .	778	123	772	655
Farmington, . . .	465	139	444	326
Glastonbury, . . .	335	59	311	276
Granby, . . .	221	38	217	183
Hartland, . . .	91	13	91	78
Manchester, . . .	895	126	877	769
Marlborough, . . .	32	12	29	20
New Britain, . . .	3,250	920	3,177	2,330
Newington, . . .	105	34	94	71
Plainville, . . .	307	105	291	202
Rocky Hill, . . .	136	24	130	112
Simsbury, . . .	237	34	237	203
Southington, . . .	796	313	760	483
South Windsor, . . .	217	36	215	181
Suffield, . . .	306	34	301	272
West Hartford, . . .	176	36	176	140
Wethersfield, . . .	206	80	199	126
Windsor, . . .	390	107	384	283
Windsor Locks, . . .	389	77	376	312
Total, . . .	21,294	5,391	20,804	15,903

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Tolland, . . .	111	23	107	88
Andover, . . .	60	11	60	49
Bolton, . . .	56	13	52	43
Coventry, . . .	241	36	231	205
Columbia, . . .	103	22	92	81
Ellington, . . .	158	40	149	118
Hebron, . . .	96	8	96	88
Mansfield, . . .	226	27	226	199
Somers, . . .	167	15	166	152
Stafford, . . .	390	45	390	345
Union, . . .	54	6	51	48
Vernon, . . .	1,115	280	1,085	835
Willington, . . .	101	11	95	90
Total, . . .	2,878	537	2,800	2,341

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New Haven, . . .	12,317	1,303	12,145	11,014
Ansonia, . . .	1,550	333	1,539	1,217
Branford, . . .	392	80	389	312
Bethany, . . .	62	6	58	56
Beacon Falls, . . .	76	16	70	60
Cheshire, . . .	212	49	206	163
Derby, . . .	839	277	830	562
East Haven, . . .	75	13	73	62
Guilford, . . .	312	122	296	190
Hamden, . . .	421	54	416	367
Madison, . . .	147	28	133	119
Meriden, . . .	2,931	589	2,898	2,342
Middlebury, . . .	77	12	74	65
Milford, . . .	439	105	428	334
Naugatuck, . . .	1,168	246	1,163	922
North Branford, . . .	108	28	99	80
North Haven, . . .	252	39	243	213
Orange, . . .	595	172	590	423
Oxford, . . .	83	14	79	69
Prospect, . . .	51	11	45	40
Seymour, . . .	339	100	339	239
Southbury, . . .	146	34	137	112
Wallingford, . . .	1,309	395	1,291	914
Waterbury, . . .	4,422	1,079	4,311	3,343
Woodbridge, . . .	125	18	122	107
Wolcott, . . .	57	4	57	53
Total, . . .	28,505	5,127	28,031	23,378

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Middletown, . .	1,229	278	1,215	951
Chatham, . . .	263	63	262	200
Chester, . . .	190	22	190	168
Clinton, . . .	199	70	182	129
Cromwell, . . .	275	39	272	236
Durham, . . .	120	20	114	100
East Haddam, . .	374	67	365	307
Essex, . . .	369	97	353	272
Haddam, . . .	237	36	233	201
Killingworth, . .	65	12	61	53
Middlefield, . . .	116	15	115	101
Old Saybrook, . .	153	44	135	109
Portland, . . .	290	59	288	231
Saybrook, . . .	214	30	208	184
Westbrook, . . .	96	15	89	81
Total, . . .	4,190	867	4,082	3,323

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
New London, .	2,627	1,404	2,152	1,223
Bozrah, . . .	113	11	110	102
Colchester, . .	418	82	407	336
East Lyme, . .	169	40	155	129
Franklin, . . .	68	19	63	49
Griswold, . . .	369	77	338	292
Groton, . . . .	714	293	608	421
Lebanon, . . .	204	40	189	164
Ledyard, . . .	193	45	182	148
Lisbon, . . . .	55	12	49	43
Lyme, . . . . .	110	13	108	97
Montville, . . .	278	36	273	242
Norwich, . . . .	2,944	1,110	2,844	1,834
North Stonington,	196	36	184	160
Old Lyme, . . .	124	21	124	103
Preston, . . . .	400	115	394	285
Salem, . . . . .	62	14	58	48
Stonington, . . .	947	341	914	606
Sprague, . . . .	128	39	122	89
Voluntown, . . .	82	25	71	57
Waterford, . . .	299	33	299	266
Total, . . . . .	10,500	3,806	9,644	6,694



## WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Windham, . .	1,121	332	1,074	789
Ashford, . .	110	28	100	82
Brooklyn, . .	172	48	162	124
Canterbury, . .	118	19	118	99
Chaplin, . .	63	13	58	50
Eastford, . .	95	22	87	73
Hampton, . .	81	10	77	71
Killingly, . .	693	201	658	492
Plainfield, . .	381	32	375	349
Pomfret, . .	157	36	145	121
Putnam, . .	647	181	636	466
Sterling, . .	200	33	191	167
Scotland, . .	60	11	54	49
Thompson, . .	449	60	445	389
Woodstock, . .	268	66	252	202
Total, . .	4,615	1,092	4,432	3,523

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commution Tax.
Fairfield, . . .	423	77	378	346
Bethel, . . .	664	261	637	403
Bridgeport, . . .	8,914	1,727	8,811	7,187
Brookfield, . . .	99	17	94	82
Danbury, . . .	2,421	1,084	2,375	1,337
Darien, . . .	273	59	260	214
Easton, . . .	115	23	109	92
Greenwich, . . .	1,408	350	1,374	1,058
Huntington, . . .	541	113	535	428
Monroe, . . .	113	25	104	88
New Canaan, . . .	390	124	363	266
Newtown, . . .	318	65	305	253
New Fairfield, . . .	74	9	71	65
Norwalk, . . .	2,992	1,233	2,867	1,759
Redding, . . .	151	36	143	115
Ridgefield, . . .	262	22	253	240
Stamford, . . .	2,197	721	2,144	1,476
Stratford, . . .	429	126	428	303
Sherman, . . .	81	9	81	72
Trumbull, . . .	126	10	126	116
Weston, . . .	115	24	104	91
Westport, . . .	507	250	476	257
Wilton, . . .	182	47	163	135
Total, . . .	22,795	6 412	22,201	16,383

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Litchfield, . .	483	139	476	344
Barkhamsted, . .	122	17	118	105
Bethlehem, . .	48	9	43	39
Bridgewater, . .	84	16	81	68
Canaan, . .	117	18	117	99
Colebrook, . .	102	16	100	86
Cornwall, . .	178	34	162	144
Goshen, . .	134	27	129	107
Harwinton, . .	110	10	110	100
Kent, . .	129	12	129	117
Morris, . .	52	3	51	49
New Hartford, . .	315	43	300	272
New Milford, . .	498	126	473	372
Norfolk, . .	196	11	196	185
North Canaan, . .	172	12	169	160
Plymouth, . .	319	40	309	279
Roxbury, . .	97	15	88	82
Salisbury, . .	363	99	339	264
Sharon, . .	256	66	233	190
Torrington, . .	1,096	312	1,062	784
Thomaston, . .	441	158	424	283
Washington, . .	210	34	192	176
Warren, . .	72	11	68	61
Watertown, . .	272	37	257	235
Winchester, . .	995	344	973	651
Woodbury, . .	205	32	186	173
Total, . .	7,066	1,641	6,785	5,425

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	21,294	5,391	20,804	15,903
Tolland, . .	2,878	537	2,800	2,341
New Haven, . .	28,505	5,127	28,031	23,378
Middlesex, . .	4,190	867	4,082	3,323
New London, . .	10,500	3,806	9,644	6,694
Windham, . .	4,615	1,092	4,432	3,523
Fairfield, . .	22,795	6,412	22,201	16,383
Litchfield, . .	7,066	1,641	6,785	5,425
Total, . .	101,843	24,873	98,779	76,970

[3.]

## ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLLS, C. N. G., NOVEMBER, 1894.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

LOCALITY.		PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894	1893
Field, Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band, .....	Hartford, .....	12	9	...	25	4	50	1	1	2	52	49
Company A, .....	Hartford, .....	3	13	1	2	41	60	...	2	2	62	68
Company B, .....	Hartford, .....	3	12	1	2	28	46	...	15	15	61	63
Company C, .....	Rockville, .....	3	14	1	2	48	68	...	...	...	68	68
Company D, .....	New Britain, ..	3	12	1	2	41	59	...	5	5	64	61
Company E, .....	New Britain, ..	3	9	1	1	45	59	...	8	8	67	67
Company F, .....	Hartford, .....	3	10	1	2	40	56	...	10	10	66	65
Company G, .....	S. Manchester, ..	3	12	1	2	40	58	...	6	6	64	60
Company H, .....	Hartford, .....	3	12	1	2	35	53	...	10	10	63	61
Company I, .....	New Britain, ..	3	14	1	2	46	66	...	2	2	68	67
Company K, .....	Hartford, .....	3	12	1	2	43	61	...	3	3	64	68
Total, .....	.....	42	129	10	44	411	636	1	62	63	699	697

Per cent. present 90.99; loss from 1893, 1.98 per cent.



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894	1893
Field, Staff, Hos- pital Corps, and Band,.....	13	9...	23	4	49...	2	2	51	52		
Company A,....	3	12	1	2	48	66...	1	1	67	68	
Company B,....	3	13	1	2	44	63...	5	5	68	66	
Company C,....	3	14	1	2	37	57...	5	5	62	65	
Company D,....	3	12	1	1	44	61...	4	4	65	68	
Company E,....	3	13	1	2	49	68...	...	...	68	68	
Company F,....	3	12...	2	2	48	65...	3	3	68	68	
Company G,....	3	14	1	2	41	61...	7	7	68	68	
Company H,....	3	12	1	2	41	59...	8	8	67	57	
Company I,....	3	13	1	2	48	67...	1	1	68	68	
Company K,....	3	14	1	1	40	59...	6	6	65	60	
Total,.....	43	138	9	41	444	675...	42	42	717	708	

Per cent. present, 94.14; gain over 1893, 0.78 per cent.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.		
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894	1893	
Field, Staff, Hos- pital Corps, and Band,.....	New London,,	13	9...	22	5	49	...	...	...	49	43	
Company A,....	New London,,	3	12...	2	32	49	...	2	2	51	48	
Company B,....	Pawcatuck,...	3	11	1	2	46	63	...	5	68	61	
Company C,....	Norwich,.....	2	12	1	2	42	59	...	6	65	55	
Company D,....	New London,,	3	9	1	2	49	64	...	1	65	58	
Company E,...	Willimantic,...	3	14	1	2	38	58	...	3	61	62	
Company F,....	Danielsonville,	2	10...	2	34	48	...	16	16	64	54	
Company G,....	Putnam,.....	3	14	1	2	26	46	...	3	49	59	
Company I,....	New London,,	3	11...	2	37	53	...	...	...	53	60	
Total,.....		35	102	5	38	309	489	...	36	36	525	500

Per cent. present, 93.14; gain over 1893, 4.94 per cent.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
Field, Staff, Hospital Corps, and Band,.....											
Norwalk,.....	13	7	...	21	5	46	...	3	3	49	50
Company B,.....	3	14	1	2	34	54	...	2	2	56	62
Company C,.....	3	9	1	1	32	46	...	12	12	58	59
Company D,.....	3	13	...	1	42	59	...	9	9	68	54
Company E,.....	3	12	...	2	40	57	...	6	6	63	65
Company F,.....	3	12	1	2	35	53	...	8	8	61	62
Company G,.....	3	12	...	1	43	59	...	2	2	61	61
Company I,.....	3	14	1	2	44	64	...	1	1	65	66
Company K,.....	3	13	1	2	47	66	...	2	2	68	68
Total,.....	37	106	5	34	322	504	...	45	45	549	547

Per cent. present, 91.80; gain over 1893, 4.96 per cent.

## SEPARATE COMPANIES.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
First,.....											
New Haven,...	3	14	1	2	41	61	...	5	5	66	60

Per cent. present, 92.42; gain over 1893, 5.75 per cent.

Second,.....											
Hartford,....	3	10	1	2	34	50	...	13	13	63	55

Per cent. present, 79.37; gain over 1893, 8.46 per cent.

## BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
Captain and N. C. S., Branford,.....	1	.....		3	4	.....			4	5
1st Platoon,..... Guilford,.....	2	5	1	27	35	.....	6	6	41	34
2d Platoon,..... Branford,.....	2	6	1	27	36	.....	2	2	38	36
Total,.....	5	11	2	57	75	.....	8	8	83	75

Per cent. present, 90.36; loss from 1893, 6.97 per cent.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			AGGRE- GATE.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
First Section,..... Hartford,.....	1	2	8	11	.....			11	10
Second Section,..... New Haven,...	1	.....	8	9	.....			9	10
Third Section,..... New London,.	1	3	6	10	.....			10	10
Fourth Section,..... Bridgeport,...	1	3	6	10	.....			10	9
Total,.....	4	8	28	40	.....			40	39

Per cent. present, 100.00; gain over 1893, 5.13 per cent.

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
Captain,.....	Hartford,....	1				1				1	1
First Section,.....	Hartford,....	1	5	1	4	11				11	10
Second Section,.....	New Haven,..	1	4		4	9				9	9
Third Section,.....	New London,.	1	2		5	8		1	1	9	9
Fourth Section,....	Bridgeport,..	1	4		4	9				9	9
Total,.....		5	15	1	17	38		1	1	39	38

Per cent. present, 97.44; gain over 1893, 7.97 per cent.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1894.	1893.
First Division,.....	New Haven,..	4	12	53	69		7	7	76	....

Per cent. present, 90.79.

## RECAPITULATION.

BRIGADE, C. N. G.	HEADQUARTERS.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.		AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Brig.-General and Staff.	New London,.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
1st Regiment,.....	Hartford,.....	42	129	10	44	411	636	1	62	63
2d Regiment,.....	Waterbury,.....	43	138	9	41	444	675	.....	42	42
3d Regiment,.....	New London,.....	35	102	5	38	309	489	.....	36	36
4th Regiment,.....	Norwalk,.....	37	106	5	34	322	594	.....	45	45
1st Sep. Co.,.....	New Haven,.....	3	14	1	2	41	61	.....	5	5
2d Sep. Co.,.....	Hartford,.....	3	10	1	2	34	50	.....	13	13
Battery A, Light Artillery	Branford,.....	5	11	2	.....	57	75	.....	8	8
Brig. Sig. Corps,.....	Hartford,.....	4	8	.....	.....	28	40	.....	.....	.....
M.-G. Battery,.....	Hartford,.....	5	15	1	.....	17	38	.....	1	1
Naval Militia, 1st Div.,	New Haven,.....	4	12	.....	.....	53	69	.....	7	7
Total,.....	.....	192	549	34	161	1,716	2,652	1	220	221
										2,873
										2,735

Per cent. present, 92.31; gain over 1893, 1.78 per cent.



[4.]

REPORTS OF SURGEON-GENERAL AND THE BRIGADE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,  
C. N. G.

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Report of Surgeon-General.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :

I have the honor as Surgeon-General of the State to submit my annual report on matters pertaining to the medical department of the C. N. G. Eight days' duty at Camp Bradley and a daily inspection of the entire camp gives me an opportunity to speak intelligently of the great care exercised by the medical department to improve and maintain its sanitary condition.

I met the entire medical staff of the brigade, observed their solicitous care of the injured and sick in the hospital, and performing their duties in their respective quarters. Their inspection of food was painstaking and thorough, the disposal of offal was wholly scientific,—in a word, the entire medical department deserves my highest commendation. I had the honor of accompanying his Excellency the Governor and yourself on a tour of inspection through the hospital and the new dispensary, and to witness a drill given by the hospital corps of the Fourth Regiment, under the immediate supervision of the medical director, Lieutenant-Colonel Almy. The knowledge displayed by this arm of the service for the ready relief of the wounded, including stretcher drill and matters pertaining to the transportation of the sick and injured, merit the highest praise, and the encouragement of the regimental commanders desired by the medical director should be accorded.

Commissary-General Jamieson exercised the same assiduous care and inspection of food served as that of the preceding year.

To Quartermaster-General Harbison, the medical department feels grateful for his promptness in supplying the much-needed dispensary.

In conclusion, I do again exhort you to explain to the Com-

mander-in-chief the justice of establishing a fair fee (say at least one dollar) to be paid to the regimental surgeons for the physical examination of recruits. As there are many serious injuries and diseases which the applicant for military honors may have, and which can only be discovered by a thorough and searching examination by the surgeon, and the soldier passed who has any physical disease or deformity, although he may be able to do duty as long as he feels inclined, will, if called into active service, surely avail himself of its existence to procure his discharge or lessen his duties. The presence of such men give to the militia a fictitious strength and an example which is demoralizing to their comrades.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

PATRICK CASSIDY,  
*Surgeon-General.*

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**Report of Brigade Medical Director, C. N. G.**

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* PATRICK CASSIDY,  
*Surgeon-General State of Connecticut.*

**GENERAL:**

In accordance with "Article X, Section XII, par. 396, Law and Regulation, C. N. G.," I have the honor to tender to you my report of the tour of duty at Camp Bradley, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., during the eight days, August 11-18, 1894.

The brigade came into camp on the morning of the 11th in excellent condition, and the health of the men, though not quite as good as last year, was better than the average. During the week there were 24 men excused from duty, divided among the regiments as follows: First, 7; Second, 4; Third, 3; Fourth, 9; Battery A, 1. The Machine-Gun Battery, the separate companies and the Signal Corps reported "no sick." There were, however, 41 cases treated in the brigade hospital, which number is in excess of what was necessary, some regimental surgeons sending every case, grave or trivial, to the hospital for treatment, when some cases could have as well been treated in quarters, and two were sent to the hospital, for whom the guard-house was the proper place. As one surgeon expressed it, "The hospital should not be made a pathological dumping ground for regimental refuse."

Two cases from the First Regiment were admitted early in the week with incipient typhoid fever. They were sent home as soon as a diagnosis was made. Major Rockwell reports both as doing well at the date of his report.

#### THE WEATHER.

We have seldom been favored as we were this year as regards the meteorological conditions during the week. It was seldom unpleasantly warm, nor did we have to lose time on account of rain. Only one company drill was omitted on that account.

#### POLICING, ETC.

For the first time since I have had the honor to serve the State, the policing was all properly done, and, as one of the surgeons states, "I don't think it can be done better in an encampment of this kind." The unsightly piles of rubbish inside the guard line, which have in former years been an eyesore, were no longer in their old position, and for this we have to thank the regimental medical officers for their assiduous care. The sinks were well taken care of, and the loam, which came from the excavation for the new rifle range, was the best which we have had for years, for covering the sinks. Mr. Gallup of the Quartermaster-General's department, reported every morning at my quarters for instructions, and it was seldom that there was any complaint to be made.

#### CATERING.

There was more complaint this year than last with regard to the catering, but it was mostly with regard to the cooking and the service than the quality of the food. The medical officers were very faithful in their inspection of the food, and very little escaped them, and the caterers soon learned that all food not fit for the men would be thrown out instantaneously. The experiment which was tried by two companies, of drawing their rations and doing their own cooking, was quite successful, especially from a financial standpoint, and there was no "kicking" from either of these companies which came to my knowledge.

#### THE NEW DISPENSARY.

This, by all the men who had anything to do with the medical department, was voted a great success, and each medical officer ex-

pressed his satisfaction with it. How we have managed to get on for so many years without one is a conundrum.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

The hospital corps improves every year, and we will in time turn out a number of men who will find the knowledge gained while in the service of great advantage to themselves as well as to the State.

If regimental commanders would interest themselves in the work of the hospital corps and inspect them occasionally, it would result in better discipline and better work.

We had the pleasure one afternoon of the presence of Major Hoff, medical department U. S. A., who expressed himself pleased with the work of the men.

We hope shortly to see the hospital corps properly equipped.

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In accordance with your request, I have forwarded to the "State Board of Health" a statement of the diseases prevalent at Camp Bradley, with the number of cases treated.

I have few suggestions to make this year. The change from the bulky general operating cases to the field cases issued to the surgeons is in every way desirable. I regret that the Adjutant-General's office did not look with favor on our recommendation looking towards the purchase by the State, for emergency use, of the medical and surgical field-chests with pack-saddle complete, for in case the troops are ordered out for duty they would be absolutely necessary. If, during the riots at Chicago, we had been ordered there, the medical department would have been in a very unfortunate position.

In conclusion, I would express my thanks to general headquarters for the uniform kindness with which I have been treated by them, and to the medical officers and men for the way in which by doing good work they have made my duty more satisfactory.

Respectfully,

LEONARD B. ALMY,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, C. N. G.*

[5.]

## REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL, C. N. G.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., NOV. 26, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :—

I have the honor to herewith transmit a report of my official acts for the past year, together with such recommendations as two years experience have shown would be beneficial to the C. N. G.

Following out the plan adopted last year, I issued in the month of June a circular to the officers of the brigade, requesting them to have their commands act upon a proposition as to whether they would accept the army rations and cook for themselves, or a bill of fare to be contracted for by this department. With two exceptions the bill of fare as adopted by this department was accepted by the brigade; the exceptions being Company B, Fourth Regiment, and the 4th Section Machine-Gun Battery.

I therefore made contracts with five caterers (who were under bonds) to furnish, cook, and serve the annexed bill of fare to the Brigade, C. N. G., for eight days at seven dollars per man, the State paying one-half.

Camp Bradley was held under orders from your office for eight days from August 11th to August 18, 1894, inclusive, and the health of the men while in camp again demonstrates the advisability of a State supervision of the *entire* Commissariat.

In May last, I made requisition on the Quartermaster-General for ten Buzzacott mess and cooking outfits for sixty-eight men each, and four Buzzacott mess and cooking outfits for thirty men each; one of these outfits was issued to each of the commands that had decided upon army rations, *i. e.*, Company B, Fourth Regiment and 4th Section M.-G. Battery.

I also issued (at camp) to each of these commands raw rations, which they prepared and served to their respective commands at an expense to the State for the eight days of \$2.38 per man. These



two commands were allowed to make some additions to the rations issued by the State at their own expense, and subject to my approval.

While I do not think it advisable to allow the brigade, or any part of it, the option of raw rations or a bill of fare provided by the Commissary-General, still in this instance I was pleased that the opportunity presented itself to thoroughly test the new cooking outfits, and the experiment demonstrated that they were well fitted for the work, and fully capable of cooking all the food required, and I am well satisfied that the purchase was a wise provision of this department for cases of *emergency*, and I would recommend a further purchase of these outfits, so that, if occasion should require, the whole brigade may be equipped. They have been adopted as a standard by the U. S. A., also by several States and foreign governments.

In my opinion, after several years observation and the practical experience of the past two years, taking all things into consideration, such as the radical change from the work-shop or counting-room to the tented field, and consequent exposure, the general health, and the details which it is absolutely necessary to make, if the men prepare and serve their own food, it is a waste of time and money on the part of the State to allow the brigade or any part of it to be turned into a cooking school. If occasion requires, and the men have the necessary outfits (such as the Buzzacott) there can always be found in every command men who can prepare food, and for a camp of instruction of only six or eight days duration in matters military, all the time should be devoted to *that* and not to cooking.

The expense to the State for subsistence, was as follows :

First Regiment, . . .	(10 Companies),	638 men,	\$2,162.58
Second " . . .	10 "	657 "	2,248.38
Third " . . .	8 "	493 "	1,720.32
Fourth " . . .	8 "	415 "	1,709.91
M. G. Battery, . . .	4 Sections,	34 "	106.52
Battery "A," . . .	2 Platoons,	78 "	265.14
Signal Corps, . . .	4 Sections,	34 "	118.58
Separate Companies, .	2 Companies,	111 "	385.04
Brigade N. C. Staff, . . . . .	4 "		14.00
Field Hospital, . . . . .			33.08
23 men enlisted subsequent to July 1st, allowed rations per order A. G. O., . . . . .			155.76
			<hr/> \$8,919.31

The present militia law is defective, and should be amended so that the enlisted men should receive so much per day and rations to



be furnished by the Commissary-General, and for field days a commutation of, say, forty cents per man should be allowed in lieu of rations furnished by this department.

The law as at present on the statute books leaves the matter open, and is bound to create confusion. It should distinctly define that the Commissary-General is either to furnish army rations or a bill of fare for which he is to make contracts. If army rations are to be issued, a Commissary should be added to the regimental staffs.

I would also recommend that the law be amended so that the Commissary-General should be paid a salary of one thousand dollars or twelve hundred dollars per year, and be allowed to appoint an Assistant Commissary-General, with a reasonable compensation. The reason for this is, that the duties of the office are such that one man cannot properly attend to them; neither is it just to expect the head of this department to give the time (which I have found it necessary to give) without compensation.

During the past summer, in the interest of my department, accompanied by my acting Assistant, Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster Second Regiment, C. N. G., I visited the encampments of the States of New York and New Jersey. At both of these encampments I was afforded every facility to obtain information that would be useful. New Jersey has nothing in the way of permanent buildings for mess or cooking, but before another encampment they expect to erect permanent buildings for this purpose.

New York has a thoroughly equipped kitchen and mess hall, where they can cook and serve rations to about twelve hundred men. In both of these States, the State furnishes the bill of fare, and makes contracts to cook and serve the same. One feature that impressed me at the New York State Camp, where the Ninth N. Y. S. N. G. was in camp, was the orderly manner in which the meals were conducted. The several companies were prompt in assembling, and quietly took their seats, each company remaining until the entire company was through with the meal, and then retiring as a *company* to their quarters, where they were dismissed; all companies being under command of the senior non-commissioned officer present; the whole duty being performed with as much order as any other ceremony.

The lack of promptness at meals at our camp is a source of great annoyance to the caterers, and the noise and confusion in the mess hall shows lack of discipline. At Camp Bradley I know of companies

that were ten to fifteen minutes late, and then expected to get everything hot. I have also seen dozens of men coming out of the mess hall, hardly before the last man in the company was seated. Some measures should be taken to remedy these evils.

In accordance with G. O. No. 6, A. G. O. c. s., I did not furnish subsistence at the spring parades, but in lieu thereof, there was an allowance of forty cents per man.

The present requirements of the Quartermaster's Department makes it necessary to occupy the mess houses on our camp ground, either in whole or in part, the year round, and I would recommend that the two mess houses on the west end of the camp ground be moved to a suitable place for the use of the Quartermaster Department, and that a permanent kitchen with two mess halls attached, capable of accommodating two ten-company regiments, be substituted, to be located centrally in the rear between the two right regiments of the brigade, the kitchen and mess halls to be patterned largely after the one at Peekskill, N. Y., and that the same course be pursued in a year or two, with the next two mess buildings, and that a permanent kitchen be added to the building now used by the separate companies and Battery "A." These changes would give the Quartermaster Department much needed accommodation, and enable the Commissary department to secure better cooking and service at reduced expense.

The work of this department the past two years is something never attempted by the State before, and I feel much gratified at its success. With no precedent to go by, and with plenty of hard work, yet with the coöperation of most of the officers of the brigade, the desired result has been obtained, *i. e.*, a wholesome bill of fare, for a less cost to the men and State; the cost under the old system being for eight days from nine to twelve dollars per man.

Catering for the brigade by the State, under State supervision, was a move in the right direction, and with some few changes, which I have noted, will be very nearly perfect.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness and assistance I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAMIESON,

*Commissary-General.*

## Circular.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Middletown, June 16, 1894.*

## CIRCULAR.

As the time for the annual encampment of the Brigade Connecticut National Guard is rapidly approaching, the question of subsistence again becomes one of paramount importance.

The success attending the plan as carried out by this department at the encampment of 1893, which, after a practical test, received the endorsement of all the general officers and medical staff of the brigade, as well as so eminent an authority as Capt. A. M. Wetherill, U. S. A., who stated in his report to the Secretary of War, that the "messing in camp was excellent, the food well cooked and of great variety," there would seem to be no doubt as to the desirability of adopting a similar plan for the encampment of 1894.

It is believed by this department, with the experience of last year, that a bill of fare superior to that of last year can be furnished for not exceeding seven dollars per man for the eight days' encampment which will be held this year, of which amount the State will pay one-half (*i. e.*, if \$7, the State will pay \$3.50), provided the men are satisfied to pay the balance; the amounts due from the men to be deducted from the pay-rolls, as last year. The only other feasible plan for this department is to furnish to companies uncooked rations, leaving the cooking to be done by the companies by their own men, as in the regular army, or by cooks hired by them. A daily ration for one man would consist of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or one pound and four ounces of fresh beef, or twenty-two ounces of salt beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or sixteen ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee or eight of roasted, or two pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; four pounds of soap; four pounds of salt; four ounces of pepper; one pound eight ounces of candles, and when necessary four pounds of yeast powder.

Under a similar plan as that of last year, a better class of meals can be furnished without the annoyance of detailing men from the companies to act as cooks and waiters, and with better results to the brigade as a whole, as a camp of instruction.

Commanding officers of all organizations of the C. N. G. are directed to bring this matter to the attention of their commands at once, and if any organization prefer to receive uncooked rations, rather than adopt a plan similar to that of last year, this department must be notified at the earliest possible moment, certainly not later than the 9th *proximo*, as the contracts must be made without delay.

It will be assumed by this department that companies approve and accept a plan similar to last year, unless it is notified to the contrary on or before said date.

Communications must be addressed to this office direct.

WILLIAM JAMIESON,  
*Commissary-General.*

## BILL OF FARE.

## SATURDAY.

*For Dinner* — Vegetable Soup, Roast Beef, Lamb, Boiled Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Pickles and Catsup, Tea, Coffee.

*For Supper* — Cold Ham, Cold Tongue, Warm Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Crackers, Coffee, Tea.

## SUNDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Liver and Bacon, Oat Meal and Milk, Wheat Bread, Hot Corn Bread, Potatoes, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Barley Soup, Fricaseed Chicken, Roast Beef, Mashed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Sliced Tomatoes, Melons, Ice Cream, Tea, Coffee, Bread and Butter.

*For Supper* — Chowder, Cold Meats, Ham, Potatoes, Coffee, Tea, Fruits, Crackers, Bread and Butter.

## MONDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Boiled Eggs, Fried Ham, Fried and Boiled Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee, Boiled Rice and Milk.

*For Dinner* — Tomato Soup, Roast Lamb and Pork, Potatoes (Roasted and Boiled), Bread and Butter, Pickles, Melons, Coffee, Tea.

*For Supper* — Cold Ham, Corned Beef, Hot Rolls, Bread and Butter, Coffee, Tea, Stewed Prunes.

## TUESDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Fried Fish, Corned Beef Hash, Oatmeal and Milk, Potatoes, Hot Corn Bread, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Bean Soup, Roast Veal, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Sweet Potatoes, Potatoes, Pickles, Catsup, Bread and Butter, Melons, Coffee, Tea.

*For Supper* — Hot Oysters, Cold Meats, Pickles, Crackers, Bread and Butter, Berries and Milk, Tea, Coffee.

## WEDNESDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Bacon and Liver, Baked Fish, Rice and Milk, Bread and Butter, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Pea Soup, Roast Beef, Pork and Beans, Mashed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Catsup, Apple Pie, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee.

*For Supper* — Chowder, Cold Meats, Hot Corn Bread, Crackers, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee.

## THURSDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Fried Ham, Veal Chops, Hot Corn Bread, Bread and Butter, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Tomato Soup, Roast Beef, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Mashed Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Pickles, Melons, Tea, Coffee.

*For Supper* — Cold Ham, Corned Beef, Hot Rolls, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee.

## FRIDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Beef Steak, Baked Blue Fish, Fried and Boiled Potatoes, Hot Corn Bread, Bread and Butter, Oatmeal, Tomatoes, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Bean Soup, Roast Veal, Baked Fish, Pork and Beans, Mashed Potatoes, Pickles, Bread and Butter, Catsup, Tomatoes, Melons, Sweet Potatoes, Coffee, Tea.

*For Supper* — Raw and Hot Oysters, Cold Meats, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Crackers, Stewed Prunes, Rice and Milk, Tea, Coffee.

## SATURDAY.

*For Breakfast* — Steak, Fried Bacon and Ham, Corned Beef Hash, Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee.

*For Dinner* — Barley Soup, Cold Meats, Baked Potatoes, Pickles, Bread and Butter, Apple Pie, Coffee, Tea.



[6.]

REPORTS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE HAVEN, COMMANDING BRIGADE,  
C. N. G.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

NEW LONDON, October 31, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Conn.*

GENERAL:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders from your office the brigade shoot of the Connecticut National Guard was held at the State range, Niantic, on the 30th inst. Teams of twelve men each, from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, were entered; also a team of six from the Machine-Gun Battery.

The weather was not favorable for good shooting, the wind being in the northeast, cold and damp. The scores made were highly creditable under the unfavorable conditions. The new range is a valuable acquisition, fully appreciated by the brigade, and a credit to the department that built it.

The match was won by the First Regiment, with a total score of 640. The Third Regiment being second, with a score of 626. The Second Regiment third, score 613. The Machine-Gun Battery made a total score of 270, with six men, the Fourth Regiment scoring 473. The following is a list of the winning team:

Captain Wm. C. Cheney, I. S. A. P.,	48
Private Chas. E. Johnson, Co. I,	54
2d Lieutenant George W. Ripley, Co. F,	53
Sergt. Frank H. Smith, Co. F,	55
Captain Chas. H. Slocum, Co. K,	56
Private Louis Silvernail, Co. K,	54
Captain George B. Newton, Co. F,	50
1st Lieut. Theo. A. Stanley, Co. I,	55
Corp. Frank P. Reynolds, Co. K,	48
Private Henry L. Huntington, Co. K,	50
Sergt. Major John P. Cheney, 1st Battalion,	62
Private John D. Milne, Co. C,	55

640

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade.*

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

NEW LONDON, October 1, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Conn.*

GENERAL :—

I have the honor to submit the following report, covering operations of Brigade Connecticut National Guard, for the year 1894.

By orders from your office (with the exception of the First Regiment) the May parades were held by company in the towns where companies are located, the day being devoted to extended order drill, guard duty, and rifle practice. The First Regiment were allowed to parade as a regiment in Hartford, and put in the greater part of the day in extended order movements, the line of instruction being the "Battalion in Action." In the afternoon the regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Reports from field and staff officers, covering all these parades and drills in detail have already been forwarded.

The annual encampment of the brigade was by orders from your office held at the State Grounds, Niantic, from August 11th to 18th inclusive. The camp was called "Camp Bradley," in honor of the Adjutant-General, and the following daily routine ordered:

Reveille,	. . . . .	5.45 A. M.
Sick Call,	. . . . .	6.00 "
Breakfast,	. . . . .	6.30 "
Police Call,	. . . . .	7.00 "
Company Drill (Extended Order),	. . . . .	7.30 to 8.45 "
Inspection of Quarters,	. . . . .	8.00 "
Guard Mounting,	. . . . .	9.00 "
Battalion Drill,	. . . . .	9.45 to 10.45 "
Regimental Drill,	. . . . .	10.45 to 11.45 "
Orderly Hour,	. . . . .	12.00 M.
Dinner Call,	. . . . .	12.30 P. M.
School Call,	. . . . .	1.30 "
Battery and Machine-Gun Drill,	. . . . .	1.30 to 3.30 "
Police Call,	. . . . .	3.30 "
Regimental Parade, 2d and 1st Regiments,	. . . . .	4.00 P. M.
" " 4th and 3d "	. . . . .	4.30 "
Brigade Formation, Wednesday and Thursday,	. . . . .	5.15 "
Retreat,	. . . . .	6.25 "
Supper,	. . . . .	6.30 "
Tattoo,	. . . . .	10.00 "
Taps,	. . . . .	10.30 "

III. Guard mounting on Saturday, August 11th, at 2.30 P. M.

The routine for Sunday, August 12th, will be as above, except drills will be omitted, and religious services will be held at 10 A. M. at the headquarters of each regiment. All members of the Roman Catholic faith will attend at 8 A. M. the special service at the large tent provided by the State for general religious services. A united evening service will be held at brigade headquarters between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, and every member of the brigade it is hoped will be present.

The camp was pitched by the Quartermaster-General's Department, and I can only say under this head that the work was never better done than this year.

The strength of the brigade present was as follows :

Saturday, August 11th,	.	.	.	.	2,733
Sunday, " 12th,	.	.	.	.	2,740
Monday, " 13th,	.	.	.	.	2,728
Tuesday, " 14th,	.	.	.	.	2,727
Wednesday, " 15th,	.	.	.	.	2,718
Thursday, " 16th,	.	.	.	.	2,733
Friday, " 17th,	.	.	.	.	2,734
Saturday, " 18th,	.	.	.	.	2,719

Being an average present of 2,729 each day, or 94.65 per cent. of the entire strength of the brigade.

The per cent. present of each organization was as follows :

First Regiment,	.	.	.	.	94.24
Second " "	.	.	.	.	96.11
Third " "	.	.	.	.	98.52
Fourth " "	.	.	.	.	94.86
Battery A, .	.	.	.	.	97.32
Machine-Gun Battery,	.	.	.	.	96.10
Signal Corps,	.	.	.	.	96.84
1st Separate Company,	.	.	.	.	87.12
2d " " "	.	.	.	.	91.25

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the brigade at drill or on any duty is all that could be desired. Off duty the Colonels, with one exception, seem to have little control of their commands. I found it necessary to call attention of Colonels to the noise in their regiments, which they evidently did not hear, but which could be plainly heard across the field.

The only excuse offered for noisy nights after taps was, that employes of caterers and visitors were responsible for it, and in several cases newspaper men, who so freely criticise, took a prominent part.

I am not sure but that the best interests of the service demand that everybody not in uniform leave the ground at tattoo.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Babcock, A.A.-G., U. S. A., was sent by the War Department to inspect and report on our work in camp, and while no report has yet been received from him, I was led to believe that he was very favorably impressed with the work done, as well as the manner in which it was it done.

#### GUARD DUTY.

Orders were issued from these headquarters prior to the encampment for the detail of one or more commissioned officers from each regiment as instructors in guard duty. And the improvement was manifest at the very beginning of the camp. Colonels Burdett and Tyler personally visited their guard lines so as to see the work done by each relief, and to these two officers I am largely indebted for the splendid work done by their commands.

#### SEA COAST BATTERY.

The Sea Coast Battery, under command of Major George E. Albee, assisted by Sergeant J. H. Condon, of Battery H, 1st U. S. Artillery, was a model school of instruction, and I anticipate that we should have little trouble in manning heavy batteries for coast defense from men who have been detailed on this and other years at the Sea Coast Battery.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps of the brigade have been brought in competition this summer with the regular Army and Navy—the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, and by comparison have suffered only in equipment; they need heliographs, and I suggest that at least two sections be furnished with them as soon as possible.

#### BATTERY A.

The Battery is still armed with a gun which is obsolete, and I recommend that as soon as possible they have issued to them a

modern gun, so that they can use the Artillery drill of the Regular Army and be of some use in an emergency.

#### ARMS.

The brigade needs a new musket, and in case a proper arm cannot be had from the general government, I respectfully suggest that the Legislature be asked to appropriate sufficient money to arm the brigade with the new Winchester, thirty calibre gun, which are much better than anything the army has so far, and gives us a distinctively Connecticut arm.

#### CATERING.

The catering was the same as last year, and it would seem that the success of Company B, 4th Regiment, and 4th Section of Machine-Gun Battery had solved the problem as to the proper manner of catering for the brigade.

I must respectfully recommend that the standard army field oven be issued to each company in the brigade, and that the army ration in future be issued. This course rids us of the vast army of employes hired by the caterers, and would be a great help to better discipline.

For a full report and criticisms of staff officers, you are respectfully referred to the inclosed reports, and especially to the report of Major J. B. Houston, Brigade Inspector, which I most heartily endorse.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my thanks to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the gentlemen comprising his staff, for their very cordial support, during the year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*



[7.]

## REPORTS OF BRIGADE STAFF OFFICERS, C. N. G., REGARDING ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

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Report of Major James B. Houston, Inspector, C. N. G.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN., August 21, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* GEORGE HAVEN,

*Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

GENERAL:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the results of my inspections, and observations thereon, at Camp Bradley, August 11-18, 1894.

The camp was laid out, as usual, by the Quartermaster-General's Department, changes being made so the brigade encamped in line, the Battery being on the extreme left. This was accomplished by doing away with the Major's streets, their quarters being placed on the flanks of the regimental staffs, and the non-commissioned staff being in the rear with the Hospital Corps. The grounds presented a beautiful appearance, the mess-houses and storehouse being newly-painted, and the turf strong and well-covered. The new dispensary building in rear of hospital tent is a decided improvement, and will prove of permanent value. Considerable work has been done on the new rifle range to the west of the Quartermaster store, and the earth excavated used towards filling the deep hole on the west end of parade ground. It is to be hoped that before another encampment this hole can be entirely filled, thus adding a large space for drill purposes. The work on the rifle range had not progressed sufficiently to allow of its being used during the encampment, as was expected. As laid out, it seems as though this range will be of doubtful utility; it certainly is not large enough to allow of much practice while the brigade is in camp. There should be at least twelve targets at each range—200 yards and 500 yards—in order to accomplish results. With room for six more targets at each range, it might be of value as a neutral range on which to hold brigade tournaments. The universal opinion of officers competent to pass judgment on rifle shooting is that camp week is not a proper time to

attend to it, the time being too valuable to be spent in work that can be more easily attended to at the home station.

The using of the range will necessitate the changing of location of the guard quarters on the rear, and when this is done, the road in rear of camp should also be improved and hardened, as at present it makes guard duty on this post extremely uncomfortable. Permanent guard quarters should be provided for all the guards, similar to that at main gate. To quarter fifty or sixty men in four A wall tents during such rain storms as frequently occur during camp is to impose uncalled-for hardship on men who practically give their services to the State to learn the duties of a soldier. A high fence should also be erected along the south front and right flank of the grounds, stopping all ingress and egress except through the gates.

#### ARRIVAL.

The table below will show the time of arrival of the various commands, giving the time due to arrive as arranged by the Quartermaster-General, time of actual arrival, time taken to unload and form, and time when each reported for duty to you. The promptness with which it was done and the close adherence to schedule speaks well for the Quartermaster-General's Department, as well as for the discipline of the commands.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
First Regiment, . . .	10.30	10.41	10.49	11.08
Second " . . .	9.50	10.10	10.27	10.45
Third " . . .	10.40	11.09	11.17	11.39
Fourth " . . .	10.20	10.50	10.58	11.21
First Separate Company, . .	....	....	....	10.26
Second " " . . .	....	....	....	10.50
Battery, . . . . .	8.35	9.24	9.38	10.06
Machine-Gun Battery, . .	....	....	....	11.22
Signal Corps, . . . . .	....	....	....	11.35

#### BAGGAGE.

There was quite an improvement this year so far as attention to orders regarding the amount of baggage brought by each command. The table shows the number of loads drawn for each :

First Regiment, . . .	11 loads.	Fourth Regiment, . . .	14 loads.
Second " . . .	12 "	First Separate Company, .	1 "
Third " . . .	6 "	Second " " . . .	1 "
Battery, . . . . .	2 loads.		

## SINKS.

The condition of the sinks was better than last year ; still there is room for much improvement. A new one was erected for use of Signal Corps, but the condition soon became filthy, because no urinal was put in. This should be changed before another encampment. Some other arrangement should also be made for washing. As it is now, the tubs at the heads of company streets soon become filled with dirty water, and so remain throughout the week, the overflow draining back into the wells. I would suggest that suitable open sheds be erected between the mess-houses and the line of staff quarters, where the men can take their basins, have running water, and proper sewerage facilities.

## POLICING AND QUARTERS.

Daily inspections of quarters and policing were made by officers of brigade staff, excepting on Monday morning, when it was omitted on account of the storm.

The marking was on a basis of 100, five points being taken off for any error in dressing of quarters, and one point in policing. As the ratings given below indicate, great care and attention was given all week in preparing for these inspections, and the high standard attained by all the commands is a matter of congratulation.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

		QUARTERS.						POLICING.					
		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Company	A,.....	90	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	99	98	100	100
"	B,.....	90	..	100	100	100	95	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	C,.....	100	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	99	96	100	100
"	D,.....	100	..	90	100	100	95	100	..	100	98	100	100
"	E, .....	95	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	F,.....	100	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	G,.....	100	..	90	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	H,.....	90	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	98	100	100
"	I,.....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	99	99	100
"	K,.....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
Band,.....		95	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

		QUARTERS.						POLICING.					
		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Company	A,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	B,....	100	..	100	95	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	C,....	90	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	97	100	100	100
"	D,....	95	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	E,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	F,....	95	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	98	100	100	100
"	G,....	100	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	H,....	95	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	97	100	100	100
"	I,....	100	..	95	100	100	100	100	..	100	99	100	100
"	K,....	100	..	95	95	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
Band, .....		100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100

## THIRD REGIMENT.

		QUARTERS.						POLICING.					
		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Company	A,....	95	..	95	100	95	100	100	..	99	100	100	97
"	B,....	90	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	C,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	D,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	99
"	E,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	F,....	75	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	94
"	G,....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
"	I,....	95	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100
Band, .....		100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	99	100

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

QUARTERS.							POLICING.					
							Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Company B,.....	100	..	100	100	100	85	100	..	97	100	100	100
“ C,.....	100	..	100	95	100	100	100	..	99	100	100	100
“ D,.....	95	..	95	100	100	100	97	..	100	100	100	100
“ E,.....	85	..	100	100	100	100	97	..	97	100	100	100
“ F,.....	95	..	95	100	100	100	90	..	99	100	100	99
“ G,.....	95	..	90	100	100	95	100	..	100	100	100	100
“ I,.....	100	..	100	95	100	100	98	..	99	100	100	100
“ K,.....	100	..	100	100	100	100	99	..	100	100	100	100
Band,.....	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100

## UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	QUARTERS.						POLICING.					
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
First Separate Co.	100	..	95	100	100	100	98	..	100	98	100	100
Second " "	100	..	100	85	100	100	98	..	100	100	100	100
Battery A,.....	100	..	90	95	100	100	96	..	100	100	100	99
M.-G. Battery,...	100	..	100	100	100	100	99	..	100	100	100	100
Signal Corps,....	100	..	95	100	100	95	100	..	100	100	100	98

## MESSING.

The system inaugurated last year was carried out this year, and, so far as can be learned, was very satisfactory. The food was plain but wholesome, and the good health of the camp was undoubtedly due to this. Company B, Fourth, and the Fourth Machine-Gun Section did their own cooking, drawing their rations in kind from the State, and using a Buzzacott Standard Army Field Oven, furnished by the State. One cook was hired, and a man detailed to assist him, and six men detailed to attend to the table. They were enabled to have more variety than the State furnished, and to do it at a consid-



erable less cost, while the quality of food and cooking was entirely satisfactory. The State has several of these ovens, and I trust another year will find more companies trying this experiment.

#### DRILLS.

The battalion and regimental drills were well carried out, most of the time being devoted to movements in extended order, and to such other movements as cannot well be executed in the armory. The criticism of my predecessor regarding the attendance of company commanders on company drills bore fruit, and more captains were seen in attendance on these drills than has been the custom heretofore.

Battery A labored under the disadvantage of having a new set of officers, but before the end of the week the work was done with the old-time snap and vigor.

The Machine-Gun Battery also did excellent work. The work of the Signal and Hospital Corps will be reported to you directly by the officers in immediate charge.

The usual detail for instruction in heavy gun and mortar firing under Major Albee was made.

The Brigade was formed and passed in review three times during the encampment, and on each occasion made a fine appearance. If proper distances between companies had been better maintained, these ceremonies would have been nearly faultless.

#### GUARD DUTY.

At the commencement of the drill season you called attention to the adverse reports on guard duty during the camp of 1893. A trip around the guard line at any time was only necessary to show that your efforts towards an improvement had been seconded by the Regimental Commandants and the officers under them. In the First, Second, and Third Regiments the officers and non-commissioned officers were generally very well posted, and in the First and Third it was rare to find a sentinel who could not repeat intelligently his General Orders, and challenge promptly and correctly. In the Fourth guard duty was poor. It would seem as though no effort had been made to improve over last year. The officers were poorly equipped for the work, and the men, judging from their performance of duty, were mostly recruits, who had had no instruction. If the

plan of instruction carried out in either the First or Third Regiments be adopted and thoroughly carried out this coming drill season, the Brigade will certainly acquire an enviable reputation for the performance of this most important duty.

Guard mounting improved right along in all the commands, excepting the Second. The end of the encampment found them making the same errors as at the beginning, mostly due to the carelessness or incompetency of the first sergeants.

#### UNIFORMS, ARMS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

No regular inspection of uniforms, arms, and equipments was made during the encampment, but as no changes have taken place during the past year, the report then made holds good. The efficiency of the Brigade would be seriously impaired in active service with three regiments and the Separate Companies armed with an obsolete gun. Steps should be taken to arm these with the latest model Springfield, as it will probably be some years before the new army gun will be ready for distribution to the States.

The equipments are in poor condition, especially the knapsacks, many of which have been in use for more than twenty years, and are now totally unfit for active service. It is to be hoped that the Merriam pack, now used by Company K, First, will be adopted and issued to the brigade.

The question of re-uniforming the brigade will also soon have to be given serious consideration, as the general condition of uniforms throughout the brigade is bad. I would recommend the issue to the troops of the brown or gray felt campaign hat. It would not cost a great sum, and would add materially to the comfort of the men.

#### DISCIPLINE.

Discipline was much better than last year; still there is much to be desired. Until the time comes when the large influx of visitors can be stopped, just so long will discipline be at a low ebb. The great cause of complaint from noise and excessive drinking comes from the visitors. In my opinion, no visitors should be allowed in camp other than on Thursday and Friday. The brigade goes to camp for work, but if the camp is to assume the character of a great fair ground, and the people swarm there just for what fun and amusement they can get, then the whole thing becomes a farce, and

discipline is at an end. A great deal is said about excessive drinking in camp; my observation is that if visitors were excluded, as I have suggested, there would be little cause for complaint in this regard.

Much more attention was paid by men to matters of military courtesy. It was a rare occasion when men failed to properly salute.

## BOOKS.

During the encampment I inspected the State books, being greatly assisted in this work by Captains Beach and Carter. As a rule, the books were found in good order. The new Regulations not going into effect until April 20, 1894, if the books were found to be correctly kept according to the old Regulations, they were marked excellent; but, in order that there shall be no misunderstanding next year, attention should be called to paragraphs 474, 476, and 478, Law and Regulations, C. N. G.

The ratings are based on 5 excellent, 4 good, 3 fair, 2 poor, 1 bad, 0 not produced.

## BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Regimental Orders.	Brigade Roster.	Letter Book.	Property Book.	Medical Book.	Provost Guard Report Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

## REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

	Record Book.	Property Book.	Regimental Roster.	Medical Record.	Register and Prescription Book.	Letter Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
First Regiment.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second ".....	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third ".....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fourth ".....	0	3	4	5	5	5	5	5

## FIRST REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Description Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	First Sergeant's Roll Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
Company A,.....	0	3	5	3	3	3	5	5
" B,.....	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	4	2	3	3	5	5
" H,.....	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5
" I,.....	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Description Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	First Sergeant's Roll Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
Company A,.....	5	4	2	5	5	1	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
" C,.....	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5
" D,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	4	5	2	5	4	5	5
" F,.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" H,.....	5	5	1	5	5	4	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	0	5	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	0	5	4	..	..

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Description Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	First Sergeant's Roll Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
Company A,.....	5	5	4	5	0	4	5	5
" B,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	0	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
" I,.....	0	5	4	5	5	3	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	5	0	5	..	..
Band,.....	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	..

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

	Record Book.	Muster and Description Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	First Sergeant's Roll Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
Company B,.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" C,.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" D,.....	0	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" E,.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
" F,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
" G,.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
" I,.....	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5
" K,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hospital Corps,.....	..	..	..	0	0	5	..	..
Band, .....	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..



## UNATTACHED ORGANIZATIONS.

	Record Book.	Muster and Description Book.	Property Book.	Morning Report Book.	Sick Book.	First Sergeant's Roll Book.	G. O. File.	S. O. File.
<b>SEPARATE COMPANIES :</b>								
First Company,.....	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
Second " .....	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
<b>BATTERY A :</b>								
First Platoon,.....	5	5	0	5	5	5	4	5
Second " .....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>M. G. BATTERY :</b>								
First Section,.....	1	5	0	5	5	5	5	5
Second " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third " .....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
Fourth " .....	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
<b>SIGNAL CORPS :</b>								
First Section,.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Second " .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Third " .....	4	5	5	5	5	0	5	5
Fourth " .....	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5

In conclusion, I think you have every reason to be pleased with this encampment. In many respects, the work done has been a great advance over past years, and to-day the brigade is in good condition for service, so far as personnel and knowledge of duties are concerned. The officers are, as a rule, well posted and enthusiastic, the men intelligent, willing, and anxious to learn.

I would urge the holding of several officers' schools during the drill season, at which attendance would be compulsory.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. HOUSTON,  
Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G.

**Report of Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, C. N. G.  
[Acting Provost Marshal.]**

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NEW LONDON, CONN., September 1, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* GEORGE HAVEN,

*Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard.*

**GENERAL :**

I have the honor to submit my report as Provost Marshal at Camp Bradley.

The work of the Provost Guard, when properly performed, is one of greatest importance, both to the residents of Niantic and to the military of the State encamped there. In order to have an efficient Provost Guard, it is essential that the commander of the guard be all that constitutes a true soldier in the minutest details, one who understands his duty thoroughly and has the faculty of performing it judiciously. Such an officer is First Lieutenant Henry B. Carter, Company A, Second Regiment, commanding the Provost Guard at Camp Bradley.

The guard consisted of Lieutenant Carter, Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf, Company A, First Regiment, three sergeants, eight corporals, and thirty-seven privates, a number entirely too small to perform efficiently *all* the duties required of them.

These fifty men were divided into two squads, designated as the day squad, which consisted of fourteen privates, four corporals, one sergeant, and one lieutenant ; and the night squad, consisting of two lieutenants, two sergeants, four corporals, and twenty-three privates. The day squad was subdivided into three reliefs who alternately did duty at the Provost Guard quarters (in readiness in case of emergency), and at the railway station at Niantic, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the relief of the day squad doing duty at the station was relieved by the night squad.

The duty of this guard commenced at 8 o'clock A. M., at which time one relief went on duty at Niantic at the station, and the other on duty at Provost Guard quarters. These details were relieved at 1:30 P. M. by details whose tour of duty began at that time and ended at 8 P. M.

The duty of the night squad commenced at 8 P. M., at which time they assumed the responsibility of maintaining peace and order, so far as concerned the military men, in the village of Niantic. This work was remarkably well done, and praised by residents of Niantic.

Once it is known throughout the brigade that the Provost Guard means business, the men, as a rule, will either procure a pass or stay within the guard-line. That Lieutenant Carter and his guard meant business was made practically evident, when on Sunday, August 12th, they made a raid into the village and captured thirty-two men, who were marched under guard into camp, paraded in front of the guard, and lectured by Lieutenant Carter on passes and the intention of the Provost Guard, which had a beneficial effect, as all who witnessed the crowds at brigade headquarters each evening for approval of their passes, will admit.

I desire to personally express my gratification to every member of the Provost Guard, and to add that, in my opinion, based on an extended inquiry, a more efficient Provost Guard never served at Niantic.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WATER FITZMAURICE,

*Major and Brigade Commissary,*

*Acting Provost Marshal.*

**Report of Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.**

HARTFORD, CONN., August 20, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* GEORGE HAVEN,

*Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard.*

**GENERAL :**

I have the honor to submit the following report of work in my department during the past year, especially that done at Camp Bradley.

**DRILLS.**

During the drill season of 1893-1894, each section of the Signal Corps drilled weekly, as required by orders, aggregating five hours per month. During the latter part of the season and through the summer, several of the sections drilled twice a week, especially after the bicycles were issued, when outdoor drills were held.

The attendance at drill was excellent, the figure of merit for the season being 94.38, next to the highest in the brigade. It would have been higher but for the fact that vacancies were allowed to exist in the corps, sometimes for a considerable time, rather than fill them with undesirable men. I attended several drills of each section during the season, examined non-commissioned officers and inspected and instructed. My observations lead me to believe that five hours per month is not as much time as should be required of the Signal Corps. It allows very little time for each, when we undertake to instruct men in heliograph, flag, and flash-light signaling, the use of the cipher disk, field glass, duties in field work, riding, cycle drill, manual of arms, and setting-up exercises. Either they are imperfectly instructed, or perform extra duty voluntarily, or the section commandant is obliged to order extra drills.

I would respectfully recommend that an aggregate of eight hours per month be required of the Signal Corps during the next drill season. The corps can never be brought to the highest state of efficiency on five hours' drill per month.

**ANNUAL PARADE.**

One voluntary parade was held during the past year, on February 22, 1894, when the corps assembled at New Haven, dismounted, to hold a rifle match and signal competition.

The contest in signaling was between teams of six enlisted men from each section, who were required to read and write down a cipher message of one hundred letters, each letter incorrectly received to count off one point.

As a prize in this contest, the Meriden Britannia Company very kindly offered a trophy consisting of a silver tilting ice pitcher with gold-lined goblets, which is to be competed for annually until won three times by one section.

It was won the first time by the first section, the score being 591 out of possible 600. The third section stood second, with a score of 588. Seven men out of the twenty-four competing attained 100 per cent.

The William Rogers Manufacturing Company kindly offered a silver cup to be shot for by section teams until won three times by one section. It was won by the first section. A prize of a gold watch, for the best individual score, offered by the Waterbury Watch Company, was won by Lieutenant Jenkins.

#### MAY PARADES.

I attended the May parade of each section, and each, except the first, devoted the greater part of the day to rifle practice.

I do not think the field days should be spent in this way. It is more important that the Signal Corps should signal than that they should shoot, so small a number of men can qualify at almost any time, but it requires an entire day to do any extensive field work.

I would recommend that next May the four sections be ordered to parade on some Monday, and that transportation be furnished to mobilize the corps by rail at Meriden on the previous Saturday night (if the corps should vote so to do), with two days' rations, a line of communication to be established on Sunday between Hartford and New Haven, and kept open Sunday night and Monday, the men bivouacing on their stations. Such a tour of duty would be of the greatest practical value, as it is exactly what would be required of the corps in active service.

#### INTER-STATE SIGNALING.

On July 25th, details from the first and second sections took part in the most important signaling operations attempted on the Atlantic coast since the rebellion. Having made a special report on the work, I will only outline it here.



The First Naval Battalion, S. N. Y., being on their annual cruise on board the cruisers *New York* and *San Francisco* the object of the cruise being practical experience in the proper system of defense of Long Island Sound and New York city, from the east, it was desired to ascertain if the Army, Navy, National Guard and Naval militia could coöperate in transmitting messages from a fleet in Block Island Sound to the main land. To this end the First Brigade Signal Corps, N. Y. N. G., and the Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., were asked to furnish voluntary details, which they did. Lieutenant Jenkins took three men from Hartford and Lieutenant Beach four men from New London. The New York Signal Corps maintained a station at Fisher's Island, the Army at the Dumplings and Fort Trumbull, and our Corps at Mumford's Point and the Fort Griswold House. We had two lines, one flag and one heliograph, and transmitted seventeen messages from the fleet to the shore, all of a belligerent character, and such as might be sent in case of a naval battle. One message of twenty-five words to the chief signal officer of the army was transmitted to the shore, telegraphed to Washington, and a reply received and signaled back in fifty-five minutes. Six organizations took part in the signaling, none of them having ever before been in communication with the others.

#### CAMP BRADLEY.

Under your direction I made a number of changes in the plan of the camp this year. The Major's streets were abolished, resulting in a saving of about one hundred feet on the color line, allowing the quartering of both batteries on the line. The brigade was encamped from right to left in the following order: Second Regiment, Fourth Regiment, First Regiment, Third Regiment, Separate Companies, Machine-Gun Battery, Battery A.

The Signal Corps was moved from its position in rear of brigade headquarters to a point midway between the hospital and the road. The new location was very satisfactory. The bicycle stable was made larger and permanently placed on a regular sill foundation laid upon posts.

The regimental staffs which were last year disproportionately long were shortened by quartering the non-commissioned staff in the rear, as provided in the drill regulations. They were given officers' wall tents, however, and I beg to again call your attention to the bad practice of giving sergeants the same canvas as a field officer.



## TELEPHONES.

For the first time in many years there was no telephone system in camp. What great inconvenience this caused can be known only to those who have many orders and directions to give.

It is said that the line had become very old and could not be put in serviceable condition, which I believe to be true. Made up of a number of different sizes of wire, cut and spliced in innumerable places, it was always out of repair, and the poles, except a few I put up in 1891, were not safe to climb. A detachment of the Signal Corps should be sent a week in advance of the troops next year to put up a good copper wire line. Although the soldiers of the Signal Corps make good orderlies, their time can be more advantageously spent than in carrying messages that could better be telephoned. Every army in the field has its telephone system in these days, and when we went into camp without one we retrograded fifteen years.

## SHADE IN CAMP.

I beg to direct your attention to the necessity of properly shading the company streets. At present in our camp, trees are conspicuous by their absence. Some protection from the heat of the day should be provided for the men when off duty. A row of trees down the company streets where there are already two or three, would be a great boon to the men and would tend to lessen the desire to leave camp. A row of trees along the road to the west of the parade and on the river's edge at the east would increase the beauty of the camp, as well as being desirable for sanitary reasons. Quite large trees might, at the proper season of the year, be transplanted, which in a few years would furnish an abundance of shade.

## WORK IN CAMP.

The Signal Corps did vastly more and better work in camp than ever before. For the first time, two of the four sections came to camp competent to use the heliograph. It was apparent at once that the corps was proficient in bicycle drill, and that there was need of more field work. Accordingly, nearly every day three sections took the field at 7.30 A. M., and remained out until noon. On Sunday, Lieutenant Jenkins was sent out with a detail at 9 A. M. to establish a line of communication from camp to New London. Too much credit cannot be given this very efficient officer for the way in which he per-

formed his duty. Being entirely unfamiliar with the country, he found the one spot on which a station could be established and communication had with New London in one direction and camp in the other. On two days messages were sent over this line by flag. As we had but two standard heliographs, both of those borrowed, the heliograph practice was confined to one stretch, about three miles, the longest we could get about camp.

The heliograph practice was excellent, the First and Third Sections being very proficient. The corps has supplied itself with cipher disks, and a number of messages were sent in cipher. More practice in this work is needed, and hereafter all messages will habitually be sent in cipher.

I am assured that four standard heliographs will be issued to the corps in December.

A message was sent from New London to camp by bicycle relays on Wednesday in 26 minutes, eight relays being used.

#### BICYCLES.

The corps was mounted this year on the same wheels as last, Columbia Military Safeties, with pneumatic tires, weighing 54 lbs. They were hired of the Pope Manufacturing Company, and four extra wheels were furnished for the use of the officers. Although the officers had horses in camp, several of them did not mount them except for review. There should be a change in the officers' uniform, which will allow them to be mounted the same as their men.

The bicycles were as satisfactory as ever. Only four punctures were made in the 80 tires during the eight days. Punctures are not the serious accident they are commonly supposed to be, since materials for repairing them in 60 seconds are carried in every tool bag. A bicycle can be ridden with a collapsed tire without serious inconvenience. In a recent relay race from New York to Boston the rider who carried the message from Berlin to Hartford, about 15 miles on a very hilly road, punctured his tire at the start. He nevertheless came into Hartford four minutes ahead of schedule time. The idea that a pneumatic tire, by puncturing at a critical time, would place the soldier at the mercy of the enemy, is a fallacy.

It has been proved that it is necessary to have a very strong wheel and a necessarily heavy one to stand the hard usage of the military service. The wheels we have have been given usage without injury that would make a 20-lb. wheel look like an old umbrella frame. It

is undesirable, however, to increase the weight more than is necessary, and the difference in weight between cushion and pneumatic tires alone more than compensates for the trouble of possible punctures. Our wheels weigh, loaded, 70 lbs. The weight does not make any great difference in the amount of exertion necessary to propel them, but tells when they have to be lifted over high fences.

We conducted a series of experiments in camp regarding the military possibilities of the bicycle, with most satisfactory results, as follows:

It has been demonstrated:

1. That a soldier can take a bicycle through the woods, and over the most broken country, where a horse could not go, at very nearly as rapid a gait as he could go without it.

2. That on fairly level ground or on downward slopes the wheel can be ridden in fields or pastures, and that it can be ridden in cart paths in the woods except up grades greater than 30°.

3. That the wheel is an assistance to soldiers fording rivers, where the water is not over their heads, as it helps them to keep their footing.

4. That a wounded man can be placed on a bicycle by one man, unassisted, who can then mount and carry both without serious inconvenience, the wounded resting in a comfortable and easy position.

5. That a wheel can be rendered useless to the enemy in 30 seconds by drawing a screw in the driving chain and taking the chain away. The chain can be replaced in 30 seconds.

6. That in case it should be desirable to hide the bicycles, the chains should be removed and the bicycles should be thrown in at least four feet of water in a river or pond if possible, if not, in the thickest bushes, a few wheels in a place.

7. That a bicycle lying in the bed of a river sustains less injury from rust than if lying in the bushes and alternately wet and dried.

A bicycle was stolen in Hartford and thrown in the Park River in October, 1892. It was found the following Memorial Day but little rusted, and *was ridden away without being oiled.*

8. To quickly destroy a wheel to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, slash the tires lengthwise, smash out the spokes with a rifle butt, and buckle the rims by jumping on them.

## ARRANGEMENT ABOUT WHEELS FOR THE FUTURE.

In hiring the bicycles, in compliance with Paragraph 12, G. O. No. 4 B. H., I arranged with the Pope Manufacturing Company, who make the only military bicycle in the country, that the corps should keep the machines throughout the year. The arrangement is for no definite time, it being simply understood that we will keep them during the continuance of existing orders, paying the Pope Company whatever the State allows us for the bicycles while they are in our possession. By the retention of the machines throughout the year, they will not only be at hand in case of a military emergency, but the men will become more proficient in riding.

## REVOLVER PRACTICE.

As the bicycle is one of the most recent introductions in the machinery of warfare, we have nothing in the past by which to be guided. The question of the arm for the cyclist is a vital one, and has been the subject of experiment with us during the past four years.

We first used the Colt repeating carbine, slung on the backs of the men. The results lead me to believe that the arm should be carried on the bicycle, and that the cyclist must have an arm equal in range and penetration to that of the infantry.

As we now carry the rifles on the machines, their presence does not affect the balance of the wheel, and the plan of carrying them in clips or clamps seems perfectly satisfactory. The cam clamp patented by the Pope Company is vastly superior to the spring clip.

It is doubtful if the cyclist, however expert, could successfully use a rifle while mounted, and it is obvious that there is need of a weapon which can be so used. It seemed to me that a cyclist soldier should be able to use a revolver while mounted, as well or better than a cavalryman.

For the experiment, Mr. Frank E. Belden, Secretary of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, very kindly loaned us five double action Colt Army revolvers, cal. 38, Model of 1892.

As you observed, the experiment was a most pronounced success. The men were able on quite rough ground to shoot with the self-cocking revolvers, to the right, left, and even directly to the rear, with a facility which exceeded our greatest expectations. Some of the men became so expert after a few trials that they could reload their pistols while riding at full speed.

The chief use of the revolver is for personal defense, and it would be invaluable for signalmen acting alone or in small parties in advance of an army. In active operation one of the chief duties of the Signal Corps would be reconnaissance work, in which they would always be liable to encounter the enemy's patrols or pickets. In such encounters the greatest possible fire action while charging in column, mounted, would be necessary. The Colt self-cocking army revolver is unequalled for this work. I respectfully recommend and urge that the Signal Corps be armed with these weapons immediately. In case of duty in suppressing strikes and riots, for which we are most liable to be called, these arms would be indispensable, for the self-protection of cyclist messengers.

#### SCHOOLS.

In accordance with orders I held schools of officers and non-commissioned officers each day in camp. At some of these schools the privates were examined in the Signal Code, numerals, and abbreviations, with the aim of having every man in the Corps perfect in his knowledge of the same.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in the Corps was good; I detailed a commissioned officer each day, who was responsible for order in and about the Corps for the policing, dressing of tents, safety of bicycles, and the observance of all rules and regulations generally. The plan worked well. Considerable annoyance was caused by civilians, from the fact of the quarters being so near the entrance to the camp, and the only serious disturbance during the week was caused at 1.30 Saturday morning by a number of drunken civilians, who drifted into the Signal Corps street.

Permit me to say here, that my observations during my military service convince me that four-fifths of the disturbances in the camp are due to the presence of, or are participated in, by civilians. It would seem no more than proper that civilians should be excluded from the camp after retreat, unless they have a permit from Brigade Headquarters to remain.

I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that the number of civilian "visitors" who remained in the camp over night averaged over one hundred. That some of them were women aggravates the evil. It would certainly be in the interest of good discipline, and



would tend to greatly lessen the use of liquors in camp, if the admission of visitors was limited to two days, and then between reveille and retreat.

The personnel in three of the Sections of the Signal Corps is excellent, but in one poor, although perhaps as good as the average in the infantry. It is absolutely necessary that the men for the signal service be of superior intelligence and education.

The military courtesy in the Corps, so far as I could observe, was most commendable. The officers and non-commissioned officers are exceptionally efficient, and deserve great commendation.

#### EQUIPMENT.

It is evident that there is need of a radical change in the uniform of the Signal Corps. The full dress uniform of the men is not suitable for use mounted, and that of the officers totally unfit. The officers are at this time mounted on horses, for the simple reason that they cannot ride a bicycle while wearing a full dress uniform, and they would present a most ludicrous spectacle if they could. A uniform should be adopted for officers and men suited to the signal and bicycle service. The officers are unanimous in the desire to have the full dress uniform of the Corps abolished and a good service uniform issued.

I would recommend that the field uniform be, for officers, dark brown campaign hat, fatigue coat, and trousers as at present, and riding boots. For enlisted men, dark brown campaign hat, fatigue coat as at present, with the addition of two outside pockets in the breast for blanks and pencils, U. S. Regulation cartridge belt, trousers as at present, and leather leggins. Fatigue caps to be used when not in the field. This uniform, with overcoats as at present, is all that is required or desired by the Signal Corps.

More field glasses should be issued to the Corps. At present but four pairs are issued. On one day in camp twelve pairs were necessary to properly supply the stations operating. The extra glasses, private ones, were borrowed from different officers.

Haversacks and canteens should be issued to the Corps. Their duties often cause them to be absent from camp at meal times, in two instances at Camp Bradley Sections did not get their dinner until 4.30 P. M. It is contemplated doing some work next year which will necessitate taking one or two days' rations. The work of the Corps is always on the top of hills, mountains, or buildings, where

water is not easily accessible, and often much suffering is caused by the lack of a supply on stations. A number of times at camp messages were received from the surrounding hills, calling for water, which was sent out in canteens from the hospital.

It is evident that the Acting Adjutant of the Corps cannot properly perform the work required in addition to his duties as Section Commander.

There is much clerical work to be done, as all signal parties in the field must be supplied with written orders, and there are many details to be made for the different lines of communication. The Adjutant, when ten miles away in the field in command of his Section, cannot well report at orderly hour.

I beg to call your attention to the need of an additional non-commissioned officer to assist the Adjutant, and recommend that the enlistment and appointment of a First Sergeant be authorized.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

*Major and Brigade Signal Officer.*

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Report of Major Howard A. Giddings, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.  
Signaling between Army, Navy, N. Y. S. N. G. and C. N. G.

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HARTFORD, CONN., August 3, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* GEORGE HAVEN,

*Commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard.*

GENERAL :

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the combined signaling operations between the Army, Navy, and National Guard, at Fisher's Island Sound, July 25, 1894:

The First Naval Battalion S. N. Y. was taken on board the U. S. cruisers *New York* and *San Francisco* on July 21, for an eight days' tour of duty, the particular object being to obtain practical experience in the proper system of defense of the entrance to Long Island Sound, and key to New York, at Fisher's, Gull, and Plum Islands.

An important part of this problem of defense was the ascertain-

ing of the most available line of communication from Block Island Sound to Fort Trumbull, and if the Army, Navy, and National Guard could co-operate in signaling.

In this work the Signal Corps of New York and Connecticut were invited to take part by Commander J. W. Miller, First Naval Battalion S. N. Y. In response to my call for volunteers, First Lieutenant Albert A. Beach, Third Section, responded with four men, and First Lieutenant Arthur B. Jenkins, First Section, with two men. Great credit is due to these volunteers, and to their sections, as they freely gave their time, and the sections paid their expenses, which, in case of the First Section, were necessarily heavy.

The detailed arrangements for the signaling were published in a Special Order, which forms Appendix "C" to this report.

The details having assembled at New London on Tuesday evening, all reported on board the Naval Militia Tug *Aries* at 7 A. M., Wednesday, and were towed down the harbor in a cutter belonging to the New York Naval Battalion. This cutter was manned by a crew of the First Division Naval Militia, C. N. G., under Ensign Day, who voluntarily gave their services and paid their own expenses, and to whom I am greatly indebted for their good work in the cutter, as well as for their assistance in the signaling.

Lieutenant Beach and his detail were left at the Fort Griswold House, which was known as station "CA."

For the purposes of signaling, it is proposed to divide the shore of Connecticut and adjacent territory into districts and sections: "Section No. 1, District No. 1," extending from Bartlett Reef to Stonington; "Section No. 1, District No. 1, New York," comprising Fisher's Island.

Station "CA" was equipped with two heliographs, one of which was kindly lent by Major J. H. Calef, U. S. A., at Fort Trumbull, and the other by the First Brigade Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.

The First and Third Sections have become very proficient in the use of the heliograph, from practice with those made in the Corps last year, but it is impossible to use these instruments over any considerable distance, owing to the lack of finely adjusted mechanism for following the apparent motion of the sun. The New York Signal Corps has eight of these instruments, and I most earnestly call your attention to our lack of suitable equipment in this respect. It is impossible to draw them from the government, and the only thing to be done is to follow the example of other States, and purchase them

from the manufacturers, which can now be done at a very reasonable figure. We should not be obliged to borrow the ordinary apparatus for signaling from other States.

Two lines of communication were established from Fisher's Island, one heliograph, and one flag. The Fisher's Island Station "A" was maintained by the New York signalmen, and the station at North Dumpling, "D," by a squad from Fort Trumbull; Station "CB" at Mumford's Point, by Lieutenant Jenkins and detail; Station "CC" being at the Fort, as shown on chart forming Appendix "B."

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the way in which the signal parties of all services did their work; the rapidity and accuracy with which the messages were transmitted being remarkable. Members of six organizations, from the Army, Navy, and National Guards of two States, never before having been in communication, worked together with an ease which showed how thoroughly they are trained in the standard methods of signaling. The messages transmitted for Appendix "A."

The use of Gallup's Handbook of Military Signaling, which is the best work on military signaling that I have ever seen, by the men of both New York and Connecticut, was productive of a clear understanding of the work on the part of both Corps. After a year's trial the wisdom of supplying each of our signalmen with one of these excellent text-books (which was done last year) has been abundantly proved.

The soldiers of our Signal Corps cannot be surpassed in the use of the flag by men of any service, and their proficiency with the heliograph, considering their imperfect instruments, is most commendable.

I most respectfully urge that each section may be supplied at once with one pair of standard heliographs. The United States leads the world in the use of these instruments, and has recently greatly improved them. The enthusiasm and desire to excel, which at present exists in our Signal Corps, should be fostered and encouraged by furnishing the best known apparatus for signaling. I respectfully submit that true economy in the maintenance of the Signal Corps requires it to be kept at its maximum of efficiency, which cannot be done unless it is equipped with modern apparatus.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,

*Major and Brigade Signal Officer.*

## APPENDIX "C."

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST NAVAL BATTALION, S. N. Y., U. S. S. "NEW HAMPSHIRE,"

Foot East 28th Street.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1894.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

The following orders relative to the combined signaling on Wednesday, July 25, 1894, between the Army, the Navy, the National Guard of New York and Connecticut, and the Naval Militia, are hereby issued, and will be obeyed by all concerned:

I. The details from the Connecticut and New York Signal Corps shall reach New London in time to be on their stations at the hour specified below.

II. The tug *Aries* with Naval Militia signal detail on board, shall leave Gardiner's Bay at 5.30 P. M., July 24th, and proceed to Fisher's Island, and leave Naval Militia detail there; thence proceed to New London for the purpose of bringing detail of signalmen N. G. S. N. Y. to Fisher's Island. Tug to leave New London dock at 6 A. M., July 25th. (The New York signalmen will be on board the New London steamer.) The officer in charge of the Naval Militia tug will inform the National Guard signalmen, the exact location of Station A, Fisher's Island. The Fisher's Island Signal Corps will probably be met on the Island by Lieutenant Niblack, U. S. N., who has kindly volunteered to assist in the Navy signaling.

III. The tug *Aries*, after landing the detail on Fisher's Island, will watch for the approach of the fleet, and steam within hailing distance of the flagship when it arrives abreast of Fisher's Island.

NOTE.—On the way from New London to Fisher's Island, the tug will pass within hailing distance of the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, if that vessel be at anchor in New London Harbor, and offer to take Lieutenant Niblack to Fisher's Island, if he so elect. It will also communicate with Fort Trumbull by signal when passing the Fort, and take any orders from the senior army officer there that he may wish to give, provided said orders do not prevent the *Aries* reaching Fisher's Island later than 8 A. M. The tug should be at Fisher's Island at 7.30 if possible, as the men may have to breakfast there.

IV. The Signal Corps of Connecticut shall report to Major John Calef, U. S. A., at Fort Trumbull, at such time as he may order, but it should be at its station at Pine Island not later than 8 A. M.

V. The Signal Corps of New York and Connecticut shall arrange all details for inter-communication between *Permanent Signal Station A, District No. 1, Section No. 1, New York*, namely, Prospect Hill, Fisher's Island, and *Permanent Signal Station CA, District No. 1, Section No. 1, Connecticut*, at or near the mouth of the Thames River, probably Pine Island.

VI. If, on account of fog, heliograph or signal flags cannot be used, the Fisher's Island Signal detail shall establish an intermediate station on North Dumping, or on a boat near Sun Flower Reef. If the fog be dense, telephone can be used from Mansion House to Fort Trumbull.

VII. Nothing in this order shall prevent the establishment of sub-signal stations, if necessary, but Stations A and CA are headquarter stations for their respective districts.

NOTE.—In case of trouble, there is a telephone and telegraph at Fort Griswold House, Pequot House, and Pequot Casino. Mr. Walton Ferguson has naphtha launch at Fisher's Island. There is also a man-of-war cutter of the First Naval Battalion in West Harbor.



VIII. *General Scheme regarding Day's Work, July 25th*: Fleet will leave Gardiner's Bay at 8.30 A. M. to engage with enemy off Block Island; flagship will approach within signal distance of Permanent Station A, Fisher's Island, and will send a message in *duplicate* first, by Morse Code; second, by Myer's Code. All Myer's Code messages will be received by Naval Militia signalmen at Station A, who will deliver them to New York Signal Corps. If practicable, Morse messages should always be sent from a point to the *right* of the Myer's point, "right" being defined the right of the sender. There will be a flag-pole at Station A, from which messages will be sent and received from fleet and despatch boat. The Naval Militia man in charge of flag-pole signaling, will deliver all messages to New York Signal Corps. The officer of the Naval Militia shall obtain from the Signal Quartermaster the Code and signal flags to be used prior to leaving Gardiner's Bay on the 24th.

As the ships leave vicinity of Station A and go eastward, they will communicate with New York Signal Corps Stations to the eastward, if there be any. After fleet passes out of signal distance, despatches will be brought back from fleet by tug or despatch boat, which will fly a despatch flag.

The time of reception of messages at New London telephone or telegraph office is especially important. At least one message should be sent to the War Department, Navy Department, and the Governors of New York and Connecticut. Naval Militia officers and petty officers detailed to use the Morse Code will confer with the Signal Quartermaster regarding details.

The Chief Quartermaster shall arrange details with the senior officer of N. Y. Signal Corps.

Nothing in this order is to interfere with the prompt and accurate transmission of messages, and the scheme is given to promote accuracy.

By order of

J. H. CALEF,  
*Major U. S. A.,*

J. W. MILLER,  
*Comdr. 1st N. B., S. N. Y.*  
HOWARD A. GIDDINGS,  
*Major Signal Corps, C. N. G.*

E. B. IVES,  
*Capt. Signal Corps, 1st Brig. N. G. S. N. Y.*

## [8.]

REPORT OF MAJOR JOHN B. BABCOCK, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL U.S.A.,  
ON 1894 ENCAMPMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF  
CONNECTICUT, IN 1894.

Authority: Major J. B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## 1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.

National Guard of Connecticut.

2. STRENGTH — (a) *Authorized*; (b) *Organized*; (c) *Per cent. attending camp*; (d) *Liable to military duty, census 1890.*

(a) 4,383; (b) 2,735; (c) 95.06; (d) 92,230.

3. NUMBER — *Organization, and Stations of Brigades, Regiments, and Battalions.*

One brigade, 4 regiments: First Regiment stationed in Hartford and Tolland Counties; Second Regiment stationed in New Haven and Middlesex Counties; Third Regiment stationed in New London and Windham Counties; Fourth Regiment stationed in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties; 1 Signal Corps, 1 Light Battery A, 1 Machine-Gun Battery, First Separate Company, New Haven; Second Separate Company, Hartford; First Regiment: 2 battalions, 10 companies — company strength, 84; Second Regiment: 2 battalions, 10 companies — company strength, 84; Third Regiment: 2 battalions, 8 companies — company strength, 84; Fourth Regiment: 2 battalions, 8 companies — company strength, 84; Signal Corps, 40; Light Battery A, 87; Machine-Gun Battery, 39; First Separate Company, 84; Second Separate Company, 84.

4. GENERAL OFFICERS — *Number and Manner of Appointment.*

Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Judge-Advocate-General, — all appointed by the Governor. Brigadier-General commanding, nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Legislature.

5. BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL, AND BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF—  
*Number and Manner of Appointment.*

Brigade staff, 10; appointed by the Governor on nomination of Brigadier-General. Regimental field officers, 4; appointed by the Governor on nomination of field and line officers. Regimental staff, 7; appointed by the Governor on nomination of colonel. Battalion staff, 1; appointed by the Governor on nomination of major. Brigade: lieutenant-colonels, 2; majors, 6; captains, 2. Regimental: colonels, 4; lieutenant colonels, 4; majors, 8; adjutants, 4; quartermasters, 4; paymasters, 4; surgeons, 4; assistant surgeons 4; inspectors small arms practice, 4; chaplains, 4; sergeant-majors, 4; quartermaster-sergeants, 4; commissary-sergeants, 4; hospital stewards, 4; chief trumpeters, 4; drum-majors, 4. Battalion: adjutants, 8; sergeant-majors, 8.

6. COMPANY OFFICERS—*How Selected or Appointed—Examination of.*

One captain, 2 lieutenants, — nominated by the company and appointed by the Governor; 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, — nominated by the captain and appointed by the colonel. The Brigade Commander with such of the regimental officers as he may select, and, in his discretion, the officer of the army who may be detached for duty in connection with said guard, shall constitute an examining board. All officers are examined in drill regulations and in militia laws and regulations of the State.

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS—*Adjutant-General, duties of; Medical Department, duties of; Other Staff Corps, duties of; Adjutant-General, Medical Department, and other Staff Corps, as required by regulations and customs of service.*

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of 6 brigadier-generals, as follows: Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Judge-Advocate-General, and 4 Colonels-aids-de-Camps, and 2 Colonels-Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster-Generals.

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.*

Regimental, uniform U. S. army; equipped with litters and hospital knapsacks, and two 2-horse U. S. ambulances; very efficient.

9. SIGNAL CORPS — *Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.*

The corps is under the command of the Brigade Signal Officer on the Brigade Staff, who is nominated by the Brigadier-General. It consists of four sections, one located with each regiment of infantry. Each section consists of one first lieutenant and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the Commander-in-Chief shall from time to time prescribe. The number is fixed at present at 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 6 privates to each section, making a total of 4 first lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 24 privates.

The corps is mounted on military safety bicycles, weighing 54 pounds, with pneumatic tires, and carrying Springfield rifles attached to the frame in clips. Blankets are carried strapped to the handlebars. The uniform is the same as that of the infantry, except orange trimmings and gauntlets and leather leggings.

The signal equipment consists of flags only, although four heliographs have been provided by the State. The corps is proficient in the use of the heliograph, having used borrowed instruments.

Some instruction in telegraphy has been given.

The efficiency of this corps is excellent, and the interest of officers and men is marked by enthusiastic zeal and hard work in camp.

As an indication of the probable efficiency and usefulness of the Connecticut Signal Corps in the event of active hostile operations on the coast, attention is invited to the following brief outline of practice held July 25, 1894:

"The 1st Naval Battalion, S. N. Y., being on their annual cruise on board the cruisers *New York* and *San Francisco*, it was desired to ascertain if the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia could co-operate in transmitting messages from a fleet in Block Island Sound to the main land. To this end the 1st Brigade Signal Corps, N. Y. N. G., and the Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., were asked to furnish voluntary details, which they did. The New York Signal Corps maintained a station at Fisher's Island, the Army at the Dumplings and Fort Trumbull, and the Connecticut Corps at Mumford's Point and the Fort Griswold House. One message of twenty-five words to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army was transmitted to the shore, telegraphed to Washington, and a reply received and signaled back in fifty-five minutes. Six organizations took part in the signaling, none of them having ever before been in communication with the others."

## 10. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

Captain J. Milton Thompson, 24th Infantry.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD — *Organization and Duties.*

None.

12. ENCAMPMENT — *Regimental, Brigade, or Divisional. Period of Duration. Ground owned by State? If so, Location. Regular troops encamped with State troops?*

Brigade. Eight days. Yes; Niantic. No.

13. MOBILIZATION — *(a) Points of concentration for service in State; (b) Points of concentration for service out of State; (c) Time required for concentration for service in and out of State; (d) Plans for emergency; (e) Per cent. that would turn out for sixty days.*

(a) Hartford, New Haven, New London, Bridgeport; largest number of troops being in the vicinity of these towns; (c) Eight to twelve hours; (d) No special plans; (e) 75 per cent.

## 14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

No fixed State appropriation. Funds for payments and expenditures are obtained by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Paymaster-General, on requisitions approved by the Adjutant-General.

Disbursements made by the Adjutant-General require the approval of the Governor.

## 15. NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

\$5,175.67.

16. ARMAMENT: CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — *Character and Condition of.*

Artillery: 4 3-inch rifles, old; 4 Gatling guns, calibre .45. Infantry: 3 regiments, Peabody rifles, calibre .45; 1 regiment, Springfield rifles, calibre .45. New arms required. This fine and efficient brigade should be among the first State troops to be supplied with the improved arms of small calibre.



17. EQUIPMENT: CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY— *Character and Conditions of.*

Infantry: Cartridge boxes, old McKeever pattern, wooden box; belts old and worn; equipments furnished by private firms. Artillery: Old war harness, old saddles; horse-collars belong to drivers; private horses, owned by the drivers, used in the artillery.

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING— *Character and Condition of.*

Regular army pattern of United States; condition good; in hands of troops about four years; one hundred and fifty uniforms, dress and undress, in hands of the Quartermaster-General of the State.

19. HORSES — *Owned or Hired.*

Hired.

20. AMMUNITION — (a) *Character and amount of, actually in the hands of troops;* (b) *Amount that could be supplied on arrival at the point of concentration.*

(a) 54,000, calibre .45, in hands of troops four to eight years; (b) 25,000 rounds.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE—(a) *Tentage, etc;* (b) *Mess outfits.*

(a) Ample and good; from Philadelphia, U.S. Quartermaster's depot; 1,298 owned by State; (b) Subsistence furnished by contractor; no mess outfits; a board to discuss an outfit to be ordered; State owns all mess furniture used in camp; Buzzacott ovens recommended. Several were used in camp this year with satisfactory results.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY— *Nature of. Are regulations in regard to strictly enforced?*

No returns rendered. Quartermaster-General inspects once a year. Yes.

23. SUBSISTENCE: RATIONS— *Component Parts of— How Furnished — How Prepared.*

The subsistence of the brigade is contracted and paid for by the State at the rate of \$5 per man for the five and a half days in camp. The meals are of sufficient variety, and are very well prepared.

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

WHEN ON DUTY.	FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS.	
	Yearly.	Daily.
Brigadier-General, . . . . .	\$5,500	\$15.07
Colonel, . . . . .	3,500	9.59
Lieutenant-Colonel, . . . . .	3,000	8.22
Major, . . . . .	2,500	6.85
Captain, mounted, . . . . .	2,000	5.48
Captain, . . . . .	1,800	4.93
Regimental Quartermaster, . . . . .	1,800	4.93
First Lieutenant, mounted, . . . . .	1,600	4.38
First Lieutenant, . . . . .	1,500	4.11
Second Lieutenant, mounted, . . . . .	1,500	4.11
Second Lieutenant, . . . . .	1,400	3.83
Chaplain, . . . . .	2,000	5.48

WHEN ON DUTY.	3 years. First enlistment.	5 years. Second enlistment. First re-enlistment.	7 years. Third enlistment. Second re-enlistment.	9 years. Fourth enlistment. Third re-enlistment.	11 years. Fifth enlistment. Fourth re-enlistment.	13 years. Sixth enlistment. Fifth re-enlistment.	15 years. Seventh enlistment. Sixth re-enlistment.	17 years. Eighth enlistment. Seventh re-enlistment.	19 years. Ninth enlistment. Eighth re-enlistment.
	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Regimental N.C.S.,	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$4.50
First Sergeant,	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50
Bandsmen,	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50
Sergeants,	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25
Corporals,	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
All other enlisted men,	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75

NOTE.—\$5 per day shall be paid for each horse furnished and used by an officer, and \$2 for each horse used by artillery, orderlies, etc.

25. STORES — (a) *Purchase of*; (b) *Amount required, in addition to those now on hand, to enable the command to take the field for sixty days*; (c) *Medical supplies.*

Uniforms and equipments purchased by Quartermaster-General in New York city; sufficient other stores on hand for sixty days. Every man in the brigade would require an additional pair of trousers and

a pair of shoes to take the field for sixty days. (c) Purchased as required by Medical Director.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES — (a) *Number and nature of*; (b) *Proficiency in*; (c) *Field exercise.*

(a) Company, battalion, and regimental drills, in close order, were industriously pursued during the week. One assembly of the brigade for practice and one brigade review took place. (b) In the close order individual and company drills; the movements for assembling in line or column by battalion, regiment, or brigade; the mechanism of the company and battalion extended order on the smooth drill ground; and the ceremonies of guard mounting and parade; the Connecticut National Guard has reached a highly satisfactory degree of proficiency. The organization is in a state of readiness for training in the higher and more important duties of field service in war. At present no field instruction is attempted.

For proficiency in garrison duties, including the care and police of a permanent camp, the National Guard Brigade of Connecticut merits unqualified praise.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

The personnel of the brigade was excellent; the discipline excellent.

28. INSTRUCTION: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

Drills in armories one evening each week from November to May, inclusive, and such theoretical instructions as ordered by colonels of regiments and captains of companies; drills daily in camp, also officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools.

29. GUARD DUTY — *How Performed. Officers and non-commissioned officers well instructed. Sentinels well instructed. Any outpost duty.*

During the year very remarkable progress has been made in the performance of guard duty.

The men of all the regiments are familiar with the orders and recite them, when questioned, with the prompt and alert manner of old soldiers. The proficiency of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels in this important duty is excellent. No outpost duty.

30. TARGET PRACTICE: CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY — RANGE AND GALLERY — *Any held at stations of troops. Any held in camp. Under what system of instruction, and quantity of?*

Target practice is held at stations of troops; none in camp. Annual target season commences in October.

31. TRANSPORTATION — WAGON, RAILROAD, RIVER.

All railroad; wagon transportation hired during camp.

32. MILITARY CODE — *Date of, etc. Do State laws provide for State troops being called into service of United States?*

New code recently published. Troops may be called into service of United States for period not to exceed ninety days.

33. REGULATIONS.

Same as military code.

34. MAPS — SCALES AND CHARACTER.

Yes. Railroad map, locating towns where armories are situated.

35. ARMORIES — LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Waterbury, New London, South Manchester, Rockville, Willimantic, Putnam, Danielsonville, Norwich, Pawcatuck, Guilford, Branford, Meriden, Wallingford, Winsted, Danbury, Stamford, Middletown. Brick buildings owned by State in good condition; built at a total cost of \$300,000. Hired buildings, fair condition.

36. ARSENALS — LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Hartford; old brick structure, originally used as barracks; built in 1825.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS WITHIN STATE.

Two companies Governor's Horse Guards, two companies Foot Guards, Putnam Phalanx.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. BABCOCK,

Major A. A.-G.

[9.]

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS, COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION NAVAL MILITIA, C. N. G., ON SIX DAYS' CRUISE OF HIS COMMAND ON U. S. S. "ATLANTA."

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 28, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut,*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, HARTFORD, CONN.

## GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the tour of duty of my command on board the United States cruiser *Atlanta*, Captain John R. Bartlett commanding, as directed by General Orders A. G. O. No. 18, August 8, 1894.

The Division reported in its quarters in the Second Regiment Armory at 7.30 A. M., on Monday, August 13th, and at 9.20 embarked on the steamer *Messenger*, which had been engaged by the Quarter-master-General as a transport to the *Atlanta*, the latter being of too great draft to come to anchor inside the breakwater. The *Atlanta* was reached at 10.15, a slight accident to the *Messenger's* engine having caused some delay, and the division was at once mustered on the quarter-deck. Four officers, eleven petty officers, and fifty seamen reported on board, one petty officer and eight seamen being absent.

It being Captain Bartlett's intention to put ashore two divisions of the regular ship's company and replace them by the militia, one-half of the Division, forming the First Infantry Company, were assigned to stations as the First Division, Lieutenant Raynolds and Ensign Day Division Officers, and the Second Infantry Company as the Third Division, Lieutenant Buckland and Ensign Goodridge Division Officers. The First Division formed the crews of the after 8 in. B. L. R., the after 6 in. B. L. R. on the port side, and of two Hotchkiss revolving cannon and a Gatling gun of the secondary battery. The Third Division formed the crews of the forward 8 in. B. L. R., the forward 6 in. B. L. R. on the starboard side, and of two 3-pdr. and 1-pdr. rapid firing guns of the secondary battery.

The *Atlanta* got under weigh for Gardiner's Bay immediately after taking the militia aboard. During the run the militia were drilled at



the great guns by the regular officers, at first with the regular crews and then by themselves. On coming to anchor, the regular First and Third Divisions were landed and went into camp, appropriately designated Camp McAdoo in honor of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and from then until the following Saturday the militia took their places, doing all of the routine work of the ship as if part of the regular ship's company.

On Tuesday, after the ordinary work of cleaning decks and bright work, great gun drill was conducted by the militia officers, followed by secondary battery drill for the First Division and singlestick drill for the Third Division, conducted by regular officers. The afternoon was devoted to boat drill and fire drill.

On Wednesday, both Divisions were drilled at the great guns in the morning, the time being given chiefly to target practice by sub-calibre firing. Each man was allowed several rounds, the targets being anchored at 400 and 600 yards from the ship. In the afternoon target practice was continued with the 1-pdr. rapid fire guns from the fore-top, main-top, and superstructure deck. Each petty officer fired three rounds with shell, the rest of the practice being sub-calibre.

On Thursday, the *Atlanta* left Gardiner's Bay and came to anchor off Niantic, in order to receive on board His Excellency, the Governor, and his Staff. The militia were paraded on the quarter-deck as infantry to render the proper honors on the arrival and departure of the distinguished guest, remaining under arms until the conclusion of the salute of seventeen guns given upon his quitting the ship. It had been intended that after returning to the anchorage in Gardiner's Bay, a night attack should be made by the militia upon the camp, but it was finally decided that the men were too fatigued to make such arduous duty profitable.

Friday morning was given to boat, gun, and singlestick drill, and the afternoon to target practice with the three and six-pounder guns of the secondary battery. In addition to sub-calibre firing, each petty officer fired three rounds with shell.

On Saturday, the usual cleaning work was done by the militia, while the regulars ashore were breaking camp. On their coming aboard the anchor was weighed and the remainder of the day was occupied in the return to New Haven. Collision drill was gone through while under weigh. The *Atlanta* was met by the *Messenger* outside the breakwater at about 7 o'clock P. M., and the Division

transferred to the latter vessel and landed at Starin's old wharf, whence it was marched to the armory and dismissed.

The equipment carried on board the *Atlanta* by the Division consisted, for each man, of one complete suit of blue uniform, including overcoat, and two working suits of white, hammock, mattress, blanket, mess gear and bag, and in addition a Division mess outfit of cooking utensils. No arms or belts were carried, these being supplied when wanted by the ship.

The mess arrangements for the cruise were most efficiently managed by Lieutenant Buckland and Ensign Day. The option being given by Captain Bartlett of taking the regular ship's rations or bringing on board our own stores, it was decided by Lieutenant Buckland, with my concurrence, that the latter plan was altogether preferable, although considerably more costly. A cook was hired for the cruise and taken on board with the Division, and four seamen were detailed as messmen. The meals provided were abundant and of good quality.

With regard to the conduct of the Division and the manner in which the duties required were performed, I found no evidence of any disposition either to shirk or to make disorder, and both drills and routine work were done intelligently and efficiently. The target practice, both sub-calibre and with service charges, was good, the practice of the petty officers with 1, 3, and 6-pound shells in particular being almost uniformly excellent. Although allowance must be made for the ignorance of inexperience, I think the Division may properly feel that they acquitted themselves creditably on their first cruise.

The health of the Division was generally good. One seaman was obliged to leave the ship on account of illness, but he was not in good condition on coming aboard. Two or three others only had minor ailments.

In conclusion, I wish to add that the Naval Militia owes and heartily acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Captain Bartlett and the officers under his command, who spared no pains to make the cruise profitable and pleasant. I cannot too cordially express my own appreciation of their treatment of us.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

*Lieutenant Commanding 1st Division Naval Militia, C. N. G.*

[10.]

REPORT OF OFFICERS U. S. S. "ATLANTA" ON CRUISE OF FIRST DIVISION,  
NAVAL MILITIA, C. N. G.

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U. S. S. "ATLANTA,"  
NAVY YARD,  
NEW YORK, August 29, 1894.

SIR :

In accordance with your order of the 13th instant, we respectfully report as follows on the efficiency of the Naval Militia of the State of Connecticut, as shown during their stay aboard this ship.

2. The militia came aboard at New Haven on the forenoon of the 13th inst. The force consisted at that time of four officers and sixty-two petty officers and enlisted men. The force remained aboard until the evening of the 18th, when it returned to New Haven.

3. The Connecticut Naval Militia was authorized by a State law passed last January,\* and did not effect a practical organization until June. Under these circumstances, no marked proficiency in any kind of drills is to be expected. Most of the instruction has been confined to infantry drill. The company has its headquarters at New Haven, the men living in the immediate vicinity of the city, or present there as students of Yale University. It has the use of a drill room in the armory of the Second Regiment, C. N. G., and has carried on weekly drills since its organization was completed.

4. The militia has a generous outfit from the State, each man receiving one blue dress suit, two working suits, one watch cap, one overcoat, one hammock, one mattress, and one Lee magazine rifle. Enough revolvers are furnished to supply about one-half the men, and two Hotchkiss one-pounder R. F. guns with field carriages have just been received. The officers furnish their own outfit.

5. There is no one in the organization as either officer or enlisted man, who has had any naval experience. Several of the men made the cruise on the U. S. S. *New York*, at the invitation of the

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\* Error. The law was passed in June and approved July 1, 1893, and the division was organized in November, 1893, though not equipped until in 1894.

New York Naval Militia, and acquired some experience. The company also secured the services of two seamen of the *New York* for a few days as instructors. With the exception of the knowledge thus acquired, they were all inexperienced when they came aboard this ship. It was therefore thought advisable to spend nearly all the time allotted in fundamental instruction, giving the preference in all cases to drills which could not be carried on ashore. The following schedule shows the instruction given :

- August 13th, A. M. Militia came aboard.
- P. M. Great gun instruction.
- August 14th, A. M. Great gun instruction ; 1st period.
- Secondary battery instruction ; 2d period.
- Singlesticks ; 2d period.
- P. M. Boat drill.
- Fire quarters.
- August 15th, A. M. Sub-calibre target practice.
- Singlesticks.
- P. M. Sub-calibre target practice.
- Target practice with one-pounder R. F. G.
- August 16th, A. M. Infantry.
- P. M. Reception of Governor of Connecticut.
- August 17th, A. M. Great guns ; 1st period.
- Boat drill ; 2d period.
- P. M. Target practice, 6 and 3-pounders R. F. G.
- Heaving lead. (Petty officers.)
- Fire quarters.
- Instruction in lashing hammocks.

August 18th. Returned to New Haven, and militia left the ship. In addition to the drills, the militia performed all duties connected with the care and cleaning of the ship and battery ordinarily performed by the first and third divisions of the ship's company, which were ashore at Camp McAdoo on Gardiner's Island.

6. *Organization.* The organization is officially designated as the First Division, Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard. The officers allowed are one lieutenant, two lieutenants junior grade, and two ensigns, but one of the junior lieutenants' positions is not filled. The law authorizes an enlisted strength of 81 men, the number at present on the rolls being 74. The following are the petty officers :

- First class: 1 Boatswain's Mate.  
1 Gunner's Mate.  
Second class: 1 Boatswain's Mate.  
1 Gunner's Mate.  
2 Quartermasters.  
Third class: 4 Coxswains.  
1 Gunner's Mate.  
1 Division Bugler.

The division is divided into four guns' crews, each having a second class petty officer as captain, and a coxswain as second captain. Each guns' crew forms a section of infantry, the second and fourth guns' crews forming the first company, and the first and third the second company.

7. *Class of Men.* The following partial memorandum was supplied by the commanding officer of the division, giving the occupations of the men as they were known:

- 24 Clerks.
- 11 Students (Yale University).
- 5 Lawyers.
- 4 Merchants.
- 4 Salesmen.
- 3 Bookkeepers.
- 2 Newspaper Correspondents.
- 1 Manufacturer.
- 1 Clockfitter.
- 1 Draughtsman.
- 1 Boatbuilder.
- 1 Banker.
- 1 Steward (hotel).
- 1 Electrician.
- 1 Pressman.
- 1 Civil Engineer.

(List incomplete.)

The men were intelligent and zealous in their work, and apparently desirous of obtaining information, and of giving satisfaction. They were generally of a good physique and bearing. None of the force are members of the sea-faring class, but a majority have had more or less experience in small yachts.



8. The uniform of the officers is the navy service uniform, the only difference being the substitution of the Connecticut State shield for the National in the cap device, and the cap visor covered with cloth. The men have the navy uniform throughout, with the exception of the cap ribbon and the letters N. M. C. N. G. on the breasts of the shirts. The blue dress suits were made to measure by contract, and were neat and well fitting, giving the command a most creditable appearance.

9. *Efficiency and Availability.* The division is severely handicapped by the absence of anyone in the force who has had naval training or experience, and their progress towards an all around efficiency as naval militia will necessarily be slow. There appears to be no idea in the minds of either officers or men of entering the navy as an organization in time of war, their conception of their duties being mainly that of coast or harbor defense. They cannot, in our opinion, be considered as a reserve force for the U. S. Navy, although some might enter individually.

10. From our experience with the Naval Militia, the only case in which they seem to anticipate entering the navy is as volunteer officers in time of war. If such officers are needed, many capable men could be obtained from the Naval Militia of the States, but the reserve of seamen for manning the ships must be sought for among old men-of-war's men and ex-apprentices, rather than in the Naval Militia. They can be used to man harbor monitors, or as crews of inshore torpedo boats, under the orders of regular officers and in association with a few regular seamen. Their intelligence will enable them to quickly master the details of ordinary drills, but the presence of a few trained seamen is necessary whenever any seafaring work is to be done. It is impossible that any amount of shore training can give the handiness at wheel, lead, boats, and on shipboard generally, that is necessary in an efficient ship's company.

11. The sphere of action of a Naval Militia is necessarily much more extensive than that of the ordinary State militia, as it involves nautical knowledge and experience in addition to military. To attain this end, the recruiting should aim to include as many men of seafaring experience as possible, and should not be controlled mainly by social considerations. If the latter system is adopted, the organization can readily become fairly proficient in infantry and purely military work, and thus give the State some return for the outlay involved,

but it will never rise to the height of usefulness which might be attained by men of experience afloat, in developing the possibilities of the Naval Militia system. This weakness is at present specially noticeable in the Connecticut Naval Militia, and the present usefulness and the future development of the command will be greatly advanced by including in the organization some officers or men of naval training.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MURDOCK,

*Lieutenant, U. S. N.*

P. LYMINGTON,

*Ensign, U. S. N.*

R. H. OSBORN,

*Naval Cadet, U. S. N.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

*U. S. S. Atlanta.*

Approved and forwarded,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

*Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.*

## [ I I . ]

## REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

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Report of Major E. Henry Hyde, Jr., Commanding 1st Company  
Governor's Foot Guard.

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HEADQUARTERS 1ST COMPANY,  
GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,  
HARTFORD, CONN., November 30, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

## GENERAL :

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for this Command for the year ending November 30, 1894.

1. Number of commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 112; total, 118.

2. Spring Field-Day, May 24th. Present: 6 officers, 97 men. The entire day was devoted to practical work and instruction.

3. Special parade, May 30th, as escort to the Grand Army Posts on Memorial Day. Present: 6 officers, 84 men.

4. Special parade, June 18th. Present: 5 officers, 70 men. On this occasion the Worcester Continentals of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., visited Hartford as guests of the Putnam Phalanx, and paraded in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. This Command acted as escort to the column.

5. Special parade, June 27th. Present: 5 officers, 77 men. In this parade the Command acted as escort to the Grand Army Posts on the occasion of their presentation of the Flag to Trinity College.

6. Fall Field-Day, October 19th. Present: 5 officers, 101 men. The morning was devoted to target practice, followed in the afternoon by a parade, and in the evening a banquet at the Armory in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the organization of this Command.

7. We have held regular weekly drills, excepting only the months of July, August, and a part of September, which have been well attended, and the men show commendable zeal in their desire to attain proficiency in all things that tend to make them good soldiers and this Command a credit to the State.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. HENRY HYDE, JR.,

*Major Commanding.*

**Report of Major Benjamin E. Brown, Commanding 2d Company  
Governor's Foot Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS 2D COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 30, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :

I have the honor to hand you herewith my annual report of the parades, strength, and condition of this company for the year ending November 30, 1894.

PARADES.	{	December 28,	Special.
		May 18,	Spring Parade.
		June 20,	Special Parade at Armory.
		September 15,	Special.
		October 19,	Fall Parade.

*The Parade of December 28th* was in commemoration of the 119th anniversary of the organization of the Company, and consisted of Company and Battalion Drill, followed by a review by His Excellency, Luzon B. Morris, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, closing with Dress Parade, and reception to friends and invited guests.

*May 18th* was the usual Spring Parade of the Company, a large proportion of the day being devoted to Company and Street Riot Drill.

*June 20th.* Special Full-Dress Drill and Parade at the Armory, every member being present.

*September 15th.* Special afternoon Parade in connection with the New Haven Grays (Co. F, 2d Regt. C. N. G.) and the newly organized company of Naval Militia.

*October 19th.* The regular Fall Parade of the Company, who were thoroughly instructed in squad and company drill.

## MEMBERSHIP.

On November 30, 1894,	6	Commissioned Officers.
	16	Non-Commissioned Officers.
	96	Privates.
	<hr/>	
Total,	118	

## GENERAL.

The regular weekly drills have been well attended, and the members take great interest in all matters pertaining to the discipline and welfare of the company. In addition to the 118 members allowed by law, we have 22 men on the waiting list, all of whom have a record of previous service.

Should the State for any reason need the protection of its military force, it will have in this company a body of well trained men, many of whom were in active service during the War of the Rebellion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN E. BROWN,

*Major Commandant, 2d Company Governor's Foot Guards.*



**Report of Major Francis M. Warren, Commanding 1st Company  
Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 28, 1894.

*To Brigadier-General EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :

I have the honor and pleasure of complying with your request of 20th inst, for a report of my command for the current year ending November 30th.

There have been 47 regular drill meetings, with an average of attendance of  $4\frac{2}{3}$  of commissioned officers, and  $30\frac{1}{4}$  of non-commissioned officers and privates.

I assumed command on April 19th last, superseding Major Wm. G. Hubbard, since which time we have paraded, mounted, three times, viz. : Spring field day, May 24th, when we paraded with all five of the commissioned officers and sixty-three non-commissioned officers and privates. It was a very rainy day, but through the kindness of General Harbison and Colonel Burdett, we acquired the use of the First Regiment Armory until one o'clock for dismounted drill ; the trumpeters then sounded " Boots and Saddles " and we mounted and rode to the fields and woods six miles out on the New Haven pike ; we drilled for two hours, and then, as it came on to rain, we started on our return, arriving at our armory at six o'clock, very wet and very hungry, but we soon got over all this and spent the evening in a competitive prize drill with the sabres, Sergeant Ernest S. Kepler carrying off the honors and a solid gold badge.

June 27th, the troop, having tendered an escort to Nathaniel Lyon Post, G. A. R., on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to Trinity College by the two local posts, turned out with all officers and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates.

October 11th, our fall field day and target shoot, we paraded all commissioned officers and sixty-six non-commissioned and privates. We spent the day until dark at First Regiment rifle range, practicing at target-shooting with Colt's revolvers, and in mounted drill, one platoon at a time only being detailed for target practice. Private Geo. F. Smith won the troop badge, a gold medal, for best score.

July 1st the custom of observing an annual Memorial Sunday was inaugurated by the distribution of flags and flowers at the graves of past members, some of whom had been buried for over a century. In the evening four officers and fifty-six "non-coms" and privates marched from the armory to St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, where we listened to a memorial sermon by our chaplain, the Reverend George Russell Warner; at this time we were accompanied by about seventy of the past members, who, that evening, after returning to the armory, formed a veteran corps, with ex-Major C. B. Boardman, president; ex-Captain C. L. Purinton, secretary and treasurer, and Judge John Spencer, as collector. We now have as many members as our charter allows, with many good men awaiting a chance of admission.

Very respectfully,

Yours to command,

FRANCIS M. WARREN,

*Major Commandant.*

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**Report of Major D. A. Blakeslee, Commanding 2d Company  
Governor's Horse Guard.**

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HEADQUARTERS

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 30, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL:

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report as to the parades of this command and as to the strength thereof, for the year ending November 30, 1894.

Number of parades, two.

Spring field day, May 23d, at which six officers and fifty-four men were present.

Fall field day, October 24, 1894, at which seven officers and forty-five men were present.

At present there are eight officers and fifty-six enlisted men on the roll.

The regular weekly drills have been well attended during the year.

Yours respectfully,

D. A. BLAKESLEE,

*Major Commanding 2d Co. Gov's Horse Guard.*

[12.]

REPORTS OF EXAMINING BOARD.

NEW LONDON, July 2, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL :

We have the honor to transmit herewith proceedings of the Examining Board convened by General Orders No. 10, Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1894, and Special Orders No. 2 from Brigade Headquarters, dated June 5, 1894.

The system of marking is the same as that of last year.

The following officers appeared before the Board, and were rated as follows :

(Rating: 4 excellent; 3 very good; 2 good; 1 fair; 0 poor.)

BRIGADE STAFF.		Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
Lieutenant-Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, . . . . .		4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major James B. Houston, Brigade Inspector, . . . . .		4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, . . . . .		4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaptain Charles P. Carter, Aide-de-Camp, . . . . .		4	.....	.....	.....	.....
BATTERY A.						
Second Lieutenant William O'Brien, Second Platoon, . . . . .		.....	.....	2	.....	.....
FIRST REGIMENT.						
Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Frederick Fitzgerald, Adj. First Battalion, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Sidney Burr, Adjutant Second Battalion, . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	.....	0
First Lieutenant Charles E. Taft, Assistant Surgeon, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Captain James C. Bailey, Company A, . . . . .		.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Captain William Blevins, Company H, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb, Company A, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant John F. Moran, Company B, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant William W. Bullen, Company E, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant John F. Lehr, Company H, . . . . .		.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf, Company A, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Will E. Pardee, Company E, . . . . .		.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant William E. Mahoney, Company H, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Thomas Crocket, Company G, . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Second Lieutenant Finton J. Fitzpatrick, Company D, . . . . .		.....	3	.....	.....	.....

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
Major Arthur M. Dickinson, Second Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Adjutant First Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Rodmond V. Beach, Adj. Second Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant John W. Lowe, Paymaster, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain James J. Kennedy, Company C, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Captain Laurens Kling, Company B, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant T. Dunham Bailey, Company E, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith, Company D, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett, Company C, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Albert F. Laudensack, Company B, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant George S. Wood, Company E, . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young, Company D, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Flynn, Company C, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel, Company B, . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Adjutant, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant David Conner, Adjutant First Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant David Flagg, Adjutant Second Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain Charles Grady, Company E, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Captain Henry S. Dorsey, Company A, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Captain John McManus, Company F, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Captain William E. Pendleton, Company D, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant William H. Saxton, Jr., Company I, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn, Company E, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant James Sullivan, Company F, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Company G, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant John F. Murphy, Company B, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Edward H. Corcoran, Company A, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant James Cochrane, Company E, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, Company A, . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles W. Hendrie, Second Battalion, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Fred J. Breckbill, Adj. First Battalion, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captain Gilbert L. Fitch, Company C, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Arthur E. Johnson, Company C, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First Lieutenant Clarence W. Judson, Company G, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
First Lieutenant James J. Hurley, Company E, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Frank T. Benedict, Company G, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Edward J. Joy, Company E, . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant Oscar Cossum, Company C, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill, Fourth Section, . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
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## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain Henry Avery, . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
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NAVAL MILITIA.					
	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds, First Division, . . . .	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Edward G. Buckland, First Div., ....		3	.....	.....	.....
Ensign Daniel M. Goodridge, First Division, . . . .		3	.....	.....	.....
Ensign Harry G. Day, First Division, . . . .		3	.....	.....	.....

The following officers did not appear: Major Wilbur S. Watson and First Lieutenant William H. Ackley, both of the Fourth Regiment. Satisfactory excuses were presented in both cases, and the Board would respectfully suggest that they be examined in Camp.

The following officers failed to pass a satisfactory examination and it recommended they be discharged from the service of the State:

First Lieutenant Sidney Burr, Adjutant Second Battalion, First Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Crockett, Company G, First Regiment.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, Third Regiment, Second Lieutenant George S. Wood and Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel, Second Regiment, failed to pass satisfactory examinations, but the Board suggests that they be re-examined in Camp.

It is recommended commissions be sent Major George E. Albee as Captain Company D, Second Regiment; Captain Thomas O. Thompson as First Lieutenant Company D, Third Regiment; First Lieutenant William H. Saxton, Jr., as Second Lieutenant Company I, Third Regiment; Captain Charles Grady as First Lieutenant Company E, Third Regiment; First Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn as Second Lieutenant Company E, Third Regiment; First Lieutenant James Sullivan as Second Lieutenant Company F, Third Regiment.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE HAVEN,

*Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

*President.*

JOHN B. DOHERTY,

*Colonel Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

AUGUSTUS C. TYLER,

*Colonel Third Regiment, C. N. G.*

*Recorder.*



CAMP BRADLEY, CONN., August 13, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

## GENERAL :

In pursuance of General Orders No. 16, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1894, the undersigned have the honor to report that we have examined the following officers, and have rated them as set opposite their names :

(Rating : 4 excellent ; 3 very good ; 2 good ; 1 fair ; 0 poor.)

BATTERY A.	Excellent.	Very Good.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
Captain Barlow S. Honce,	....	3	....	....	....
First Lieutenant William J. O'Brien, Second Platoon, .	4	....	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant John F. Kinney, Second Platoon, .	....	....	2	....	....
SECOND REGIMENT.					
Second Lieutenant George S. Wood, Company E, .	4	....	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant Joseph Guggel, Company B, .	....	3	....	....	....
THIRD REGIMENT.					
First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, Company A, .	....	3	....	....	....
First Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, Jr., Company D, .	....	3	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant George W. McGlaflin, Company D, .	....	....	2	....	....
FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon, .	4	....	....	....	....
First Lieutenant Alexander Weed, Jr., Adj. Second Bat., .	....	3	....	....	....
Captain Robert J. Doyle, Company D, .	4	....	....	....	....
First Lieutenant William H. Ackley, Company I, .	....	....	2	....	....
First Lieutenant John W. Pennington, Company D, .	4	....	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant Henry H. Betts, Company D, .	....	3	....	....	....
Second Lieutenant Spencer R. Woodworth, Company I, .	....	....	....	....	0
Second Lieutenant John H. Chase, Company F, .	....	....	....	....	0

We recommend the following :

That Second Lieutenant Spencer R. Woodworth, Fourth Regiment, be given an opportunity to appear at the next session of the Examining Board.

That Second Lieutenant John H. Chase, Fourth Regiment, be discharged for failure in examination.

GEORGE HAVEN,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade C. N. G.,*  
*President.*

JOHN B. DOHERTY,  
*Colonel Second Regiment, C. N. G.*

AUGUSTUS C. TYLER,  
*Colonel Third Regiment, C. N. G.,*  
*Recorder.*

[ 13. ]

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTION.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 12, 1894.

*To Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

SIR : —

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 24, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 6, 1894, the undersigned, a Board of Inspection, convened at the State Arsenal, Hartford, on March 8, 1894, at 9 A. M.

The board proceeded to inspect certain property of the State, reported to us by the Quartermaster-General's Department as being obsolete and unserviceable.

The result of the inspection and our recommendations thereon are as follows :

The following articles are absolutely unserviceable to the State, viz.:

- 1,277 blouses.
- 174 uniform coats.
- 1,053 trousers, pairs.
- 8 overcoats.
- 19 blankets.
- 143 helmets.
- 8 cartridge boxes.
- 43 waist belts.
- 70 shakos.
- 1,498 forage caps.
- 8 chevrons, First Sergeant's sets.
- 9 " Quartermaster-Sergeant's sets.
- 28 " Sergeant's sets.
- 57½ Corporal's sets.
- 75 knapsacks.
- 106 bayonet scabbards.
- 129 waist belt plates.
- 3 drums.
- 13½ drum sticks, pairs.

- 3 bugles.
- 2 bugle cords.
- 7 artillery whips.
- 2 " collars.
- 10 " saddles, McClellan.
- 9 " bridles.
- 12 chevrons.
- 70 saddle cloths.
- 1 curb bit.
- 10 guidons.
- 20 marker flags.
- 4 post "
- 3 storm "
- 9 forage cap devices.
- 1 shoulder scales, pair.
- 1 Peabody B. L. R. M. bayonet.
- 2 Springfield B. L. R. M. Cal. 50 bayonets.
- 1 sabre bayonet.
- 1 cavalry pistol.
- 1 camp desk.
- 1 step ladder.
- 17 wall tents.
- 8 wall tent flies.
- 1 sheep shears, pair.
- 1 lawn hose, 50 feet.

The following articles are in fair condition but obsolete, and of no use to the State, viz.:

- 68 pompons.
- 68 epaulettes, pairs.
- 69 cartridge boxes.
- 68 waist belts.
- 2 harness sets, common.
- 30 gun slings.
- 69 bayonet scabbard belts.
- 13 cadet muskets.
- 12 cadet musket bayonets.
- 69 cartridge box belts.
- 69 cross belt plates.

We would recommend that the entire property above listed be disposed of by sale or otherwise, to the best interest to the State.

The board then adjourned to the next morning, March 9th, at 9 A. M.

March 9th. The board convened at the Hartford rifle range at 9 A. M., and proceeded to inspect and test the sealed ammunition now in custody of Commanding Officers of the National Guard throughout the State, a sample box of the same from thirty-three companies having been procured by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

The result is as follows :

A portion of the ammunition of Companies "A," First Regiment, "B," Second Regiment, and "G," Fourth Regiment, was so corroded by dampness as to be totally unfit for use. In a few other companies the corrosion had apparently just begun. The balance is in good condition. It being apparent from inspection of the defective cartridges that the corrosion was from the outside of the shell, we therefore recommend that all sealed ammunition now in custody of Commanding Officers of the National Guard be returned to the State Arsenal for examination, and reissue for purposes of rifle practice.

We would further recommend, that all sealed ammunition be replaced by new, at stated intervals, of not more than five years.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SCHULTZ,

*Major, Second Battalion, First Regiment, C. N. G.*

THOMAS F. FLANIGAN,

*Captain Company B, First Regiment, C. N. G.*

CHARLES W. NEWTON,

*First Lieutenant Company F, First Regiment, C. N. G.*



[14.]

## PENSION AND WAR SERVICE CLAIMS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, November 30, 1894.

*Brigadier-General* EDWARD E. BRADLEY,*Adjutant-General.*

## GENERAL :

I have the honor of submitting the report of work done in this office with pension claims for the year ending November 30, 1894.

Original claim, soldier, . . . . .	34
Original claim, widow, . . . . .	28
Original claim, mother, . . . . .	1
Original claim, minor, . . . . .	3
Increase claim, . . . . .	27
Accrued, . . . . .	18
Restoration, . . . . .	2
Bounty, back pay, etc., . . . . .	3
Total, . . . . .	116

From November 30, 1893, to November 30, 1894, sixty-six claims have been granted with a total amount of first payment of \$8,518.60.

The following will show the number and cash amount of the vouchers executed in this office during the past year :

December	4, 1893,	309 vouchers ;	cash amount, \$10,966.93
March	4, 1894,	306 " " "	11,561.00
June	4, 1894,	319 " " "	11,105.00
September	4, 1894,	327 " " "	10,892.42
		<u>1,261</u>	<u>\$44,525.35</u>

Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June, 1871, \$789,111.12.

My last official visit to the Pension Office at Washington was on the 17th inst. I remained several days attending to the claims of pensioners who have their business transacted through this office, and was successful in getting the status of every case presented. The promptness with which my request for information was complied

with, and the uniform courtesy of the officials of the Pension Office are very much appreciated. This office is indebted to Mr. Dominic I. Murphy, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, for courteously extending every facility to the prompt adjudication of claims.

The work of pensions gratuitously performed in this office is much appreciated by the pensioners. As has been the custom, and continued during this administration, vouchers are executed quarterly, on the 4th days of March, June, September, and December, and, as the foregoing table will show, amounts to twelve hundred and sixty-one (1,261) vouchers, an increase over last year of one hundred and thirty-two (132).

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[15.]

## GENERAL ORDERS

AND

## IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, Dec. 13, 1893.*GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 24. }

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

*Hartford County*—Charles E. Taft, Hartford; George Clary, New Britain; Edward F. Parsons, Enfield; I. P. Fiske, Southington; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury; George F. Lewis, Canton; Chas. M. Wooster, Tariffville; Charles Carrington, Farmington; S. R. Burnap, Windsor Locks; Julian N. Parker, Manchester; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield; E. H. Griswold, East Hartford.

*New Haven County*—J. H. Townsend, New Haven; J. M. Benedict, Waterbury; N. Nickerson, Meriden; George L. Beardsley, Derby; E. B. Heady, Milford; G. P. Reynolds, Guilford; J. D. McGaughey, Wallingford; Walter H. Zink, Branford; W. C. Williams, Cheshire; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck.

*Middlesex County*—Francis D. Edgerton, Middletown; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam; M. W. Plumsted, East Haddam; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

*New London County*—Hiram B. Thomson, New London; Julian La Pierre, Norwich; George W. Harris, Old Lyme; William Soule, Griswold; George D. Stanton, Stonington.

*Windham County*—William A. Lewis, Plainfield; John B. Kent, Putnam; Theodore R. Parker, Windham; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

*Tolland County*—Thomas F. Rockwell, Vernon; C. B. Newton, Stafford; Henry S. Dean, Coventry; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

*Fairfield County*—George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; Wm. C. Burke, Jr., Norwalk; Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Charles R. Hart, Bethel; Charles E. Rowell, Stamford; Edwards M. Smith, Newtown; William L. Griswold, Greenwich; Loren T. Day, Westport; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield; Andrew B. Gorman, Wilton; William F. French, Darien.

*Litchfield County*—C. O. Belden, Litchfield; William Bissell, Salisbury; J. C. Barker, New Milford; Edward H. Welch, Winchester; Leander Y. Ketcham, Woodbury; William L. Platt, Torrington; Eugene C. French, Watertown; Orlando Brown, Washington.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax, by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a Certificate of Exemption, to be filed by them with the Selectmen of the Town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who are exempted by Post-Surgeons in any year since 1878, *and the disability classed as permanent*, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their Certificate of Exemption with the Selectmen *before the first day of February, 1894*, will be debarred from exemption for the year.

III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with the orders of the Surgeon-General, and on the *1st of February, 1894*, will report to him on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for Certificates of Exemption and Report to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, Dec. 20, 1893.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 25. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since Sept. 22, 1893.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major	Charles Cheney,	Brigade Inspector,	Nov. 24, 1893.
Major	Frederick Farnsworth,	Brigade Commissary,	Dec. 1, 1893.

BATTERY A.

Second Lieutenant	James H. Barker,	Second Platoon,	Nov. 10, 1893.
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FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain	Charles H. Patterson,	Company H,	Nov. 8, 1893.
First Lieutenant	John E. Lynch,	Company E,	Dec. 1, 1893.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain	Martin Heffernan,	Company E,	Oct. 11, 1893.
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FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major	Charles C. Godfrey,	Surgeon,	Sept. 27, 1893.
First Lieutenant	John O'Niel,	Company E,	Dec. 11, 1893.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant	Owen Burns,	Fourth Section,	Oct. 20, 1893.
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RETIREMENTS.

On their own application, in accordance with Section 79, Militia Law.

Captain	Michael J. Roach,	Company A, Third Regiment,	Oct. 26, 1893.
Captain	Henry E. Burton,	Company F, Third Regiment,	Dec. 4, 1893.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

William E. F. Landers, of New London, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from September 23, 1893, *vice* Cole, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Regiment.



Private James B. Houston, Company F, First Regiment, of Enfield, appointed Brigade Inspector, with rank of Major from November 24, 1893, *vice* Cheney, resigned.

Captain Walter Fitzmaurice, Aide-de-Camp, of New London, appointed Brigade Commissary with rank of Major from December 2, 1893, *vice* Farnsworth, resigned.

Corporal Charles P. Carter, Brigade Orderly, of Glastonbury, appointed Aide-de-Camp with rank of Captain from December 2, 1893, *vice* Fitzmaurice, promoted.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles Grady, of Willimantic, appointed Captain Company E, with rank from October 19, 1893, *vice* Heffernan, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn, of Willimantic, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from October 19, 1893, *vice* Grady promoted.

Sergeant Daniel J. Moran, of Willimantic, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from October 19, 1893, *vice* Flynn, promoted.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Dorsey, of New London, appointed Captain Company A, with rank from November 1, 1893, *vice* Roach, retired.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company A, with rank from November 1, 1893, *vice* Dorsey, promoted.

Private Edward H. Corcoran, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company A, with rank from November 1, 1893, *vice* Dillon, promoted.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Terrell, Adjutant Second Battalion, of Winsted, appointed Captain Company I, with rank from September 16, 1893, *vice* Parsons, resigned.

First Lieutenant Wilbur S. Watson, Assistant Surgeon, of Danbury, appointed Surgeon with rank of Major from September 28, 1893, *vice* Godfrey, resigned.

George B. Cowell, of Bridgeport, appointed Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant from October 31, 1893, *vice* Watson, promoted.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Private Frank L. Cogill, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Commanding Fourth Section, with rank from October 26, 1893, *vice* Burns, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1893, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	68	95.96	A.	Dec. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	68	98.35
B.	Dec. 5, 8.30 A.M.	4	63	91.02	B.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	66	94.72
C.	Dec. 2, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	100.00	C.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	66	92.83
D.	Dec. 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	61	90.87	D.	Dec. 1, 6.00 P.M.	5	68	99.27
E.	Dec. 4, 8.30 A.M.	4	67	90.68	E.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	96.51
F.	Dec. 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	65	91.21	F.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	68	96.03
G.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	60	92.90	G.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
H.	Dec. 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	61	86.77	H.	Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	57	85.43
I.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	67	91.80	I.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	98.53
K.	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	94.04	K.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	59	92.46
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 4, 11.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00		Dec. 2, 8.00 P.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				92.30	Figure of merit of Regiment,				95.11

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.						
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Merit'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Merit'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	89.00	1st	Dec. 6, 1893.		5	10	95.73
2d	Dec. 1,	1.00 P.M.	5	10	93.00	2d	Dec. 5, 1893.		4	9	94.45
3d	Dec. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	92.00	3d	Dec. 2, 1893.		5	9	97.17
4th	Dec. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	9	95.42	4th	Dec. 5, 1893.		5	9	94.45
Figure of merit of Corps,					92.36	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,					95.45

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec.	5	49	81.79	B.	Dec. 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	62	88.93
B.	Dec. 2, 1893,	5	60	90.40	C.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	58	83.39
C.	Dec. 3, 1893,	5	55	82.50	D.	Dec. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	54	80.96
D.	Dec. 1, 1893,	4	58	92.01	E.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	64	88.38
E.	Dec. 3, 1893,	6	61	81.85	F.	Dec. 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	64	88.44
F.	Dec. 4, 1893,	5	54	81.89	G.	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	90.87
G.	Dec. 4, 1893,	6	60	84.56	I.	Dec. 6, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	89.42
I.	Dec. 2, 1893,	4	59	83.13	K.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	97.06
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 2, 1893,	2	5	90.00		Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	4	96.67
Figure of merit of Regiment,				85.35	Figure of merit of Regiment,				89.35

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 1, 5.00 P.M.	4	60	87.90	1st	Dec. 4, 1893.	3	34	82.50
2d	Dec. 8, 1893.	5	54	76.33	2d	Dec. 3, 1893.	3	36	90.01
					Figure of merit of Battery, <b>86.26</b>				

III. The drill of Monday evening, January 1st, proximo, may be omitted by all organizations of the Brigade, the understanding being that the "time" required be made up on the other drill nights of the month.

IV. The figure of merit will be determined as heretofore in accordance with par. III, G. O. No. 27, A. G. O., series 1891.

V. Private Thomas Dyson, Jr., Company E, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court Martial.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, Jan. 20, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. I. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since Dec. 20, 1893.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George G. Blakeslee, Quartermaster, January 1, 1894.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Robert A. Toms, Company C, January 10, 1894.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) James F. Malone, First Division, January 5, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## BATTERY A.

Sergeant William J. O'Brien, of Branford, appointed Second Lieutenant Second Platoon, with rank from November 21, 1893, *vice* Barker, resigned.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant William W. Bullen, of Plainville, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from December 7, 1893, *vice* Lynch, resigned.

First Sergeant Will E. Pardee, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from December 7, 1893, *vice* Bullen, promoted.

First Lieutenant William Blevins, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company H, with rank from December 22, 1893, *vice* Patterson, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John F. Lehr, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company H, with rank from December 22, 1893, *vice* Blevins, promoted.

Sergeant William E. Mahoney, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from December 22, 1893, *vice* Lehr, promoted.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

Joseph T. Elliott, of Middletown, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 2, 1894, *vice* Blakeslee, resigned.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant John McManus, of Killingly, appointed Captain Company F, with rank from December 12, 1893, *vice* Burton, retired.

Second Lieutenant James Sullivan, of Killingly, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from December 12, 1893, *vice* McManus, promoted.

First Sergeant Kent A. Darbie, of Killingly, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from December 12, 1893, *vice* Sullivan, promoted.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant James J. Hurley, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from December 18, 1893, *vice* O'Niel, resigned.

Corporal Edward J. Joy, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from December 18, 1893, *vice* Hurley, promoted.

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

Private Edward V. Raynolds, Company F, Second Regiment, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant First Division, with rank from November 27, 1893.—Original appointment.

James F. Malone, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade). First Division, with rank from November 27, 1893.—Original appointment.

Seaman Edward G. Buckland, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from November 27, 1893.—Original appointment.

Seaman Daniel M. Goodridge, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from November 27, 1893.—Original appointment.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1893, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.						SECOND REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.38	A.	Jan. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	68	97.80
B.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	63	84.67	B.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	67	93.66
C.	Jan. 3,	4.00 P.M.	5	68	100.00	C.	Jan. 6,	3.00 P.M.	4	67	98.14
D.	Jan. 2,	11.00 A.M.	4	60	89.77	D.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	68	95.59
E.	Jan. 2,	11.00 A.M.	4	67	89.18	E.	Jan. 1,	11.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
F.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	3	65	88.90	F.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	68	96.14
G.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	61	90.05	G.	Jan. 4,	9.00 P.M.	4	68	96.51
H.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	5	60	89.73	H.	Jan. 6,	9.00 A.M.	4	63	85.46
I.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	67	88.07	I.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	68	98.53
K.	Jan. 5,	9.00 A.M.	4	63	90.23	K.	Jan. 4,	3.00 P.M.	4	60	95.40
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 3,	4.00 P.M.	2	3	81.67		Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,					89.60	Figure of merit of Regiment,					95.19

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.						MACHINE GUN BATTERY.					
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	88.75	1st	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	11	92.91
2d	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	93.75	2d	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	5	9	82.22
3d	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	10	90.67	3d	Jan. 2,	10.00 A.M.	4	8	94.17
4th	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	10	93.13	4th	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	4	9	87.50
Figure of merit of Corps,					91.58	Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery,					89.20



THIRD REGIMENT.						FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	52	82.58	B.	Jan. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	62	84.07
B.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	60	92.90	C.	Jan. 1,	2.00 P.M.	4	55	84.31
C.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	56	80.41	D.	Jan. 3,	7.00 P.M.	5	57	82.80
D.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	60	89.56	E.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	63	86.26
E.	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	59	83.98	F.	Jan. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	63	90.23
F.	Jan. 4,	9.00 A.M.	4	53	77.68	G.	Jan. 1,	2.00 P.M.	4	59	86.95
G.	Jan. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	61	83.48	I.	Jan. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	64	89.16
I.	Jan. 1,	9.00 A.M.	4	59	83.13	K.	Jan. 2,	8.00 A.M.	4	68	94.12
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		Jan. 2,	9.00 A.M.	2	4	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,					85.97	Figure of merit of Regiment,					88.10

SEPARATE COMPANIES.						BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.		Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	
1st	Jan. 2.	5	59	81.44	1st	Jan. 2.	2	34	67.79		
2d	Jan. 7.	4	55	71.59	2d	Jan. 1.	2	38	84.36		
						Figure of merit of Battery, <b>76.08</b>					

III. The drill of Thursday evening, February 22d, proximo, may be omitted by all organizations of the Brigade, the understanding being that the "time" required be made up on the other drill nights of the month.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, Feb. 19, 1894*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 2. . }

I. Attention is called to penalties prescribed by law regarding absence from drills (Sec. 68, Militia Law), that the minimum is \$1.00, and by-laws of all organizations not in harmony with that section must be amended to comply therewith at once, and as amended must be forwarded to this office for approval.

II. Enlisting Officers will in all cases note on the enlistment paper of the recruit, his "Former service in the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD," whether it has been for a brief or long period. If he should have had no former service, the word "none" must be written in place thereof.

III. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since January 20, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Oscar Cossum, of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from January 24, 1894, *vice* Toms, resigned.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

Ensign Edward G. Buckland, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade) First Division, with rank from January 22, 1894, *vice* Malone, appointment revoked.

Seaman Harry G. Day, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from January 22, 1894, *vice* Buckland, promoted.

IV. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 2, 12.00 M.	4	67	92.92	A.	Feb. 1, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	98.16
B.	Feb. 6, 8.45 A.M.	5	63	88.64	B.	Feb. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.90
C.	Feb. 5, 8.30 A.M.	4	68	99.27	C.	Feb. 1, 3.00 P.M.	5	68	97.94
D.	Feb. 2, 11.30 A.M.	5	60	88.73	D.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	98.72
E.	Feb. 2, 5.30 P.M.	5	68	88.24	E.	Feb. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	68	96.33
F.	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	93.40	F.	Feb. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	68	96.67
G.	Feb. 3, 11.30 A.M.	5	60	85.40	G.	Feb. 3, 9.00 P.M.	5	68	97.80
H.	Feb. 3, 11.30 A.M.	5	64	89.94	H.	Feb. 7, 8.00 A.M.	5	68	93.38
I.	Feb. 1, 4.30 P.M.	5	67	91.42	I.	Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
K.	Feb. 2, 3.00 P.M.	5	64	93.85	K.	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	61	95.79
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	2	3	81.67		Feb. 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>90.32</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>97.27</b>				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	85.00	1st	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	11	100.00
2d	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	99.00	2d				
3d	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	91.25	3d	Feb. 2, 12.00 M.	4	7	94.45
4th	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	95.00	4th	Feb. 6, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	96.01
Figure of merit of Corps, <b>92.56</b>					Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery, <b>72.62</b>				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	49	85.87	B.	Feb. 1,	5.00 P.M.	5	60	89.56
B.	Feb. 2,	9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.15	C.	Feb. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	55	83.40
C.	Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	59	82.29	D.	Feb. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	57	83.68
D.	Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	5	59	93.30	E.	Feb. 1,	5.00 P.M.	4	62	88.93
E.	Feb. 3,	9.00 A.M.	4	60	78.73	F.	Feb. 3,	6.00 P.M.	5	62	90.54
F.	Feb. 5,	9.00 A.M.	5	56	83.98	G.	Feb. 3,	6.00 P.M.	5	62	90.13
G.	Feb. 5,	9.00 A.M.	4	61	83.48	I.	Feb. 1,	7.00 A.M.	2	64	87.60
I.	Feb. 2,	9.00 A.M.	5	56	88.44	K.	Feb. 2,	5.00 P.M.	4	68	96.33
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		Feb. 1,	9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>87.92</b>						Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>90.02</b>					

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 7.	4	59	84.83	1st	Feb. 2.	2	34	73.67
2d	Feb. 8.	5	57	78.41	2d	Feb. 2.	2	40	88.14
					Figure of merit of Battery, <b>80.91</b>				

V. The publication of this Order has been delayed by reason of the neglect of First Lieutenant Wm. H. Sears, commanding Second Section Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. G., to forward drill report as required.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, March 17, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS. }

No. 3. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since February 19, 1894.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant, Wesley B. Porter, Company G, March 7, 1894.

Second Lieutenant, Louis V. Schutz, Company D, March 9, 1894.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant, Daniel J. Moran, Company E, March 13, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Henry F. Devens of Stamford, appointed Adjutant Second Battalion with rank of First Lieutenant from February 16, 1894, *vice* Terrell, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	68	89.71	A.	Mar. 1, 1.00 P.M.	4	68	97.61
B.	Mar. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	61	86.77	B.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	95.90
C.	Mar. 2, 11.30 A.M.	4	68	100.00	C.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.80
D.	Mar. 2, 11.30 A.M.	4	59	87.37	D.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.43
E.	Mar. 3, 8.30 A.M.	4	67	93.66	E.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	96.33
F.	Mar. 1, 8.30 A.M.	4	66	92.45	F.	Mar. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	66	97.75
G.	Mar. 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	58	85.12	G.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	98.53
H.	Mar. 3, 1.45 P.M.	4	64	91.50	H.	Mar. 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	93.38
I.	Mar. 1, 4.00 P.M.	2	68	91.91	I.	Mar. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	98.72
K.	Mar. 1, 12.35 P.M.	4	64	93.06	K.	Mar. 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	61	95.79
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Mar. 3, 12.45 P.M.	2	5	100.00		Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				91.96	Figure of merit of Regiment,				97.20

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	91.37
2d	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
3d	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
4th	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75

Figure of merit of Corps, **96.28**

## MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.48
2d	Mar. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	98.61
3d	Mar. 2, 12.00 M.	3	8	97.22
4th	Mar. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	100.00

Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery, **98.08**

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	52	88.35
B.	Mar. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	96.33
C.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	88.12
D.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	57	90.69
E.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	82.29
F.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	86.84
G.	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	58	84.25
I.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	54	91.15
Hosp. Corps.	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **89.78**

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
B.	Mar. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	60	90.40
C.	Mar. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	54	83.74
D.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	55	83.40
E.	Mar. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	62	88.93
F.	Mar. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	63	94.99
G.	Mar. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	62	92.15
I.	Mar. 5, 6.00 P.M.	2	61	84.31
K.	Mar. 2, 5.00 P.M.	3	68	97.80
Hosp. Corps.	Mar. 1, 5.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **90.64**

## SEPARATE COMPANIES.

	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 7.	4	59	77.20
2d	Mar. 8.	4	58	79.08

## BATTERY A.

Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1.	2	33	79.97
2d	Mar. 3.	2	40	86.89

Figure of merit of Battery, **83.43**



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

III. The drill of Friday evening, March 23d, may be omitted by all organizations of the Brigade, the understanding being that the "time" required be made up on the other drill nights of the month.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 5, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 4. }

The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1893, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with Article XXVII, Regulations C. N. G., 1884, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the dress uniform is worn.

The letter "V" or "X" prefixed to grade in record of previous qualifications, or in "Designation 1893," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), or tenth (X), qualifications.

Commanding officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in 1893, as published in this order.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Brig.-Gen. G. Haven.....	16	18	34	18	22	40	X Sharp'r.	V s '88 s '89	s	s	1st Cl. M.
Major H. A. Giddings, S. O.	16	12	28	20	20	40	Sharp's'r.	m '89	..	..	V s
Corp. C. P. Carter, Orderly..	13	16	29	19	19	38	1st Cl. M.		s	s	

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.  1893.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Col. C. L. Burdett.....	20	6	26	20	21	41	Sharps'r.	X s '89	s	s	s
Lt.-Col. A. L. Thompson....	20	8	28	21	20	41	s	X s '89	s	s	s
Major J. Hickey.....	22	4	26	20	22	42	V s	m '84 s '89	1st Cl. M.	..	s
" E. Schulze.....	13	16	29	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.	X s '88 s '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	s
Capt. H. S. Redfield, Adj....	18	10	28	20	20	40	s	V m '87 m '88 m '89	..	..	s
" W. C. Cheney, I.S.A.P.	23	4	27	22	22	44	s	..	..	..	V s
1st Lt. S. Burr, Adj. 2d Bat'n	16	11	27	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..
Sergt.-Major J. P. Cheney...	17	10	27	20	21	41	s	..	..	..	s
Q.-M. Sergt. G. N. Holcomb.	18	8	26	18	22	40	s	..	V 1st c.m.	..	s
Corp. J. M. Wainwright, Ord'y	20	7	27	21	17	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	s	s
Private Starr, T. K.....	19	9	28	19	21	40	s	..	..	s	s

## COMPANY A.

Capt. J. C. Bailey.....	14	13	27	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	V m '86 m '88	1st Cl. M.	m	
1st Lieut. E. E. Lamb.....	13	13	26	14	14	28	m	..	m	..	m
2d Lieut. C. F. Wolf.....	22	15	37	21	19	40	s	..	V m	m	m
Corporal J. J. Gothers.....	19	19	38	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	..
Musician H. P. Seymour.....	15	11	26	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..
" A. Brown.....	18	15	33	18	13	31	m	..	..	m	1st Cl. M.
Private Barton, F. H.....	13	15	28	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Brandt, O. C.....	14	14	28	13	14	27	m	m '86	..	..	m
" Day, W. F.....	16	12	28	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.

## COMPANY B.

Captain T. F. Flanigan....	21	6	27	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	X 1st cl. m. '87			
1st Lieut. J. F. Moran.....	18	10	28	20	21	41	s	1st c. m. '88 m '83 m '84	..	m	1st Cl. M.
Sergeant T. J. Ward.....	21	6	27	15	16	31	V m	m '88 m '89	..	m	1st Cl. M.
Corporal F. E. Shea.....	13	13	26	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	..
Private Hartnett, W. F.....	18	9	27	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Livingstone, W. F.....	15	13	28	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
" White, D. A.....	16	15	31	13	17	30	m	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY C.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.		Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.		1893.	1873-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain M. Laubscher.....	22	4	26	18	13	31	m	..	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
Q.-M.Sgt. F. E. Davis.....	17	11	28	13	15	28	m	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	m
Sergeant M. Nelligan.....	20	6	26	20	16	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	s
" M. C. Wetstein.....	15	13	28	15	13	28	m	..	..	m	1st Cl. M
Corporal C. H. Sanders.....	13	13	26	19	17	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	m
" F. H. Bilson.....	14	11	25	16	17	33	m	..	..	..	..
" J. H. Barnett.....	15	12	27	14	13	27	m	..	..	m	m
Private Beaumont, J. A.....	14	11	25	19	13	32	m	..	..	..	..
" Beauregard, J.....	18	11	29	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	m
" Conrick, L. J.....	20	5	25	16	16	32	m	..	..	..	..
" Falter, J. G.....	13	13	26	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	m
" Gynge, A. W.....	15	10	25	13	21	34	m	..	..	..	m
" Keats, W. F.....	16	14	30	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	m
" Kynoch, D.....	20	8	28	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	..
" Lisk, T.....	18	8	26	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Mead, C. E.....	16	12	28	21	21	42	s	..	m	m	m
" Miller, C. E.....	25	4	29	20	15	35	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Miller, H.....	18	8	26	21	16	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m
" Miller, R. Jr.....	14	16	30	18	14	32	m	..	..	..	..
" Milne, J. D.....	21	7	28	20	22	42	s	..	1st Cl. M.	s	s
" Murray, F.....	24	2	26	15	15	30	m	..	..	..	..
" Pinney, F. W.....	23	4	27	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..
" Saenger, F. A.....	21	8	29	16	19	35	m	..	..	..	m
" Schuts, G. C.....	18	8	26	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Scholl, J. R.....	18	10	28	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..
" Sussmann, E. F.....	15	13	28	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY D.

1st Lieut. S. M. Leonard.....	23	4	27	20	21	41	s	..	..	..	V s
1st Sergt. W. H. Barnes.....	14	12	26	13	13	26	m	1st c.m.'89	..	1st Cl. M.	m
Sergeant F. W. Dimock.....	20	5	25	17	22	39	1st Cl. M.	..	m	1st Cl. M.	..
Private Connor, C. J. O.....	14	12	26	15	11	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Harlow, A. S.....	16	10	26	19	17	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..
" Hesse, A. W.....	14	13	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Hoffman, L. A.....	14	11	25	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..
" Schiller, J. P.....	14	15	29	14	17	31	m	..	..	..	..
" Voltz, A. G.....	14	16	30	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY E.

Captain J. R. Andrews.....	18	7	25	20	20	40	s	..	..	s	s
2d Lieut. W. W. Bullen.....	20	8	28	22	19	41	s	..	..	..	..
Q.-M.Sgt. H. F. Latham.....	17	8	25	18	19	37	X 1st Cl. M.	V m '84	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M
Corporal J. E. McKnight...	22	3	25	19	23	42	s	1st c.m.'89	..	..	..
" O. H. Slaney.....	21	6	27	16	15	31	m	1st c.m.'87	m	..	m
Private Billian, F.....	20	6	26	19	18	37	1st Cl. M.	1st c.m.'88	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M
" Bois, J.....	21	7	28	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..
" Johnson, C. E.....	16	14	30	19	14	33	m	..	..	m	m
" Morey, B. C.....	16	11	27	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
" Mycroft, G. M.....	18	17	35	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..
" McKenna, H. F.....	16	9	25	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m
" Nelson, J. A.....	17	8	25	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
" Toussaint, J.....	19	7	26	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M
" Wagner, F. L.....	16	10	26	13	18	31	m	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY F.

NAME.	2d Class			1st Class			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1873-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain G. B. Newton.....	19	9	28	18	25	43	s	X s '87 s '88 s '89			
1st Lieut. C. W. Newton.....	22	6	28	21	19	40	s	X s '89			
2d Lieut. G. W. Ripley.....	18	10	28	22	22	44	s	V 1st c.m. '86 s '87 s '88 s '89			
1st Sergt. F. W. Weildon....	18	9	27	21	20	41	s	V m '84 1st c.m.'87 m '88			
Q.-M.Sgt. M. H. Barton.....	18	10	28	16	15	31	m	V 1st c.m. '88			
Sergeant L. H. Hutchinson..	19	8	27	20	20	40	s	m '89 V 1st c.m. '87			
" F. H. Smith.....	15	12	27	22	18	40	s	s '88 m '89 s '84			
" F. D. Chamberlin..	15	10	25	18	14	32	m	1st c.m.'87 1st c.m.'88			
" M. H. Whittelsey..	14	13	27	18	21	39	1st Cl. M.	V 1st c.m. '88			
Corporal L. J. Alger.....	14	14	28	20	20	40	s	1st c.m.'89			
" L. P. Broadhurst..	20	8	28	13	16	29	V m	m '89	m	V s	1st Cl. M.
" G. I. Clapp.....	19	8	27	16	20	36	m	m '84 m '86			
" J. W. Dennis.....	19	9	28	22	19	41	s	1st c.m.'88	1st Cl. M.		
" W. H. Talcott.....	13	12	25	22	20	42	V s	1st c.m.'89 m '89	1st Cl. M.		
Trump'r, H. Green.....	16	12	28	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	s	s
Musician L. H. Elmer.....	17	9	26	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" G. H. Foster.....	13	13	26	16	13	29	V m	m '80 m '83 m '84 1st c.m.'88			
Private Banks, A. E.....	17	18	35	13	18	31	m				
" Bill, D. H.....	21	6	27	13	13	26	m	m '89	1st Cl. M.		
" Billings, H. F.....	18	9	27	19	23	42	s				
" Bull, E. W.....	13	14	27	15	15	30	m	m '84 m '88	1st Cl. M.		
" Chamberlin, G. B.....	16	10	26	15	13	28	m				
" Douthwaite, G. S.....	16	11	27	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.				
" Hills, G. E.....	14	12	26	18	16	34	1st Cl. M.				
" Hilton, S. E.....	17	9	26	21	22	43	s				
" Houston, J. B.....	20	8	28	24	17	41	s	V s '89			
" Johnson, M.....	14	12	26	18	16	34	1st Cl. M.	V m '87			
" Judd, A. B.....	16	9	25	14	13	27	m				
" Kemmerer, J. R.....	19	6	25	16	16	32	m				
" Knox, D. W.....	13	15	28	21	15	36	m				
" Rand, H. E.....	15	10	25	13	18	31	m				
" Royce, G. W.....	14	12	26	15	13	28	m				
" Sames, H. C.....	17	10	27	14	15	29	m	m '88 m '89			
" Simmons, W. C.....	14	13	27	22	16	38	1st Cl. M.				
" Smith, G. M.....	22	4	26	18	13	31	m	m '84 m '88			
" Twiss, M. C.....	19	9	28	16	18	34	m				
" Theis, F. W.....	13	12	25	15	18	33	m				
" Vibbert, W. W.....	14	12	26	22	13	35	m				
" Whiting, C. E.....	15	11	26	21	19	40	s				
" Williams, A. E.....	17	9	26	17	15	32	m			m	m

## COMPANY G.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Captain C. L. Bissell.....	14	15	29	20	20	40	s	..	..	X s	1st Cl. M.	
1st Lieut. H. R. Cheney.....	16	10	26	19	18	37	1st Cl. M.	s '89	..	m	s	
2d Lieut. W. B. Porter.....	18	8	26	19	24	43	s	..	..	V s	m	
1st Sergt. J. Marley.....	15	14	29	16	14	30	m	..	V 1st c. m.	s	m	
Q.-M. Sgt. A. C. House.....	16	12	28	19	21	40	s	..	..	V s	1st Cl. M.	
Sergeant T. Crockett.....	24	2	26	13	16	29	m	..	m	1st Cl. M.		
" R. Russell.....	13	14	27	15	22	37	V m	m '88	m	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
Corporal H. W. Keeney.....	14	12	26	19	20	39	1st Cl. M.	..	..	s	m	
" C. O. Lord.....	13	13	26	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	
" A. McCann.....	17	11	28	18	16	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..		
Musician T. Bennison.....	16	12	28	14	16	30	m	..	..	..		
Private Conlon, D.....	15	12	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	m	
" Fletcher, J.....	15	11	26	18	15	33	m	..	..	..		
" Foy, W.....	16	9	25	15	15	30	m	..	..	..		
" Kerr, J.....	15	11	26	14	17	31	m	..	..	..		
" Kerr, R.....	16	9	25	14	16	30	m	..	..	..		
" Maxwell, W. J.....	16	10	26	16	14	30	V m	m '89	m	m	m	
" Risley 3d, J.....	17	8	25	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
" Stevenson, E.....	13	12	25	15	15	30	m	..	..	..		
" Venart, T.....	15	10	25	15	21	36	m	m '88	..	m		

## COMPANY H.

Captain C. H. Patterson.....	21	5	26	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	X s	s	s	
1st Lieut. W. Blevins.....	20	9	29	19	15	34	m	..	V 1st c. m.	m	s	
Private Triebert, F. J.....	17	12	29	17	14	31	m	m '79	..	..	1st Cl. M.	

## COMPANY I.

1st Lieut. T. A. Stanley.....	18	8	26	20	21	41	s	..	..	m	s	
2d Lieut. W. J. Rawlings....	17	9	26	20	15	35	m	m '78	..	..		
Sergeant R. C. Wooster.....	15	10	25	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	m '79	..	..		
Corporal E. Cooper.....	20	5	25	22	20	42	X s	V m '88	m	s	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
" F. W. Latham.....	17	10	27	14	13	27	m	m '89	..	..		
" S. E. Magson.....	15	11	26	16	12	28	m	..	..	..		
" H. S. Wetmore.....	13	12	25	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	s	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
Musician E. J. Parmelee.....	21	7	28	20	23	43	s	..	..	1st Cl. M.	m	
Private Andruss, C. E., Jr....	19	6	25	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	m	
" Bacon, L. T.....	15	10	25	13	19	32	m	..	..	..		
" Clark, V. A.....	13	12	25	15	16	31	m	..	..	..		
" Davis, F. B.....	20	8	28	18	15	33	m	..	..	..		
" Johnson, C. E.....	21	5	26	21	21	42	s	..	..	m	s	
" Lotz, J.....	18	10	28	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..		
" Newcomb, A. V.....	16	10	26	20	20	40	X s	V m '88	..	m	1st Cl. M.	
" Saunders, H. N.....	15	11	26	21	19	40	m	m '89	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
" Smith, S. J.....	14	12	26	13	20	33	m	..	..	..		
" White, H. E.....	13	12	25	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..		
" Zimmerman, F. M.....	15	11	26	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	m	

## COMPANY K.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Captain C. H. Slocum.....	20	7	27	22	22	44	s	..	..	X s	s	
1st Lieut. H. H. Saunders....	17	11	28	22	22	44	s	..	X s	s	s	
2d Lieut. E. H. Waterman....	17	17	34	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	V m '85	..	m	m	
Q.-M. Sgt. N. G. Valentine....	19	8	27	20	20	40	s	..	..	..	V s	
Sergeant R. E. H. Birney....	19	8	27	20	21	41	V s	m '87 m '89	m	m		
" W. F. Buckingham	20	7	27	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	m	m		
" T. A. Kimberly....	23	5	28	24	23	47	s	X s '87 s '88 1st c. m '89	s	s	s	
Corporal H. B. Belfield.....	14	12	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	
" R. W. DeLamater....	19	8	27	13	13	26	m	..	..	m		
" S. G. Huntington....	18	12	30	18	14	32	V m	m '89	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
" D. S. Morrell.....	14	16	30	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. M.	m '89	m	m	m	
" E. E. Moseley.....	20	7	27	18	13	31	m	..	..	m	m	
" W. C. Prescott.....	16	12	28	15	14	29	m	..	..	m	m	
Trump'r F. M. Barnes.....	13	14	27	14	14	28	m	..	..	m	m	
Musician J. T. Sherman.....	20	8	28	19	19	38	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	m		
Private Batterson, G. S.....	13	13	26	13	13	26	m	..	m	..	m	
" Burt, H. S.....	14	12	26	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..		
" Brown, G. W.....	16	13	29	13	15	28	m	..	..	..		
" Chapman, H. W.....	15	14	29	19	20	39	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m		
" Dix, H. N.....	15	10	25	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..		
" Downer, B. W.....	16	10	26	13	17	30	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
" Fenn, C. W.....	15	12	27	20	21	41	s	..	1st Cl. M.	m	s	
" Gassett, W. G.....	17	10	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	m	m	
" Godard, F. A.....	21	7	28	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	m	
" Hills, F. R.....	13	16	29	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	m	
" Huntington, H. L.....	18	10	28	20	23	43	s	..	..	..	m	
" Huntington, W. N.....	21	9	30	14	19	33	m	..	..	..	..	
" Jones, W. W.....	16	10	26	20	20	40	s	..	..	..	..	
" Kennelly, J. A.....	15	12	27	19	15	34	m	..	..	..	m	
" King, H. S.....	15	14	29	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	..	
" Kohn, O. W.....	14	13	27	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..	
" Noyes, B. B., Jr.....	15	13	28	18	13	31	m	..	..	..	..	
" Olmsted, H. W.....	21	5	26	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	m	
" Peters, C. C.....	16	10	26	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..	
" Pease, W. H.....	17	9	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	1st Cl. M.	m	
" Rommel, J. W.....	15	13	28	15	13	28	m	..	..	m	m	
" Rood, F. D.....	18	8	26	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	V m '83	..	..	m	
" Reynolds, F. P.....	17	9	26	21	24	45	s	..	..	..	m	
" Safford, J. H.....	14	14	28	21	19	40	s	..	..	..	..	
" Silvernail, L.....	16	12	28	20	22	42	s	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
" Smith, J. R.....	16	11	27	17	22	39	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	
" Strong, H. S.....	19	7	26	21	22	43	s	..	V s	..	1st Cl. M.	
" Waterous, T. C.....	19	7	26	23	24	47	s	..	..	..	..	
" Whiting, A. L.....	20	6	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	m '89	..	m	m	



## SECOND REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND BAND.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Colonel J. B. Doherty.....	19	18	37	21	22	43	s	V s '89	1st Cl. M.	s	s	
Major T. F. Callahan.....	16	17	33	21	17	38	1st Cl. M.	s '85				
" A. M. Dickinson.....	19	20	39	20	22	42	V s	s '86 s '88	1st Cl. M.	s	s	
" J. M. Benedict, Surg..	15	14	29	20	20	40	s	m '89			V m	
Captain T. T. Welles, Adj't.	20	18	38	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	X s '87	..	..		
" G. G. La Barnes,	24	22	46	21	24	45	s	s '88 s '89	s	s	s	
I. S. A. P.								X s '87				
1st Lt. J. W. Lowe, Pay'm ..	14	16	30	19	21	40	s	s '88 s '89	m	m	m	
" J. H. Townsend, A. S.	13	14	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	m	m	
" F. L. Miner, Adj't	16	15	31	20	18	38	V 1st Cl. M.	1st c.m. '86				
1st Battalion								m '87				
Sgt.-Maj. E. L. Carter.....	17	15	32	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	s '88 m '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
" W. R. Taylor.....	13	13	26	18	17	35	V 1st Cl. M.	m '87	s	..	1st Cl. M.	
								s '89				
Com.-Sgt. H. P. Vibbert, Jr.	21	16	37	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	X s '89	1st Cl. M.	s	s	
Hosp. Stw'd W. N. Barber..	23	18	41	21	21	42	X s	V s '88	s	s	s	
								s '89				
Musician F. G. Guilford.....	16	16	32	14	16	30	m					
" F. W. Reed.....	18	19	37	20	22	42	s	m '89	s			

## COMPANY A.

Captain J. Geddes.....	16	15	31	14	16	30	V m	m '88	..	m	m	
1st Lieut. H. B. Carter.....	18	16	34	23	17	40	X s	m '89	s	s	s	
								V s '88				
2d Lieut. W. H. Sandland...	18	15	33	20	20	40	s	1st c.m. '89				
1st Sergt. F. C. Boden.....	19	20	39	22	18	40	V s	m '89	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
Q.-M. Sgt. E. J. Schuyler...	16	18	34	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	V m '89	m	m	m	
Sergeant W. A. Bigelow.....	18	14	32	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	1st Cl. M.	s	
" E. R. Heebner.....	16	14	30	17	17	34	V 1st Cl. M.	m '86		V 1st c.m.		
								m '87				
								m '88				
								1st c.m. '89				
" C. G. Hampson.....	16	13	29	14	15	29	m					
Corporal T. E. Guest.....	14	19	33	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.					
" G. A. King.....	13	14	27	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.					
" C. H. Humphrey ..	14	13	27	19	16	35	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
Private Gramiss, W.....	13	15	28	16	13	29	m					
" Hinman, G. D.....	15	13	28	19	18	37	1st Cl. M.					
" Kinney, G. W.....	13	13	26	15	13	28	m					
" Ponard, G. P.....	17	13	30	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	m	
" Smith, G. R.....	15	14	29	14	13	27	m					
" Stanley, J. L.....	17	8	25	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	m	

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## COMPANY B.

NAME.	2d Class			1st Class			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1893.	1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
2d Lieut. A. F. Laudensack..	23	23	46	20	21	41	s	..	..	..	..	V s
Q.-M. Sgt. A. H. Molen.....	22	19	41	19	21	40	s	..	..	..	..	V 1st c. m.
Sergeant J. L. Scheen.....	20	19	39	19	21	40	V s	m '87	m	..	..	s
" J. W. Sypher..	20	19	39	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	1st c. m. '89	..	..	..	..
Corporal C. Bornmann.....	14	13	27	16	18	34	m	..	..	..	..	..
" C. F. Gutbrod .....	17	18	35	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
" H. Mink.....	18	20	38	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
Private Keller, J. E.....	17	16	33	18	21	39	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
" Robinson, H.....	16	16	32	16	19	35	1st Cl. M.	m '86	..	..	..	..
" Scranton, F.....	17	15	32	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Schultheiss, R.H.W.	19	17	36	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY C.

Captain M. Creed.....	19	21	40	20	21	41	s	..	..	..	..	X s
1st Lieut. J. J. Kennedy.....	20	20	40	19	22	41	s	V 1st c. m. '88 s '89	s	..	1st Cl. M.	..
2d Lieut. J. F. Plunkett.....	17	18	35	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	V s	..	..	s
1st Sergt. T. F. Birmingham.	15	16	31	15	16	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeant W. P. Gilligan.....	16	15	31	17	20	37	V 1st Cl. M.	m '88	1st Cl. M.	m	..	..
" P. J. Moore.....	15	14	29	14	14	28	m	1st c. m. '89	..	..	..	..
" J. McNamara.....	15	13	28	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	m '88	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
Corporal D. F. Flynn .....	23	22	45	21	20	41	s	m '89	..	..	1st Cl. M.	s
" M. J. Hogan.....	18	15	33	16	19	35	m	1st c. m. '89	..	..	..	..
" W. A. Regan .....	16	14	30	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	s	m	1st Cl. M.	..
Trump'r J. F. Williams.....	14	15	29	15	15	30	m	..	..	..	..	..
Musician C. T. Brennan.....	20	19	39	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
Private Callahan, R. M.....	16	16	32	19	21	40	s	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	..
" Keegan, M. F.....	17	17	34	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	m '79	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY D.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1893.	1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain W. E. Beach.....	18	19	37	20	19	39	X 1st Cl. M.	V 1st c. m. '86 m '87 s '88 s '89	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
1st Lieut. H. F. Morse.....	13	18	31	17	22	39	1st Cl. M.	m '89	m	..	..	m
2d Lieut. A. B. Smith.....	14	13	27	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	1st c. m. '87	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
1st Sergt. H. C. Young.....	23	19	42	23	24	47	V s	s '88 s '89 V s '89	..	..	..	s
Q.-M. Sgt. L. D. Kappeler.....	14	21	35	22	23	45	s	1st c. m. '87	..	..	..	s
Sergeant H. E. Booth.....	17	19	36	20	23	42	V s	1st c. m. '88 s '89	m	..	..	s
" L. H. Page.....	15	13	28	18	14	32	m	1st c. m. '88 s '89	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" H. G. Young.....	21	18	39	22	20	42	s	..	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
Corporal F. Bill.....	20	19	39	22	23	45	s	..	..	..	..	s
" G. W. Beebe.....	18	13	31	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" G. P. Gesner.....	14	13	27	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	m
Private Atkinson, J. W.....	18	18	36	16	17	33	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Cummings, W. G.....	13	13	26	14	17	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Dolph, E. M.....	15	13	28	19	20	39	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
" Foster, J. H.....	13	16	29	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Macintyre, D. M.....	15	14	29	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
" Newbold, T. H.....	13	15	28	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Nichols, W. B.....	13	13	26	20	22	42	s	..	..	..	..	..
" Stevens, B. R.....	16	14	30	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
" Sherman, T. F.....	13	13	26	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Sutcliffe, J.....	15	15	30	14	19	33	V m	m '86 s '87 s '88 s '89	..	..	..	..
" Schmitt, J. G.....	14	17	31	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY E.

Captain T. H. Sucher.....	20	15	35	18	22	40	s	m '80 m '85	..	..	..	m
1st Lieut. T. D. Bailey.....	18	21	39	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	..
2d Lieut. G. S. Wood.....	19	21	40	18	23	41	s	..	..	..	..	..
Q.-M. Sgt. R. M. Walker.....	20	25	45	21	25	46	s	X s '87 s '88 s '89	..	..	..	..
Sergeant H. F. Howd.....	19	15	34	20	21	41	s	V s '89	..	..	1st Cl. M.	..
Corporal J. W. Landon.....	18	18	36	22	25	47	s	..	s	..	1st Cl. M.	s
" J. H. Shaw.....	17	14	31	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
" W. E. Spencer.....	16	18	34	21	21	42	s	m '89	s	..	..	..
Private Fitzgerald, J. J.....	15	15	30	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Hedderson, B. P.....	13	21	34	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..
" Pardee, J. B.....	17	18	35	18	13	31	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Reilly, J. J.....	17	15	32	20	17	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	m
" Rocks, J. W.....	16	14	30	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..	..
" Walker, R. L.....	14	17	31	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..

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## COMPANY F.

NAME.			2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
			300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1893.	1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain	C. F. McCabe.....	14	17	31	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	V 1st c.m.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
1st Lieut.	C. B. Dann.....	15	23	38	20	23	43	s	..	..	V m	s	s	
2d Lieut.	C. Smith.....	15	17	32	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	V m '89	1st Cl. M.	s	m	m	
1st Sergt.	C. D. Nicoll.....	16	13	29	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	V m	m	
Q.-M.Sgt.	A. Husted.....	14	15	29	19	18	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	V 1st c.m.	m	m	
Sergeant	E. O. Gruener.....	15	15	30	20	22	42	s	..	..	..	V m	m	
	F. F. Norman.....	16	15	31	19	17	36	1st Cl. M.	m '89	..	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
	J. R. Ruff.....	14	16	30	18	19	37	V 1st Cl. M.	m '89	m	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
Corporal	T. A. Bassett.....	13	14	27	14	14	28	m	..	..	m	m	m	
"	J. K. Blake.....	15	13	28	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	m	m	
"	C. W. Clark.....	13	14	27	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
"	E. L. Isbell.....	14	14	28	17	20	37	V 1st Cl. M.	1st c.m. '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
"	J. C. Schwab.....	14	16	30	15	15	30	m	..	..	1st Cl. M.	m	m	
Musician	J. B. Moore.....	14	15	29	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	m	
Private	Anderson, J. Jr.....	13	17	30	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	m	
"	Baldwin, R. S.....	13	15	28	14	17	31	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	m	
"	Clark, R.....	13	14	27	20	20	40	s	..	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	
"	Dickinson, W C de F.....	14	13	27	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	..	..	
"	Earle, J. P.....	14	13	27	14	15	29	m	..	..	..	..	..	
"	Hill, J. H.....	15	13	28	16	17	33	m	..	..	..	m	m	
"	Hollis, F. C.....	16	17	33	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..	..	
"	Ingersoll, C. A.....	14	17	31	20	24	44	s	..	..	m	m	m	
"	Judd, W. R.....	14	15	29	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..	..	
"	King, H. J.....	15	15	30	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..	
"	Osborn, A. M.....	13	17	30	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	..	
"	Smith, J. H.....	15	14	29	13	15	28	m	..	V 1st c.m.	..	..	..	

## COMPANY G.

Captain A. J. Wolff.....	18	19	37	20	21	41	s	..	V s	..	..	
1st Lieut. D. E. Fitzpatrick..	19	18	37	20	22	42	s	..	..	V m	1st Cl. M.	
2d Lieut. P. Halpin.....	19	6	25	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	m '88	1st Cl. M.	m	1st Cl. M.	
1st Sergt. T. F. Hallinan.....	14	14	28	20	17	37	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	..	
Q.-M.Sgt. B. Collins.....	14	15	29	16	17	33	m	..	..	..	V 1st c.m.	
Corporal J. J. Cullen.....	16	9	25	15	16	31	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
" John Dillan.....	15	13	28	15	16	31	V m	m '87	m	m	1st Cl. M.	
" J. W. Garde.....	15	10	25	21	20	41	s	..	m	m	..	
" T. F. Lawler.....	19	18	37	20	18	38	1st Cl. M.	m '89	m	m	..	
" W. H. Lynehan.....	15	10	25	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	m	m	..	
" P. F. Quinn.....	16	11	27	13	19	32	m	..	..	..	..	
Musician J. F. Flaherty.....	15	10	25	13	15	28	V m	m '88	m	m	..	
" C. Nolan.....	14	12	26	17	18	35	V 1st Cl. M.	m '87 m '88 m '89	m	..	..	
Private Brett, F. P.....	16	18	34	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	m	..	
" Carroll, W. H.....	16	11	27	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	
" Cruess, T. S.....	15	14	29	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..	
" Dillan, J.....	13	13	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..	
" Egan, J. F.....	14	14	28	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	..	
" Foley, J.....	14	14	28	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..	
" Freney, J.....	14	13	27	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	..	
" Miller, M. H.....	20	13	33	17	13	30	m	..	m	..	..	
" Tyrrell, T. J.....	19	8	27	18	14	32	m	..	..	..	..	

## COMPANY I.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Captain C. B. Bowen.....	16	17	33	20	21	41	s	V s '89	s	s	s	
1st Lieut. O. L. Bradley.....	14	14	28	20	17	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	V s	s	
2d Lieut. D. R. Jones.....	16	15	31	20	20	40	s	..	..	..	V 1st c.m.	
1st Sergt. P. T. Vibert.....	15	17	32	14	16	30	m	..	..	..	V m	
Q.-M.Sgt. J. E. Bowen.....	15	14	29	19	21	40	V s	1st c.m. '89	s	1st Cl. m.	s	
Sergeant W. E. Cook.....	13	15	28	15	15	30	m	m '89	m	..	..	
" J. W. Deno.....	16	15	31	21	21	42	s	..	..	..	V s	
" G. E. Withey, Jr..	22	17	39	21	20	41	s	V 1st c.m. '89	s	1st Cl. M.	s	
Corporal J. J. Beal.....	14	13	27	22	19	41	s	..	..	..	V 1st c.m.	
" H. J. Darnstaedt..	16	17	33	20	20	40	V s	1st c.m. '89	1st Cl. M.	m	1st Cl. M.	
" D. E. Ford.....	14	15	29	14	14	28	V m	m '89	m	m	m	
" G. A. Hagner.....	14	13	27	13	14	27	m	1st c.m. '89	m	..	..	
" A. S. Martindale....	17	14	31	20	20	40	V s	m '89	m	m	s	
" G. E. Proudman....	13	13	26	18	15	33	m	..	m	m	1st Cl. m.	
" S. B. Woodworth....	17	13	30	19	21	40	V s	m '89	m	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. m.	
Trump'r F. W. Hagner.....	17	13	30	16	18	34	m	..	..	..	m	
Musician A. S. Thayer.....	16	13	29	14	14	28	m	..	..	..	..	
Private Banks, J. W.....	14	14	28	14	15	29	m	..	m	m	1st Cl. M.	
" Caron, C. L.....	15	13	28	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..	
" Cadwell, E. E.....	14	13	27	13	13	26	m	..	..	m	m	
" Cook, C. S.....	13	14	27	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..	
" Dainton, F. E.....	14	13	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	..	
" Dandelsky, F. H....	14	13	27	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	..	
" Doran, M. L.....	15	17	32	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	..	
" Doran, P. L.....	15	13	28	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
" Elliott, J. T.....	17	13	30	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..	
" Hall, W. E.....	15	14	29	18	13	31	m	..	..	..	..	
" Heeney, J. F.....	13	13	26	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	m	
" Howard, J. P.....	17	14	31	17	14	31	m	..	..	..	..	
" Joel, C. F.....	14	13	27	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..	
" Kaschubey, A. A....	15	13	28	13	14	27	m	..	..	m	m	
" Kelsey, W. J.....	14	13	27	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	..	
" Kobs, H. C.....	16	13	29	20	13	33	m	..	..	..	m	
" Kramer, J. W.....	17	14	31	15	13	28	m	..	..	..	..	
" Leary, M.....	15	13	28	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..	
" Lyons, J. J.....	17	14	31	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	m	
" Mansfield, E. A....	16	14	30	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	m	m	m	
" Miner, T.....	14	13	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	m	
" Morenz, J. F.....	16	15	31	15	13	28	m	..	m	..	..	
" O'Neil, H. F.....	14	13	27	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	..	
" Peer, L. B.....	15	13	28	17	13	30	m	..	m	m	1st Cl. M.	
" Rice, W. B.....	17	13	30	13	14	27	m	..	m	m	m	
" Rule, J. T.....	15	16	31	19	14	33	m	..	..	m	1st Cl. M.	
" Schott, J. A.....	13	14	27	16	13	29	m	..	..	..	..	
" Spencer, C. A.....	13	14	27	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	m	
" Whitehead, B. O....	15	13	28	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..	

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## COMPANY K.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain D. L. Barber.....	19	16	35	19	21	40	s	m '86			s
1st Lieut. R. E. Hall.....	20	19	39	18	23	41	s	V 1st c.m.	1st Cl. M.	m	
2d Lieut. H. Norton, Jr.....	21	22	43	18	22	40	s	'89	V 1st c.m.		s
1st Sergt. T. Mottram.....	21	21	42	17	22	39	1st Cl. M.	..	V s	m	1st Cl. M.
Q.-M.Sgt. F. E. Blake.....	19	20	39	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	m	1st Cl. M.	
Sergeant Z. P. Beach.....	18	20	38	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	X s '87	s	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
" J. W. Newton.....	20	22	42	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. M	s '88 s '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
Corporal L. L. Hall.....	14	15	29	15	18	33	m	m '87			
Trump'r E. N. LaBarnes....	18	17	35	13	17	30	m	..	..	m	m
Private Briggs, D.....	18	15	33	19	23	42	s	..	m		
" Bristol, D. R.....	17	17	34	14	17	31	m				
" Kelly, D. Jr.....	15	14	29	14	14	28	m				
" Rawson, E. B.....	16	16	32	15	17	32	m				
" Toelle, W. E.....	21	19	40	20	21	41	s	..	..	s	s
" Ward, T.....	19	19	38	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.				



## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Lieut.-Col. G. M. Cole.....	17	16	33	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	V s '89	s	s	s
Major F. A. Fox.....	19	14	33	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	V m
" H. J. Thayer.....	20	20	40	20	18	38	1st Cl. M.	V 1st c. m. '89	1st Cl. M.	m	1st Cl. M.
Capt. L. H. Fuller, I. S. A. P.	15	13	28	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m
Sgt.-Maj. W. G. Haselden...	17	19	36	16	18	34	m	V m '89	1st Cl. M.	m	1st Cl. M.
Q.-M. Sgt. P. H. Morgan....	15	18	33	22	25	47	s	..	..	..	V s
Corporal C. G. Cobb, Orderly	19	14	33	18	15	33	m	..	..	..	..
Hosp Stew'd F. D. Sevin...	20	15	35	16	19	35	m	..	m	m	m

## COMPANY B.

Captain D. Keleher.....	21	17	38	22	20	42	s	..	..	..	X s
1st Lieut. C. Bransfield.....	15	11	26	21	22	43	s	..	..	..	X s
2d Lieut. J. F. Murphy.....	21	19	40	20	20	40	V s	m '89	m	..	s
1st Sergt. T. J. Donohue.....	23	16	39	21	22	43	V s	m '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	s
Q.-M. Sgt. R. J. Rooney.....	14	14	28	14	17	31	V m	m '89	1st Cl. M.	m	m
Sergeant M. J. Donohue.....	15	16	31	14	16	30	m	..	..	m	m
" J. J. Traut.....	16	11	27	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	m '87	..	m	1st Cl. M.
" J. F. Shea.....	18	16	34	22	21	43	s	..	..	m	m
Corporal M. L. Casey.....	13	14	27	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m
" O. F. Gavitt.....	22	19	41	17	13	30	m	..	..	m	1st Cl. M.
" J. Girven.....	19	14	33	17	14	31	m	m '89	..	m	..
" M. J. Neville.....	12	16	29	16	16	32	m	..	..	m	m
" D. O'Connell.....	17	17	34	15	14	29	m	..	..	m	m
" M. F. O'Connell.....	17	14	31	18	14	32	V m	m '89	s	s	m
" M. J. Sullivan.....	17	9	26	13	14	27	m	..	m	m	1st Cl. M.
Trump'r W. E. Butterfield...	16	15	31	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
Musician J. P. Benson.....	18	18	36	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	..
Private Bently, G. R.....	15	11	26	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	..
" Bently, J. I.....	20	8	28	17	15	32	m	..	..	..	..
" Casey, J. F.....	16	14	30	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Cella, J. P.....	14	16	30	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	..
" Crowley, J. B.....	22	7	29	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
" Cumiskey, M. H.....	13	16	29	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	..
" Donohue, J. F.....	14	12	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..
" Donahue, J. M.....	14	14	28	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..
" Duprev, E.....	17	10	27	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Fitzgerald, J. T.....	13	14	27	15	20	35	m	..	..	..	m
" Gavitt, E. H.....	18	13	31	17	15	32	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Murphy, J. J., 2d.....	15	13	28	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	..
" McMahon, J. D.....	14	14	28	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	..
" Neville, P. J.....	16	15	31	13	19	32	m	..	..	m	..
" Powers, J. W.....	13	16	29	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	..
" Shea, J. F.....	14	13	27	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	1st Cl. M.
" Spellman, M. T.....	13	13	26	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..
" Walsh, J. R.....	14	13	27	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	m
" Whalen, E.....	16	10	26	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	..

## COMPANY C.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.		1893.	1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain A. S. Howard.....	14	12	26	14	14	28	V m		1st c.m.'85	m	m	
2d Lieut. J. A. Hagberg.....	18	20	38	21	20	41	V s		m '86			
Q.-M. Sgt. H. B. Hatton.....	22	21	43	20	21	41	s		m '89	m	1st Cl. M.	s
Sergeant C. S. Bennett..	21	21	42	22	23	45	V s		m '88	m	1st Cl. M.	s
" C. A. Hagberg.....	19	15	34	21	19	40	V s		m '89	m	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
Corporal B. F. Brewster, 2d.	18	7	25	20	19	39	1st Cl. M.		..	..	m	m
" W. McClimon .....	19	20	39	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.		..	m	m	1st Cl. M.
" J. O'Donovan .....	15	18	33	14	15	29	m					
Private Dean, D. A.....	16	17	33	13	13	26	m					
" Eddy, C. C.....	21	19	40	21	21	42	s					
" Fitzgerald, J. J.....	13	13	26	15	17	32	m					
" Gembel, J.....	13	18	31	15	17	32	m					
" Grzywacz, L. A.....	19	8	27	17	18	35	1st Cl. m.		..	..	m	
" Hess, E. F.....	15	15	30	15	15	30	m					m
" Russ, A. F.....	18	9	27	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.					
" Shefer, C. G.....	16	10	26	16	15	31	m					

## COMPANY D.

Captain T. O. Thompson...	18	20	38	19	21	40	s			..	V s	s
1st Lieut. D. Conner.....	17	16	33	19	25	44	s		V s '89	s	s	s
2d Lieut. F. W. Rogers, Jr...	17	11	28	18	17	35	V 1st Cl. M.		m '89	m	1st Cl. M.	m
1st Sergt. L. A. Waley.....	15	10	25	17	14	31	m		1st c.m.'88	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
Q.-M. Sgt. G. Henniss.....	18	17	35	16	14	30	m		1st c.m.'89			1st Cl. M.
Sergeant S. Hymson .....	13	17	30	16	13	29	m		..	..	..	m
" G. W. McGlaflin.....	18	18	36	21	24	45	s		..	..	m	s
Corporal C. A. Miner.....	20	21	41	24	23	47	X s		V s '88	s	s	s
" W. E. Pendleton ..	20	19	39	18	16	34	V 1st Cl. M.		s '89	..	..	m
" W. H. Ryley.....	15	16	31	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.		m '85			
Private Beckwith, F. L.....	14	16	30	17	13	30	m		1st c.m.'86	..	..	m
" Sullivan, J. F.....	15	15	30	16	14	30	m		m '87			

## COMPANY E.

1st Sergt. J. Cochrane .....	14	18	32	22	20	42	s		..	..	V s	1st Cl. M.
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## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY F.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.  1893.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Captain H. E. Burton.....	14	13	32	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	V 1st c. m.
1st Lieut. J. McManus.....	18	9	26	16	15	31	V m	m '89	1st Cl. M.	m	m
2d Lieut. J. Sullivan.....	22	21	43	21	21	42	V s	1st c. m. '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	s
Sergeant J. E. DeVandreuil..	14	15	29	19	15	34	m	..	..	..	..
Corporal J. Meguire.....	19	14	33	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	1st c. m. '89	m	m	..

## COMPANY G.

Captain C. A. Winslow ....	21	11	32	15	13	28	V m	m '86 s '88	..	m	..
1st Lieut. A. D. McIntyre....	19	21	40	20	17	37	1st Cl. M.	1st c. m. '89	..	V s	s
Sergeant M. Kilborn.....	20	14	34	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	V m
Musician A. W. Merriam....	22	23	45	16	22	38	m	..	..	..	m
Private Davis, C.....	13	13	26	16	16	32	m	..	..	..	..
" Hill, W.....	21	11	32	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	s

## COMPANY I.

Captain H. L. Starr.....	20	25	45	22	20	42	s	1st c. m. '89	..	1st Cl. M.	s
1st Lieut. W. H. Saxton, Jr..	20	18	38	19	19	38	1st Cl. M.	..	..	m	..
Sergeant J. A. Malona.....	20	16	36	22	22	44	s	..	..	..	X s
" L. H. Starr.....	18	16	34	22	21	43	V s	1st c. m. '89	1st Cl. M.	m	s
Corporal J. H. Broadwell....	17	20	37	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	..	..	s	1st Cl. M.
" G. J. Fox.....	22	17	39	22	22	44	V s	1st c. m. '89	..	s	s
" J. T. Sherwin.....	21	24	45	23	24	47	V s	s '89	s	..	s
Private Phillips, L.....	19	16	35	22	23	45	s	..	..	V s	s
" Warren, C. E.....	21	20	41	21	21	42	s	..	..	..	V s

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

## FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Colonel R. Frost.....	21	22	43	20	21	41	s	..	V s	s	s	
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Crowe.....	17	23	40	17	19	36	1st Cl. M.	V 1st c.m. '88 s '89	s	1st Cl. M.		
Major C. W. Hendrie.....	24	5	29	20	23	43	s	..	V s	s	1st Cl. M.	
Capt. W. H. Holly, I. S. A. P.	18	9	27	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.	..	m	..	1st Cl. M.	
1st Lt. F. J. Breckbill, Adj. 1st B	15	10	25	18	13	31	m					
1st Lieut. E. Noyes, Q.-M....	17	15	32	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	
Sergeant-Major J. H. Wade.	22	9	31	13	15	28	m					
Drum Maj. C. E. Killingbeck	22	8	30	20	21	41	s	..	..	..	s	

## COMPANY B.

Captain M. F. White.....	21	19	40	22	23	45	X s	V s '88 s '89	s	s	c	
1st Lieut. G. D. Shelton.....	16	17	33	20	20	40	s	m '85 m '86 m '87				
2d Lieut. W. Houlihan.....	22	21	43	21	20	41	s	..	V s	s	s	
1st Sergt. F. W. Short.....	13	18	31	16	14	30	m	1st c.m. '89				
Q.-M. Sgt. C. S. Lathrop.....	14	12	26	17	19	36	V 1st Cl. M.	m '88 m '89	m	..	1st Cl. M.	
Sergeant C. A. Bradley.....	20	20	40	20	23	43	V s	s '89	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	s	
“ J. J. Halligan.....	19	19	38	18	23	41	s	1st c.m. '88 s '89				
“ J. McQuillan.....	13	18	31	19	17	36	1st Cl. M.					
“ W. E. Rowe.....	14	14	28	21	21	42	s	1st c.m. '89	..	1st Cl. M.	m	
Corporal C. E. Ford.....	18	7	25	18	22	40	s					
“ H. R. Morgan.....	19	6	25	19	16	35	1st Cl. M.	..	m	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
“ C. F. Myers.....	22	16	38	18	14	32	m					
“ W. C. Tearne.....	19	12	31	19	19	38	1st Cl. M.					
Private Baylies, N. B.....	15	18	33	16	16	32	m					
“ Blinn, R. E.....	14	17	31	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	m	
“ Buchman, F.....	17	9	26	20	20	40	s					
“ Church, A.....	13	13	26	16	13	29	m					
“ Deniger, J. H.....	16	14	30	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.					
“ Freundon, T. B.....	16	9	25	16	16	32	m					
“ Havens, J. H.....	15	16	31	16	15	31	m					
“ Kelly, D.....	22	17	39	19	21	40	s					
“ Kelly, G. R.....	18	9	27	13	16	29	m					
“ McBride, J. J.....	20	15	35	19	14	33	m					
“ Moore, G. D.....	22	19	41	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.					
“ Murray, T. W.....	14	11	25	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.					
“ Nettleton, J. E.....	13	16	29	15	17	32	m					
“ Sperry, W. E.....	19	6	25	22	22	44	s					
“ Stiegler, W. G.....	20	6	26	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.					
“ Vogel, E.....	14	13	27	18	14	32	m					

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## COMPANY C.

NAME		2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
		300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1873-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Captain	G. L. Fitch.....	15	14	29	16	14	30	m					
1st Lieut.	A. E. Johnson.....	23	21	44	20	23	43	s	..	..	V s	s	
Q.-M.-Sgt.	G. Archibald.....	16	11	27	14	15	29	m	..	..	m	m	
Sergeant	L. I. Merritt.....	14	21	35	19	14	33	m	..	..	m	m	1st Cl. M.
	L. D. Rhinehart.....	13	20	33	20	16	36	V 1st Cl. M.	m 89	m	m	m	
Corporal	O. Cossum.....	17	17	34	20	20	40	s					
"	E. F. W. Gillespie.....	23	8	30	20	23	43	s	..	..	..	V s	
"	P. W. Prior.....	17	17	34	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.	
"	F. W. J. Schwensen.....	16	10	26	14	13	27	m					
"	A. Weed, Jr.....	13	16	29	21	21	42	s	..	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
Private	Briggs, F. M.....	14	19	33	20	20	40	s	..	..	m	1st Cl. M.	
"	Haddock, E.....	18	21	39	15	16	31	m	..	..	m	m	
"	Hoyt, H. C.....	17	19	36	21	21	42	s	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
"	Jensen, E.....	13	17	30	19	14	33	m					
"	Miller, E. C.....	20	18	38	15	14	29	m	..	1st Cl. M	..	1st Cl. M.	
"	Rivenburgh, H. A.....	13	18	31	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.					
"	Rolph, J. C.....	16	17	33	13	18	31	m	..	..	..	m	
"	Schippert, F. A. A.....	13	13	26	16	14	30	m	..	..	..	m	
"	Scofield, A. W.....	16	16	32	13	15	28	m	..	..	..	m	
"	Scofield, J. V.....	18	18	36	13	15	28	m	m '86 1st c.m. '88 1st c.m. '89				
"	Smith, F. C.....	15	18	33	14	18	32	m	..	..	..	m	
"	Wanmaker, G. E.....	15	14	29	19	20	39	1st Cl. M.					
"	Whitney, P. E.....	15	13	28	15	17	32	m	..	..	..	m	

## COMPANY D.

Captain A. A. Betts.....	15	18	33	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.	V 1st c.m. '86 s '87 s '89			
Corporal A. Johnson.....	17	20	37	13	15	28	m				
W. F. Readman.....	18	12	30	13	14	27	m	..	..	..	m
J. W. Smith.....	18	17	35	15	15	30	m				
Private Dann, G. H.....	14	14	28	18	15	33	m				
Joyce, B. C.....	14	13	27	16	13	29	m				
Lincoln, J. H.....	13	13	26	15	14	29	m				
Perry, H. M.....	13	13	26	16	13	29	m				
Royce, R. S.....	16	17	33	16	13	29	m				

## COMPANY E.

Captain J. J. Glennon.....	13	13	26	18	18	36	1st Cl. M.	V 1st c.m. '89	..	..	1st Cl. M.
1st Lieut. J. J. Hurley.....	13	14	27	14	14	28	m				
Q.-M.-Sgt. J. Coates.....	15	11	26	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	V 1st c.m.
Sergeant J. Seymour.....	14	13	27	15	18	33	m				
Corporal R. Elwood.....	13	15	28	17	15	32	m				
T. A. Flanagan.....	17	11	28	13	16	29	m				
E. J. Pitt.....	15	10	25	15	16	31	m				

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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## COMPANY F.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.		Designation.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sergeant A. E. Aisthorpe...	16	14	30	14	16	30	m			
Corporal W. L. Woodworth.	14	14	28	15	20	35	m			
Musician J. Keogh.....	14	12	26	15	14	29	m			
Private Buttery, C.....	21	9	30	14	16	30	m			
" Crabbe, C. J.....	14	17	31	13	14	27	m			
" Dyer, J. L., Jr.....	16	15	31	14	13	27	m			
" Smith, H. O.....	14	15	29	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.			

## COMPANY G.

1st Lieut. C. W. Judson.....	13	14	27	19	18	37	1st Cl. M.			
Sergeant J. Arbesman .....	14	13	27	17	13	30	m	1st c.m. '89		
" G. L. Ball.....	14	12	26	13	14	27	m			
" C. C. Humphries ..	18	7	25	14	13	27	m			
Corporal C. Lord.....	16	9	25	17	13	30	m			
Musician C. N. Nash.....	14	15	29	14	14	28	m			
Private Ballard, M. L.....	13	12	25	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.			
" Menzies, R. W.....	13	12	25	13	14	27	m			

## COMPANY I.

Captain H. S. Terrell.....	19	16	35	22	20	42	s	..	1st Cl. M.	
2d Lieut. M. O. Brien.....	16	18	34	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.			
Q.-M. Sgt. C. E. Burpee... ..	14	16	30	21	22	43	s			

## COMPANY K.

Captain C. W. Burpee.....	20	7	27	19	17	36	V 1st Cl. M.	m '88	m	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
1st Lieut. S. C. Parker.....	16	9	25	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	m
2d Lieut. F. H. Masterson...	13	13	26	16	15	31	m	..	..	..	m
1st Sergt. A. C. Bennett.....	15	10	25	15	14	29	m	..	..	..	m
Q.-M. Sgt. W. A. Evans.....	15	10	25	17	13	30	m	..	..	..	m
Sergeant J. W. Bray.....	18	10	28	13	13	26	m				
" G. W. Dennett.....	17	8	25	18	17	35	1st Cl. M.	1st c.m. '88 1st c.m. '89			
" I. H. Steenberg....	13	12	25	13	13	26	m	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
Corporal F. J. Selbie.....	22	3	25	17	18	35	1st Cl. M.				
" C. O. Smith.....	19	7	26	13	16	29	m	..	..	..	m
Trump'r F. L. Vreeland.....	15	13	28	13	14	27	m				
Musician E. M. Booth.....	14	12	26	14	13	27	m	..	..	..	m
Private Andres, C.....	16	14	30	13	13	26	m				
" Auld, R. B.....	13	14	27	13	14	27	m				
" Barnum, H. S.....	13	12	25	13	13	26	m				
" Beers, W. W.....	17	10	27	15	15	30	m				
" Carrol, J.....	13	13	26	14	13	27	m				
" Coleman, C.....	16	9	25	13	14	27	m				
" Comstock, A. P. Jr.,	15	11	26	18	19	37	1st Cl. M.				
" Glenn, A. R.....	15	10	25	13	14	27	m				
" Hill, E. F.....	13	12	25	13	13	26	m				
" Ketcham, W. H.....	13	14	27	17	13	30	m				
" Lennon, P. R.....	13	12	25	14	15	29	m				
" Lush, C. H.....	20	5	25	15	14	29	m				
" Overton, P. G.....	14	12	26	13	13	26	m				
" Smith, J. W.....	15	10	25	14	14	28	m				
" Smith, W. H.....	17	9	26	13	14	27	m				
" Wheeler, S. S.....	13	13	26	13	18	31	m				



## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.			
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1st Lieut. A. B. Jenkins.....	23	3	26	20	21	41	V Sharps'r	m '89	s	s	s
1st Sergt. F. G. Blakeslee.....	24	2	26	17	13	30	m	..	s	m	1st Cl. M.
Corporal F. G. Perine.....	18	7	25	19	17	36	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.	..	1st Cl. M.
Private Hood, P. W.....	16	12	28	20	17	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Snook, W. B.....	16	10	26	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	1st Cl. M.
" Spear, J. A.....	13	12	25	15	15	30	m	..	..	..	m

## SECOND SECTION.

1st Lieut. F. J. Duffy .....	19	19	38	20	21	41	X Sharps'r	V s '87 s '88	s	s	s
Corporal M. G. Bittner.....	14	15	29	13	17	30	m	..	..	m	m
" A. L. Dewey.....	14	13	27	17	17	34	1st Cl. M.	..	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.
Private Schollhorn, W. C..	15	13	28	17	20	37	1st Cl. M.	..	..	..	..

## THIRD SECTION.

1st Lieut. A. A. Beach .....	16	9	25	18	16	34	1st Cl. M.				
Private Denison, Jr., G. H.	14	11	25	15	15	30	m				

## FOURTH SECTION.

Corporal C. W. A. Peters ...	15	13	28	14	16	30	m				
Private Challenger, H. S....	15	18	33	21	15	36	m	..	1st Cl. M.		
" Davy, T. O.....	15	16	31	16	16	32	m				
" Thorpe, W. A.....	23	14	37	16	21	37	1st Cl. M.				

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

## FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
1st Lieut. F. H. Peltier.....	16	12	28	20	22	42	s	..	V s	s	s	
Sergeant O. P. Clark.....	19	18	37	21	21	42	s	1st c.m.'88.	..	1st Cl. M.	1st Cl. M.	
Corporal R. J. Dalton.....	14	14	28	17	16	33	1st Cl. M.	..	..	1st Cl. M.		
Private Keen, F. A.....	17	16	33	16	22	38	m					
" Wood, J. A.....	22	14	36	18	20	38	1st Cl. M.					

## FOURTH SECTION.

1st Lieut. G. P. Rand.....	17	19	36	21	19	40	s	V m '89	m	1st Cl. M.		
Sergeant F. S. Edwards.....	21	23	44	20	21	41	s	V s '89	1st Cl. M.	m	1st Cl. M.	
" E. T. Washburn.....	19	23	42	19	21	40	s	..	..	V s		
Corporal G. W. Wright.....	13	18	31	18	13	31	m	m'87 m'88	..	..		
Private Glenn, W. E.....	23	22	45	19	21	40	s	..	..	..	V s	

## CORRECTIONS.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designation.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1892.	1878-88.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Captain H. A. Giddings.....	14	13	27	20	20	40	V s		1st c.m.'87 m '88	..	s	s

## THIRD REGIMENT. COMPANY B.

Corporal John T. Shea.....	18	8	26	16	18	34	m					
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## FOURTH REGIMENT. COMPANY E.

Q.-M. Sergt. John Coates....	13	15	28	20	18	38	V 1st Cl. M.	s '85 m '86 1st c.m.'88	m			
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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, April 16, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
                   No. 5. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since March 17, 1894.

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant	Henry F. Morse,	Company D,	March 21, 1894.
Captain	Michael Creed,	Company C,	April 12, 1894.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant	Henry F. Devens, Adj't 2d Battalion,	March 22, 1894.
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## RETIRED.

On his own application, in accordance with Section 79, Militia Law, Captain Charles F. Chaney, Adjutant Third Regiment, March 21, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Thomas Crockett, of Manchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from March 14, 1894, *vice* Porter, resigned.

Sergeant Finton J. Fitzpatrick, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from March 20, 1894, *vice* Schutz, resigned.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Company D, of New London, appointed Adjutant, with rank of Captain from April 1, 1894, *vice* Chaney, retired.

First Sergeant James Cochrane, of Windham, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from March 22, 1894, *vice* Moran, resigned.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month :—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 3, 8.30 A.M.	4	66	92.45	A.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	100.00
B.	Apr. 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	58	90.29	B.	Apr. 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	66	96.24
C.	Apr. 2, 1.30 P.M.	4	68	100.00	C.	Apr. 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	67	96.65
D.	Apr. 3, 11.30 A.M.	4	58	88.56	D.	Apr. 3, 3.00 A.M.	5	68	94.86
E.	Apr. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	66	95.48	E.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.06
F.	Apr. 1, 8.30 A.M.	4	67	94.78	F.	Apr. 2, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	98.53
G.	Apr. 2, 1.30 P.M.	4	56	86.66	G.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	97.80
H.	Apr. 5, 4.00 P.M.	3	62	88.93	H.	Apr. 5, 9.00 P.M.	4	68	96.33
I.	Apr. 3, 11.00 A.M.	5	67	92.92	I.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	98.51
K.	Apr. 4, 12.30 P.M.	4	66	93.58	K.	Apr. 2, 2.00 P.M.	5	60	94.56
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 2, 8.30 A.M.	2	5	95.00		Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>92.60</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>97.32</b>				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	9	90.56	1st	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	11	100.00
2d	Apr. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	10	98.75	2d	Apr. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	9	93.06
3d	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50	3d	Apr. 3, 12.00 M.	5	9	98.89
4th	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.12	4th	Apr. 2, 5.00 P.M.	4	9	95.84
Figure of merit of Corps, <b>95.73</b>					Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery, <b>96.95</b>				

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 1, 9.50 P.M.	4	53	88.83	B.	Apr. 3, 12.00 M.	4	60	92.48
B.	Apr. 3, 1.30 P.M.	4	68	98.53	C.	Apr. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	52	84.98
C.	Apr. 2, 11.30 A.M.	4	64	91.50	D.	Apr. 4, 12.00 M.	5	56	81.30
D.	Apr. 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	58	94.60	E.	Apr. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	65	90.44
E.	Apr. 2, 11.30 A.M.	4	59	85.25	F.	Apr.	4	67	89.93
F.	Apr. 3, 11.30 A.M.	4	57	89.82	G.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	62	93.36
G.	Apr. 3, 11.30 A.M.	5	59	83.98	H.	Apr. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	93.33
I.	Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	55	92.50	K.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	95.59
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 2, 11.30 A.M.	2	5	100.00		Apr. 2, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				91.67	Figure of merit of Regiment,				91.27

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 4.	4	58	79.08	1st	Apr. 4.		2	33	86.03
2d	Apr. 9.	4	63	79.91	2d	Apr. 5.		2	40	93.77
					Figure of merit of Battery,					89.90

III. The drill of Wednesday evening, May 30, proximo, may be omitted by all organizations of the Brigade, the understanding being that the "time" required be made up on the other drill nights of the month.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, April 20, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 6. }

I. The companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, Sections of Brigade Signal Corps, Sections of Machine Gun Battery, and Platoons of Light Artillery, National Guard, will each parade one day during the month of May, *proximo*, in their respective towns, under order of the Regimental, Brigade Signal Officer, Battery, or Separate Company Commander. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice under orders of the commandants and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order, except as otherwise authorized by this order.

II. Regimental, Brigade Signal Corps, and Battery commanders will attend the parades of companies and platoons in person, or be represented by a field officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters *on or before June 1st, proximo*, the condition and efficiency of each company, the rifle practice and drill and maneuvers performed, time occupied in rifle practice, time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty.

III. The commanding officer of the First and Second Separate Companies will report to the commanding officer of the regiment in whose vicinity his command is located, the date fixed for the parade of his company; when such regimental commander will detail a field officer of his regiment to attend the parade of such Separate Company and report as provided in Par. II.

IV. The First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, will assemble in Hartford for field maneuvers and parade on such date in May, *proximo*, as the colonel commanding shall direct; commanding officers who require transportation for their commands will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for the same.

V. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence to the National Guard for the spring parades, but in lieu thereof, forty cents for each enlisted man will be allowed for a day's ration, and the same carried on the pay-rolls as heretofore.



VI. The commanding officer of each company Governor's Guards is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in May, *proximo*, on such date as he may determine; forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of his order designating the date of parade.

VII. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member parading, and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies to be forwarded to this office within two days from the date of the parade.

VIII. Blunt's "Firing Regulations for Small Arms" is adopted for use of the Connecticut National Guard. Commanding officers will make requisitions for one copy each. Wingate's "Manual of Rifle Practice" will be dropped from the property account.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, April 20, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 7. }

I. General Orders No. 14, A.-G. O., series of 1884, are hereby revoked.

II. The regulations for the National Guard, prepared by the Board of Officers, consisting of

Colonel Augustus C. Tyler 3d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

Lieut.-Col. Lucien F. Burpee, 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

Captain Wm. H. C. Bowen, 5th Infantry, U. S. A.

Captain Francis G. Beach, Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Staff, Connecticut National Guard, are approved and adopted, and are ordered published in one volume with the Militia Law of this State, and the Rules and Articles of War of the United States, for the government of the Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, April 30, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 8. }

The new regulations CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, adopted in General Orders No. 7, A.-G. O., c. s., will be issued as follows:

Fifteen copies to the Brigade Headquarters; twenty-two to each Regimental Headquarters; five to Battery A Headquarters; one to each Brigade Signal Corps and Machine-Gun Battery Headquarters; six to each Company of Infantry; three to each Platoon of Battery A; three to each of the Sections of Brigade Signal Corps and Machine-Gun Battery, and six to the First Division Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, on requisition by commanding officers, which should be forwarded at once.

The regulations adopted in General Orders No. 14, A.-G. O., 1884, will be dropped from the property book.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, May 22, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 9. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since April 16, 1894:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain John Gutt, Company B, April 17, 1894.

DIED.

Captain Arthur S. Fowler, Battery A, April 22, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant, Company D, with rank from April 5, 1894, *vice* Morse, resigned.

First Sergeant Harry C. Young, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company D, with rank from April 5, 1894, *vice* Smith, promoted.

First Lieutenant James J. Kennedy, of New Haven, appointed Captain Company C, with rank from April 24, 1894, *vice* Creed, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James F. Plunkett, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from April 24, 1894, *vice* Kennedy, promoted.

Corporal Daniel F. Flynn, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company C, with rank from April 24, 1894, *vice* Plunkett, promoted.

First Lieutenant Laurens Kling, of New Haven, appointed Captain, Company B, with rank from April 25, 1894, *vice* Gutt, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Albert F. Laudensack, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant, Company B, with rank from April 25, 1894, *vice* Kling, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph Gauggel, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, with rank from April 25, 1894, *vice* Laudensack, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Private William E. Pendleton, of New London, appointed Captain, Company D, with rank from April 23, 1894, *vice* Thompson, appointed Adjutant.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month : —

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.		Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.		Figure of Merit.
		No.	Av.				No.	Av.	
A.	May 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	65	91.97	A.	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	99.12
B.	May 3, 12.10 P.M.	4	63	93.40	B.	May 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
C.	May 3, 8.30 A.M.	4	68	100.00	C.	May 5, 9.00 A.M.	4	65	93.51
D.	May 2, 1.30 P.M.	4	57	87.19	D.	May 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	68	99.08
E.	May 2, 8.30 A.M.	5	64	94.63	E.	May 5, 12.00 M.	4	68	98.53
F.	May 1, 8.30 A.M.	4	68	97.06	F.	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	96.51
G.	May 2, 8.30 A.M.	5	54	82.82	G.	May 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.30
H.	May 4, 4.30 P.M.	4	65	91.21	H.	May 8, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	96.14
I.	May 2, 8.30 A.M.	4	68	92.65	I.	May 5, 7.00 P.M.	4	67	98.89
K.	May 1, 8.30 A.M.	4	67	94.04	K.	May 5, 11.00 A.M.	4	64	96.97
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 1, 11.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00		May 3, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>92.72</b>					Figure of merit of Regiment, <b>96.95</b>				

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	91.37
2d	May 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
3d	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
4th	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	94.72

Figure of merit of Corps, **95.59**

## MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	11	93.75
2d	May 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	93.06
3d	May 3, 12.00 M.	4	9	97.22
4th	May 4, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	94.45

Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery, **94.62**

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	52	90.27
B.	May 1, 9.30 A.M.	5	68	97.80
C.	May 1, 4.15 P.M.	4	67	89.93
D.	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	57	92.45
E.	May 1, 4.30 P.M.	4	61	90.05
F.	May 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	53	87.88
G.	May 2, 4.15 P.M.	4	61	84.31
I.	May 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	54	88.37
Hosp. Corps.	May 1, 7.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **91.23**

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
B.	May 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	59	91.61
C.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	54	86.52
D.	May 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	55	84.31
E.	May 3, 7.00 A.M.	5	67	92.92
F.	May 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	64	93.06
G.	May 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	61	92.51
I.	May 1, 5.00 P.M.	5	64	92.28
K.	May 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	68	95.59
Hosp. Corps.	May 1, 2.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **92.09**

## SEPARATE COMPANIES.

	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 10,	4	64	82.13
2d	May 7,	4	68	83.83

## BATTERY A.

Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1,	2	37	88.10
2d	May 1,	2	40	95.02

Figure of merit of Battery, **91.56**

III. In consequence of errors and omissions in official reports of qualifications in rifle practice, occurring prior to the receipt of the reports at this office, so much of General Orders No. 4, c. s., as pertains to the record of Company B, Third Regiment, C. N. G., is amended to accord herewith.

NAME.	2d Class.			1st Class.			Designa- tion.	Previous Qualifications.				
	300 Yds.	400 Yds.	Total.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.		1878-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Corporal M. F. Connell.	17	14	31	18	14	32	Marksman.					1st Cl. M.

The record given Corporal M. F. O'Connell is hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, June 4th, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 10. }

I. An examining board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with law will convene at Headquarters Room, Second Regiment Armory, New Haven, on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

II. The Brigadier General commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to appoint the members of the examining board.

III. The following named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said examining board, reporting in fatigue uniform without side-arms:

## BRIGADE STAFF.

June 19. Lieutenant-Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant General. Major James B. Houston, Brigade Inspector. Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary. Captain Charles P. Carter, Aide-de-Camp.

## BATTERY A.

June 19. Captain James T. Reynolds, Second Lieutenant William J. O'Brien.

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

June 19. Captain Henry Avery. First Lieutenant Frank H. Peltier.

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS

June 19. First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill

## NAVAL MILITIA.

June 19. Lieutenant Edward V. Reynolds. Lieutenant Edward G. Euckland (Junior Grade). Ensign Daniel M. Goodridge. Ensign Harry G. Day.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

June 20. Major Edward Schulze. First Lieutenant Frederick Fitzgerald, Adjutant First Battalion. First Lieutenant Sidney Burr, Adjutant Second Battalion. First Lieutenant Charles E. Taft, Assistant Surgeon. Captain James C. Bailey. Captain William Blevins. First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb. First Lieutenant John F. Moran. First Lieutenant William W. Bullen. First Lieutenant John F. Lehr. Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf. Second Lieutenant Will E. Pardee. Second Lieutenant William E. Mahoney. Second Lieutenant Thomas Crockett. Second Lieutenant Finton J. Fitzpatrick.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

June 21. Major Arthur M. Dickinson. First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster. First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Adjutant First Battalion. First Lieutenant Rodman V. Beach, Adjutant Second Battalion. First Lieutenant John W. Lowe, Paymaster. Captain James J. Kennedy. Captain Laurens Kling. First Lieutenant T. Dunham Bailey. First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith. First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett. First Lieutenant Albert F. Laudensack. Second Lieutenant George S. Wood. Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young. Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Flynn. Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel.



## THIRD REGIMENT.

June 22. Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole. Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Adjutant. First Lieutenant David Flagg, Adjutant Second Battalion. First Lieutenant David Conner, Adjutant First Battalion. Captain Charles Grady. Captain Henry S. Dorsey. Captain John McManus. Captain William E. Pendleton. First Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn. First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon. First Lieutenant James Sullivan. Second Lieutenant John F. Murphy. Second Lieutenant Edward H. Corcoran. Second Lieutenant James Cochrane.

June 23. First Lieutenant William H. Saxton, Jr. Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

June 23. Major Charles W. Hendrie. Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon. First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Asst. Surgeon. First Lieutenant Fred J. Breckbill, Adjutant First Battalion. Captain Gilbert L. Fitch. First Lieutenant Arthur E. Johnson. First Lieutenant Clarence W. Judson. First Lieutenant William H. Ackley. First Lieutenant James J. Hurley. Second Lieutenant Michael O. Brien. Second Lieutenant Frank T. Benedict. Second Lieutenant Edward J. Joy. Second Lieutenant Oscar Cossum.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, June 16, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, )

No. 11. )

I. In accordance with the militia law of the State, such members of the Connecticut National Guard as were enlisted on or before June 30, 1894, will assemble at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., on Saturday, August 11, 1894, not later than 11 o'clock, A. M., for an eight days' tour of duty and instruction, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General George Haven, who is hereby directed to make requisition on the

Quartermaster-General of the State for necessary transportation, equipage, and supplies (other than commissary stores) ; to issue orders governing the movement of troops and details of camp and other duty during the encampment. He will cause a thorough inspection of all books of record to be made, and instruct, when necessary, as to the proper keeping of the same.

Men enlisted during the month of June, 1894, must receive instructions in armory on an average of at least two evenings each week from date of enlistment, to the time of encampment. Men enlisted after June 30, 1894, for the first time, may be taken into camp and perform duty without pay, provided application to do so is previously made to this office by the commanding officer ; transportation and subsistence will be furnished them by the State ; they will be carried upon the pay-rolls as "Recruits" or "absent with leave."

Enlisted men whose term of service expires during encampment will be discharged upon date of expiration of term, and only by immediate re-enlistment can they be carried longer on the rolls for pay. All re-enlisted men are eligible for camp with pay.

II. "Consolidated Daily Reports" will be made to these headquarters in the field, and at the end of the tour of duty the "Consolidated Morning Reports" of all organizations for each day of the encampment will be required.

III. The Brigade Commander will call the attention of his command to the laws of the State relating to encampments of the Connecticut National Guard, the penalties for absence, unsoldierly conduct, disobedience of orders, etc., and punish to the extent of the law any and all offenders. He will see that military discipline is strictly enforced.

He will cause schools of instruction to be ordered by commanding officers of regiments, of separate companies, of batteries, and of the signal corps, for the officers and non-commissioned officers of their respective commands, to take place every afternoon, commencing on Saturday, 11th, and continuing to Thursday, 16th, inclusive, Sunday, Friday, and Saturday (18th) excepted, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., and this action will be reported to these headquarters. At these schools errors and omissions, or violations of orders, regulations, or customs of service, and such as have been noted by the commanding officers themselves, or to which their attention has been called, will be pointed out, so that they may be avoided thereafter. Especial attention will be given to the subject of guard-duty, particularly to the duty of officers of the guard regarding sentinels and guards on posts. Rifle practice must be had if the new rifle range is sufficiently complete to accomplish the purpose.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp-ground and pitch the tents, including quarters for the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff.

Upon approved requisition, to be made by commanding officers of organizations on or before July 16th, *proximo*, he will furnish transportation to and from the camp-ground. Transportation for baggage, beyond that carried by the men in knapsacks, will be limited to two company chests for each company, one for each platoon and machine-gun section, and one valise or small trunk for each officer. The Quartermaster-General will hold *regimental quartermasters to a strict compliance with this requirement*. Transportation for horses for field and staff use, will be furnished only from the brigade and from the respective regimental headquarters, and from the location of battery and machine-gun sections for their use.

V. The Commissary-General will provide for the subsistence of the enlisted men; as the pay of commissioned officers covers their ration allowance, they must make arrangements accordingly.

VI. Pay-rolls made strictly in accord with instructions thereon, and circular regarding pay, from this office, dated June 19, 1893, signed and completed, according to law, must be delivered at these headquarters, in the field, by 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 18, 1894.

VII. Requisitions for clothing and equipments for use during the encampment must be forwarded to this office before 30th, *proximo*.

VIII. The Governor will review the brigade on Friday, August 17, 1894.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, June 22d, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 12. }

By direction of the Commander-in-Chief the following is hereby adopted and published as a bill of dress for the Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard :

## LAW AND REGULATIONS.

## OFFICERS, UNIFORMS.

## 1ST. SERVICE UNIFORM.

COAT: Blouse of dark navy-blue cloth of serge shaped to the figure, to descend to the top of inseam of trousers; single-breasted, with a fly front fitted with plain, flat, black gutta-percha buttons; standing collar. Over each hip a slit extending five inches from the bottom of the coat, slit for sword hook on left side at height of belt. Collar, edges of the coat, side seams of the back from the shoulder to the lower edge of the skirt and the edges of the hip slit, shall be trimmed with lustrous black mohair braid, one and one-fourth inches wide, laid on flat, beside which, at a distance of one-eighth of an inch, with an overhand turn three-eighths of an inch in diameter at each change of direction, a narrow black silk braid one-eighth inch wide, shall be placed. Collar device and grade marks as in the United States Navy.

VEST: Of dark blue cloth or serge, with small State button, may be worn at discretion.

TROUSERS: Of same material as blouse: without trimming.

CAP: Of dark navy-blue cloth, U. S. Navy pattern. Bound with lustrous black mohair braid, one and one-half inches deep. Visor cloth covered, bound with half-inch black braid. Sliding chin strap of gilt. Small State buttons, gilt. Ornament to consist of two crossed fowl anchors, embroidered in gold, surmounted by a shield bearing the Arms of the State of Connecticut embroidered in gold on a white field. Above an eagle displayed, embroidered in silver.

GLOVES: White of Lisle thread or cotton. For cold weather or when ordered, white leather.

BELT: Of black leather. U. S. Navy pattern.

COLLAR: White, standing; points not to be turned down.

NECKTIE: Of black silk.

## 2D. DRESS UNIFORM.

COAT: Frock coat of dark navy-blue cloth faced with same and lined with black silk, double-breasted, buttoning high to the neck. Standing collar faced with gold lace. Skirts to be full, beginning at the hip-bone and descending thence seven-tenths of the distance to the knee. Two rows of large State buttons, gilt, on the breast, seven in each row. Rows to be placed four and one-half to five and one-half inches apart from eye to eye at

top, and two and one-half inches at bottom. Two buttons at waist behind. Cuffs to be closed without buttons and from two and one-half to three inches deep. To be worn with shoulder straps, U. S. Navy regulation. U. S. Navy sleeve grade device and line star in bullion.

TROUSERS: Of same material as coat, one and one-quarter inch black mohair braid at outside seams.

CAP: Same as service uniform.

BELT: U. S. Navy dress belt.

GLOVES: Same as service uniform.

#### 3D. SPECIAL FULL DRESS.

COAT: Mess jacket of blue cloth, cut to fit the figure, length to top of hip, cut to a point in the back, rolling collar one and five-eighths inches in back, widening out to broad lapels in front; faced with blue cloth, double-breasted, not to meet in front. Three large State buttons, gilt, with corresponding buttonholes on each side. Three small buttons on open cuff. Shoulder straps, sleeve grade device and line star, as in dress uniform.

VEST: Of white duck, single-breasted, cut low, with three small State buttons, gilt.

TROUSERS: Same as dress uniform.

CAP: Same as dress uniform.

SHIRT: White, with standing collar.

NECKTIE: Black ribbed silk, to be tied in a bow.

GLOVES: White undressed kid.

#### 4TH. OVERCOAT AND LEGGINGS.

OVERCOAT: An ulster of dark navy-blue cloth, smooth face, lined with dark blue or black material, bottom of the skirt to be from nine to ten inches from the ground; double-breasted, made to button to the neck, with rolling collar of the same material, and broad enough to protect the ears when turned up; seven plain black buttons on each front, one and one-fourth inches in diameter, the lower buttons to be placed as low as the knee, the others to be equally spaced up to the throat; outside pocket in each breast, the openings to be vertical, the lower part of openings to be level with the elbow. Pocket openings trimmed with one-half inch lustrous black mohair braid ending in trefoil top and bottom. An up and down slit over the left hip. A belt two and three-fourths inches wide, of same material as coat, to be worn through loops placed above each hip, and to be fastened in



front with same buttons as coat. Sleeve grade marks of a double thickness of black mohair braid. A hood of the same material as the coat made to button around the neck under the collar, and large enough to cover the head and cap.

LEGGINGS : Of brown canvas, U. S. Navy Pattern.

5th. ARMS.

SWORD : U. S. Navy pattern. Black leather scabbard with gilt mountings. Sword knot of gold or gilt wire.

REVOLVER : Colt's Double-action Navy Revolver, to be worn in holster.

UNIFORMS FOR PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

1st. WORKING DRESS.

JUMPER : White canvas, U. S. Navy pattern. Stencilled in one line in front, in black letters five-eighths of an inch high, N. M. C. N. G.

TROUSERS : White canvas. U. S. Navy pattern.

HEAD-DRESS : Hat, white canvas. Watch cap, blue knit.

JERSEY : Dark blue, knit.

NECKERCHIEF : Black silk, U. S. Navy pattern.

KNIFE AND LANIARD : U. S. Navy pattern.

2d. DRESS UNIFORM.

COAT : Similar to officer's mess jacket, special full dress.

SHIRT : Dark navy-blue flannel, navy pattern. Four strips of white braid, three-sixteenths of an inch wide, and three-sixteenths of an inch apart around collar and cuffs for petty officers, and three for seamen.

TROUSERS : Dark navy-blue cloth ; a broad flap fastened with ten small sized black buttons, and laced behind with a flat black silk lacing, run through four eyelets on each side.

CAP : Sailor's cap of dark-blue cloth. On the ribbon, in gilt letters, NAVAL MILITIA C. N. G.

NECKERCHIEF : Same as working dress.

KNIFE AND LANIARD : Same as working dress.

3d. SPECIAL FULL DRESS.

CAP, COAT, AND TROUSERS : Same as full dress uniform.



VEST, SHIRT, COLLAR, NECKTIE AND GLOVES: Same as officer's special full dress.

4TH. OVERCOAT AND LEGGINGS.

OVERCOAT: Heavy dark navy-blue cloth lined with dark blue flannel, the bottom of the skirt to reach the tips of the fingers, arm hanging by the side in its natural position; double-breasted, made to button to the neck, with rolling collar same material as the coat and broad enough to protect the ears when turned up. Five large size black navy buttons on each front, the lower buttons to be placed on a line with the opening of the horizontal pocket, the others to be equally spaced up to the throat. An outside pocket in each breast, the openings to be up and down, and the lower part of the opening to be level with the elbow. Pocket openings trimmed with half-inch lustrous mohair braid ending in trefoil top and bottom. Overcoat to be worn completely buttoned.

LEGGINGS: Brown canvas. U. S. Navy pattern.

5TH. RATING BADGES, SPECIALTY AND WATCH MARKS.

RATING BADGES: For petty officers shall consist of a spread eagle placed above a class chevron. The specialty mark shall be placed in the interior angle of the chevron below the eagle. The badge shall be worn on the outer side of the right or left sleeve half way between the shoulder and elbow, for the starboard watch on the right arm, for the port watch on the left. On blue clothing the eagle and specialty mark shall be white, on white clothing blue. The chevron shall be of scarlet cloth, each stripe raised by padding. For petty officers of the first class the chevron shall consist of three bars and a lozenge, for petty officers of the second class of three bars and for petty officers of the third class of two bars.

SPECIALTY MARKS: For Boatswain's Mates and Coxswains crossed anchors, for Gunner's Mates crossed cannon, for Quartermasters a ship's wheel.

WATCH MARKS: The figure [1] denoting the number of the Division, of scarlet cloth, one inch in height. To be worn by petty officers one inch below the chevron and by seamen midway between the shoulder and elbow, for the starboard watch on the right sleeve and for the port watch on the left sleeve.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Hartford, June 27, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 13. }

I. The membership of the First Division, Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, now in service, will be one lieutenant who shall be designated chief of division and who shall command the same; two lieutenants (junior grade); two ensigns; petty officers, First Class, one (1) boatswain's mate and one (1) gunner's mate; Second Class, one (1) boatswain's mate, one (1) gunner's mate; two (2) quartermasters; Third Class, four (4) coxswains, one (1) gunner's mate, one (1) division bugler, and not more than 69 seamen.

The Chief of Division, First Division, Naval Militia, C. N. G., will nominate the petty officers who will be appointed by the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, C. N. G.

II. Rating badges and specialty marks shall be as prescribed in the bill of dress for the Naval Militia. The Division Bugler shall wear, with the chevron of a third class petty officer, a bugle as specialty mark.

III. Petty officers, first class, shall have the relative rank of First Sergeant of infantry or artillery; second class, shall rank with Sergeants; and third class, with Corporals.

IV. For each day's service in uniform at the parades, encampments or rendezvous authorized by law, petty officers, first class, shall receive seventy-five cents in excess of the pay of a seaman, petty officers, second class, fifty cents, and petty officers, third class, twenty-five cents in excess of such pay.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, July 2, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 14. }

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since May 22, 1894:

## RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Kent A. Darbie, Company F, June 30, 1894.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Michael O. Brien, Company I, June 12, 1894.

Second Lieutenant John W. Latson, Jr., Company E, June 13, 1894.

## RETIRED.

On his own application, in accordance with Sec. 79, Militia Law:

Captain Addison A. Betts, Company D, Fourth Regiment, June 1, 1894.

Captain James T. Reynolds, Battery A, June 12, 1894.

## PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

## BATTERY A.

First Lieutenant James T. Reynolds, Second Platoon, of Branford, appointed Captain, with rank from May 15, 1894, *vice* Fowler, deceased.

Second Lieutenant William J. O'Brien, of Branford, appointed First Lieutenant Second Platoon, with rank from June 4, 1894, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

Corporal John F. Kinney, of Branford, appointed Second Lieutenant Second Platoon, with rank from June 4, 1894, *vice* O'Brien, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant David Conner, Company D, of New London, appointed Adjutant First Battalion, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 1, 1894. Original appointment.

Second Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, Jr., of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from June 11, 1894, *vice* Conner, appointed Adjutant First Battalion.

Sergeant George W. McGlaflin, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from June 11, 1894, *vice* Rogers, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Alexander Weed, Jr., Company C, of Stamford, appointed Adjutant Second Battalion, with rank of First Lieutenant from June 4, 1894, *vice* Devens, appointment revoked.

First Lieutenant Robert J. Doyle, of South Norwalk, appointed Captain Company D, with rank from June 8, 1894, *vice* Betts, retired.

Second Lieutenant John W. Pennington, of South Norwalk, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from June 8, 1894, *vice* Doyle, promoted.

Corporal Henry H. Betts, of South Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from June 8, 1894, *vice* Pennington, promoted.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1894, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 1, 8.00 P.M.	5	67	93.66
B.	June 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	65	95.82
C.	June 1, 8.00 P.M.	4	68	100.00
D.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	65	94.28
E.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	67	96.65
F.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	68	96.69
G.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	63	94.19
H.	June 5, 10.00 A.M.	4	65	90.93
I.	June 4, 11.00 A.M.	5	68	95.59
K.	June 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	68	97.06
Hosp. Corps.	June 4, 4.30 P.M.	2	5	95.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **95.44**

SECOND REGIMENT.

Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
B.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	67	95.90
C.	June 26,	5	66	96.24
D.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	6	68	98.53
E.	June 1, 3.00 P.M.	5	68	98.24
F.	June 6, 7.00 A.M.	5	67	98.14
G.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	98.24
H.	June 9, 8.00 P.M.	5	68	97.80
I.	June 6, 9.00 A.M.	5	67	98.89
K.	June 1, 12.00 M.	6	67	96.65
Hosp. Corps.	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	5	100.00

Figure of merit of Regiment, **97.99**

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 2, 1.00 P.M.	4	10	100.00
2d	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	99.00
3d	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
4th	June 8, 4.00 P.M.	5	10	89.63

Figure of merit of Corps, **96.53**

MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Men's ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 5, 5.00 P.M.	6	11	93.94
2d	June 1, 5.00 P.M.	4	9	95.84
3d	June 4, 12.00 M.	5	9	100.00
4th	June 2, 10.00 A.M.	5	9	97.78

Fig. of merit of M. G. Battery, **96.89**

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	52	90.27	B.	June 2, 5.00 P.M.	6	64	93.85
B.	June 2, 7.00 A.M.	4	68	97.80	C.	June 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	65	91.97
C.	June 2, 11.30 A.M.	5	66	96.24	D.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	60	90.40
D.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	4	58	91.15	E.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	91.42
E.	June 2, 11.30 A.M.	5	60	90.40	F.	June 4, 7.00 A.M.	5	65	87.73
F.	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	57	89.82	G.	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	66	95.10
G.	June 2, 11.30 A.M.	5	59	84.83	I.	June	5	64	95.41
I.	June 1, 9.30 A.M.	5	54	93.00	K.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	6	68	97.06
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	June 1, 7.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		June 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				92.61	Figure of merit of Regiment,				93.66

SEPARATE COMPANIES.					BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.		Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 7,	4	64	87.60	1st	June 4,		3	37	90.81
2d	June 19,	5	68	83.09	2d	June 1,		3	40	93.77
					Figure of merit of Battery,					92.29

III. The figures of merit of organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the drill season, November 1, 1893 to May 31, 1894, are as follows:

Brigade,	89.19
Second Regiment,	96.72
Brigade Signal Corps,	94.38
First Regiment,	92.14
Machine-Gun Battery,	91.98
Fourth Regiment,	90.73
Third "	89.22
Battery A,	85.78
First Separate Company,	82.88
Second "	78.89

## COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

1. Co. C, 1st Regiment,	99.90	20. Co. G, 4th Regiment,	91.58
2. " I, 2d "	98.76	21. " F, 4th "	90.70
3. " A, 2d "	98.62	22. " I, 4th "	90.22
4. " G, 2d "	97.68	23. " B, 4th "	90.13
5. " D, 2d "	97.64	24. " B, 1st "	90.09
6. " F, 2d "	97.11	25. " H, 1st "	89.86
7. " E, 2d "	96.84	26. " E, 4th "	89.61
8. " K, 4th "	96.22	27. " D, 1st "	89.54
9. " C, 2d "	96.16	28. " I, 3d "	88.53
10. " B, 3d "	95.56	29. " G, 1st "	88.16
11. " K, 2d "	95.37	30. " C, 3d "	87.28
12. " B, 2d "	95.31	31. " A, 3d "	86.85
13. " K, 1st "	93.69	32. " C, 4th "	85.47
14. " F, 1st "	93.50	33. " F, 3d "	85.42
15. " A, 1st "	92.86	34. " E, 3d "	84.65
16. " E, 1st "	92.65	35. " G, 3d "	84.13
17. " H, 2d "	92.56	36. " D, 4th "	83.84
18. " I, 1st "	92.05	37. 1st Separate Company,	82.88
19. " D, 3d "	91.97	38. 2d " "	78.89

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Corps, 4th Regiment,	98.81
" " 3d "	98.57
" " 2d "	97.85
" " 1st "	91.19

## BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Second Section,	96.57
Third "	95.38
Fourth "	94.68
First "	90.86

## PLATOONS OF ARTILLERY.

Second Platoon, Battery A (Branford),	90.28
First " " (Guilford),	81.27

## MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Third Section,	97.02
First "	96.12
Fourth "	95.15
Second "	79.61

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, July 20, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 15. }

I. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard are reported by the examining board convened by G. O. No. 10, c. s., as having passed a satisfactory examination in duties pertaining to their rank, and they will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, New London, September 23, 1893.

Major James B. Houston, Brigade Inspector, Enfield, November 24, 1893.

Major Walter Fitzmaurice, Brigade Commissary, New London, December 2, 1893.

Captain Charles P. Carter, Aide-de-Camp, Glastonbury, December 2, 1893.

## BATTERY A.

Second Lieutenant William O'Brien, Second Platoon, Branford, November 21, 1893.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Major Edward Schulze, Hartford, June 26, 1893.

First Lieutenant Frederick Fitz Gerald, Adjutant First Battalion, Hartford, June 2, 1893.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Taft, Assistant Surgeon, Hartford, July 13, 1893.

Captain James C. Bailey, Company A, Hartford, July 17, 1893.

Captain William Blevins, Company H, Hartford, December 22, 1893.

First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb, Company A, Hartford, July 17, 1893.

First Lieutenant John F. Moran, Company B, Hartford, August 8, 1893.

First Lieutenant William W. Bullen, Company E, Plainville, December 7, 1893.

First Lieutenant John F. Lehr, Company H, Hartford, December 22, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Wolf, Company A, Hartford, July 17, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Will E. Pardee, Company E, New Britain, December 7, 1893.

Second Lieutenant William E. Mahoney, Company H, Hartford, December 22, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Finton J. Fitzpatrick, Company D, New Britain, March 20, 1894.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury, June 26, 1893.

First Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Quartermaster, Middletown, January 2, 1894.

First Lieutenant Fred L. Miner, Adjutant First Battalion, New Haven, July 22, 1893.

First Lieutenant Rodmond V. Beach, Adjutant Second Battalion, New Haven, July 15, 1893.

First Lieutenant John W. Lowe, Paymaster, New Haven, August 8, 1893.

Captain James J. Kennedy, Company C, New Haven, April 24, 1894.

Captain Laurens Kling, Company B, New Haven, April 25, 1894.

First Lieutenant T. Dunham Bailey, Company E, New Haven, August 8, 1893.

First Lieutenant Arthur B. Smith, Company D, New Haven, April 5, 1894.

First Lieutenant James F. Plunkett, Company C, New Haven, April 24, 1894.

First Lieutenant Albert F. Laudensack, Company B, New Haven, April 25, 1894.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Young, Company D, New Haven, April 5, 1894.

Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Flynn, Company C, New Haven, April 24, 1894.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Cole, New London, August 25, 1893.

Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Adjutant, New London, April 1, 1894.

First Lieutenant David Conner, Adjutant First Battalion, New London, June 1, 1894.

First Lieutenant David Flagg, Adjutant Second Battalion, Putnam, July 19, 1893.

Captain Charles Grady, Company E, Willimantic, October 19, 1893.

Captain Henry S. Dorsey, Company A, New London, November 1, 1893.

Captain John McManus, Company F, Killingly, December 12, 1893.

Captain William E. Pendleton, Company D, New London, April 23, 1894.

First Lieutenant William H. Saxton, Jr., Company I, New London, January 3, 1893.

First Lieutenant Charles Grady, Company E, Willimantic, August 1, 1893.

First Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn, Company E, Willimantic, October 19, 1893.

First Lieutenant James Sullivan, Company F, Killingly, December 12, 1893.

Second Lieutenant William H. Saxton, Jr., Company I, New London, November 29, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Richardson, Company G, Putnam, July 15, 1893.

Second Lieutenant John F. Murphy, Company B, Stonington, July 27, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Flynn, Company E, Willimantic, August 1, 1893.

Second Lieutenant James Sullivan, Company F, Killingly, August 8, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Edward H. Corcoran, Company A, New London, November 1, 1893.

Second Lieutenant, James Cochrane, Company E, Willimantic, March 22, 1894.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major Charles W. Hendrie, Stamford, June 28, 1893.

First Lieutenant George B. Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Bridgeport, October 31, 1893.

First Lieutenant Fred J. Breckbill, Adjutant First Battalion, Bridgeport, July 17, 1893.

Captain Gilbert L. Fitch, Company C, Noroton, July 19, 1893.

First Lieutenant Arthur E. Johnson, Company C, Stamford, July 19, 1893.

First Lieutenant Clarence W. Judson, Company G, Danbury, July 20, 1893.

First Lieutenant James J. Hurley, Company E, Bridgeport, December 18, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Benedict, Company G, Danbury, July 20, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Joy, Company E, Bridgeport, December 18, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Oscar Cossum, Company C, Stamford, January 24, 1894.

#### BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Cogill, Fourth Section, Bridgeport, October 26, 1893.

#### MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain Henry Avery, Hartford, June 27, 1893.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieutenant Edward V. Raynolds, First Division, New Haven, November 27, 1893.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Edward G. Buckland, First Division, New Haven, January 22, 1894.

Ensign Daniel M. Goodridge, First Division, New Haven, November 27, 1893.

Ensign Harry G. Day, First Division, New Haven, January 22, 1894.

II. The following-named officers of the National Guard, having at a prior date passed the examination pertaining to their rank, will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith :

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Thomas T. Welles, Adjutant, New Haven, July 10, 1893.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Clinton A. Winslow, Company G, Putnam, July 15, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Kent A. Darbie, Company F, Killingly, December 12, 1893.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Henry S. Terrell, Company I, Winsted, September 16, 1893.

III. Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon Fourth Regiment, and First Lieutenant William H. Ackley, Company I, same Regiment, having been for reasons assigned unable to appear for examination, will be given an opportunity to appear before the Board when next convened.

IV. The following-named officers have been reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, and will be given an opportunity for re-examination in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wood.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon.

V. The following-named officers of the National Guard having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, and not having been recommended for re-examination, their appointments are revoked and they are discharged from the military service of the State, to date July 20th, 1894 :

First Lieutenant Sidney Burr, Adjutant Second Battalion, First Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Crockett, Company G, First Regiment.

VI. The commanding officer of the Company in which a vacancy is created by this order is hereby ordered to warn the members of the Company to appear at their Armory to nominate, by ballot, to fill the vacancy, and make return of the nomination so made to this office without delay; transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, July 20, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 16. }

I. An examining board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard, in accordance with law, will convene at Brigade Headquarters, Camp Bradley, Niantic, August 11, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

II. The Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to appoint the members of the examining Board.

III. The following-named officers are hereby ordered to appear before said examining board, reporting in fatigue uniform without side arms.

### BATTERY A.

Captain Barlow S. Honce. First Lieutenant William J. O'Brien. Second Lieutenant John F. Kinney.

### SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wood. Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel.

### THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon. First Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, Jr. Second Lieutenant George W. McGlaflin.

### FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon. First Lieutenant Alexander Weed, Jr., Adjutant Second Battalion. Captain Robert J. Doyle. First Lieutenant William H. Ackley. First Lieutenant John W. Pennington. Second Lieutenant Henry H. Betts. Second Lieutenant Spencer R. Woodworth. Second Lieutenant John H. Chase.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, August 3, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 17. }

Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, have occurred since July 2, 1894:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel H. Holton Wood, Aide-de-camp, July 6, 1894.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Frederic C. Billings, Paymaster, July 12, 1894.

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Peltier, First Section, July 5, 1894.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Sidney Burr, Adjutant Second Battalion, July 20, 1894.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Crockett, Company G, July 20, 1894.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

E. Shelton Cornell, of New Haven, appointed Aide-de-camp, with rank of Colonel from July 6, 1894, *vice* Wood, resigned

BATTERY A.

First Lieutenant Barlow S. Honce, First Platoon, of Branford, appointed Captain, with rank from June 18, 1894, *vice* Reynolds, retired.

Second Lieutenant George T. Fowler, of North Branford, appointed First Lieutenant First Platoon, with rank from July 12, 1894, *vice* Honce, promoted.

Private Burton H. Page, of Guilford, appointed Second Lieutenant First Platoon, with rank from July 12, 1894, *vice* Fowler, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Orderly Jonathan M. Wainwright, of Hartford, appointed Paymaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from July 12, 1894, *vice* Billings, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Frank E. Johnson, of Hartford, appointed Adjutant Second Battalion with rank of First Lieutenant from July 21, 1894, *vice* Burr, discharged.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Private Walter N. Phillips, of Killingly, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from July 10, 1894, *vice* Darbie, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Spencer R. Woodworth, of Winsted, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from June 18, 1894, *vice* O'Brien, resigned.

Sergeant John H. Chase, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from June 21, 1894, *vice* Latson, Jr., resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, August 8, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 18. }

General Orders No. 11, A. G. O., June 16, 1894, is modified as follows:

I. The First Division Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, will report to Captain John R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. Atlanta, at New Haven, Conn., on Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for a cruise on said ship of six days, for drill and instruction.

II. The commanding officer of the First Division Naval Militia, Connecticut National Guard, will forward to this office, a detailed report of the cruise.

III. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence for the officers and seamen on the cruise, but in lieu thereof, forty cents for each, will be allowed for a day's ration and the same will be carried on the pay-rolls.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will furnish marine transportation from Belle Dock, New Haven, to the steamer in the harbor.

V. Pay-rolls made strictly in accordance with instructions thereon, signed and completed according to law, must be forwarded to this office by August 21, 1894.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, Sept. 1, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 19. }

I. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard are reported by the examining board convened by G. O. No. 16, C. S., as having passed a satisfactory examination in duties pertaining to their rank, and they will be commissioned with rank and date as given herewith.

## BATTERY A.

Captain Barlow S. Honce, Branford, June 18, 1894.

First Lieutenant William J. O'Brien, Second Platoon, Branford, June 4, 1894.

Second Lieutenant John F. Kinney, Second Platoon, Branford, June 4, 1894.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George S. Wood, Company E, New Haven, August 8, 1893.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Gauggel, Company B, New Haven, April 25, 1894.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Dillon, Company A, New London, November 1, 1893.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Rogers, Jr., Company D, New London, June 11, 1894.

Second Lieutenant George W. McGlaffin, Company D, New London, June 11, 1894.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major Wilbur S. Watson, Surgeon, Danbury, September 28, 1893.

First Lieutenant Alexander Weed, Jr., Adjutant Second Battalion, Stamford, June 4, 1894.

Captain, Robert J. Doyle, Company D, South Norwalk, June 8, 1894.

First Lieutenant William H. Ackley, Company I, Winsted, August 7, 1893.

First Lieutenant John W. Pennington, Company D, South Norwalk, June 8, 1894.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Betts, Company D, South Norwalk, June 8, 1894.

II. Second Lieutenant Spencer R. Woodworth, Company I, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, will be given an opportunity for re-examination in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

III. Second Lieutenant John H. Chase, Company F, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, his appointment is revoked, and he is hereby discharged from the military service of the State, to date September 1, 1894.

IV. Captain Reuben M. Rose, Commanding Company F, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to warn the members of said Company to appear at their Armory to nominate by ballot a Second Lieutenant in accordance with Section 22, Chapter CLXXXIV, Militia Law, and make return of the nomination so made, to this office without delay, transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, September 20, 1894.*GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 20. }

I. A State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization of the National Guard will take place at the Rifle Range, Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., in October *proximo*, on a date that the Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General George Haven, may designate.

II. Three trophies are hereby offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization of the Connecticut National Guard, as above. The first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards, the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score, and the third prize to the next highest. Each prize to be competed for annually, and to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and when either trophy has been won three times by the team from one organization, it will become the property of that organization. State medals will not be issued to individual members of the team winning the first prize this year, but their names will be published in orders as usual.

III. Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants, covering conditions of match, size of teams, etc., and detail from his Staff such officers to conduct the match as in his judgment is necessary. Traveling and hotel expenses only will be allowed such officers as may be detailed. He will also make report of the match in detail to this office.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will issue, upon approved requisition, the ammunition, targets, patches, etc., and pay for necessary official scorers and markers.

V. The State decorations for Marksmen, First Class Marksmen, and Sharpshooters, will continue to be the same, and to be issued as heretofore, except that for the fifteenth year a gold badge, and for each subsequent year a bar of same material, with grade lettered thereon, will be issued.

Bars already issued for fifteenth year and over, to officers and men now in service, will be exchanged in accordance with the above, on requisition upon the Quartermaster-General (in duplicate), forwarded through regimental headquarters to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, October 15, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 21. }

I. In pursuance of Special Order No. 219 c. s., Headquarters of the Army, Captain John Milton Thompson, 24th Infantry, U. S. A., reported for duty to the Governor of this State on the 8th instant, and is hereby assigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief for duty, as Inspector of the military forces of Connecticut

II. So much of par. II, General Order No. 20, A.-G. O., c. s., as refers to the issuing of State Medals, is hereby amended to read: Suitable medals will be issued by the State to the members of the team winning the first prize, and their names will also be published in orders as usual.

III. The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to express his satisfaction at the amount of good work done by the Brigade at Camp Bradley, Niantic, August 11th-18th last, which, so far as he is able to judge, has never been surpassed by any encampment heretofore held by the Connecticut National Guard.

The earnest efforts of officers and men, aided by continuous good weather, resulted in a long step toward thorough discipline in the theory and practice of military service.

He congratulates all on the increased efficiency of the Brigade, and thanks officers and men for their faithful attention to the prescribed routine of duty during the entire period.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, October 23, 1894.*GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 22. }

I. The drill season of the Connecticut National Guard authorized by law will be resumed November 1, 1894, and continue until June 1, 1895.

Brigadier-General George Haven, commanding Brigade, will at once issue orders for weekly evening drills of one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month, of each Company Hospital Corps, Artillery Platoons, Sections of Signal Corps and Machine Gun Battery, and Naval Militia in his command, specifying the course of instruction, and such details for carrying out of same as may be for the best advancement of his command in drill and discipline.

The detailing of Brigade Staff Officers by the Brigade Commander, prescribed in Par. II and III, G. O. No. 22, A. G. O., Series of 1890, will be continued this season.

II. The Commander-in-Chief desires that the Brigade Commander shall require special attention to be given to instruction in guard, out-post duty and extended order drill.

III. The form of drill reports of last season will be adopted for this season, made in triplicate and forwarded through regular channels on the first day of the succeeding month, or not later than the third day thereof, and one copy of report of "Gain and Loss" to accompany the same.

IV. The Annual Muster and Inspection of the Connecticut National Guard authorized by law will be made between the 10th and 24th days of November, *proximo*, and will be in charge of the Brigade Commander, who will detail such officers of his Staff as may be required to do the work, assigning dates and localities as he deems best. Captain John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., and Inspector Connecticut National Guard, will assist in the muster and inspection of the Brigade. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General upon approved vouchers from this office; no other compensation will be allowed. Duplicate muster-rolls will be made by commanding officers of organizations and both copies forwarded to this office. The requirements of existing orders relating thereto must be strictly followed.

V. All organizations of the Brigade will omit the drill of Tuesday, November 6th, *proximo*, it being understood that the "time" required be made up on other drill nights during the month.

VI. The commandant of the 1st Section, Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., is authorized to enlist an additional man, and the commanding officer of the Brigade Signal Corps is authorized to nominate and warrant from said section a First Sergeant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, November 9, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 23. }

So much of G. O. No. 7, A. G. O., c. s., as relates to the uniform of the Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby revoked and the following is substituted.

## LAW AND REGULATIONS.

## UNIFORM

## OFFICERS OF SIGNAL SECTIONS.

I. COAT: As prescribed in Par. 6 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard), with the addition of two small outside pockets for watch and compass, opening of pockets to be concealed by the braid.

TROUSERS: Sky-blue cloth, cavalry pattern, re-inforced seat, stripe one and one-half inches wide, color orange.

HAT: For camp and field service, U. S. regulation, dark brown felt campaign hat. For other duty, forage cap as prescribed in paragraphs 27 and 31 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard).

SHOULDER STRAP: As prescribed in Par. 56 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard).

GLOVES: Buff gauntlets, or white gloves.

SABRE BELT: Plain black sabre belt, to be worn under the coat.

SABRE AND SCABBARD: According to U. S. pattern.

SABRE KNOT: Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassel.

BOOTS: U. S. Regulation officer's riding boots.

SPURS: U. S. Regulation spurs.

OVERCOAT: As prescribed in Par. 80 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard), except lining of cape to be of flannel, color orange.

SADDLE CLOTH: As prescribed in Par. 83 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard).



## ENLISTED MEN.

COAT : Dark blue cloth, single-breasted sack, with falling collar, and having five large Connecticut regulation buttons from neck to waist, and three small Connecticut regulation buttons on the cuff of each sleeve ; one outside pocket on each breast seven inches deep and four and one-half inches wide to close with flaps ; flaps one inch wide at corners and one and one-half inches wide in the center, coming to a point, and closing with one small Connecticut regulation button ; bottom of pocket to be above the waist belt. Service stripes may be worn on the coat and authorized medals for ceremonies.

CHEVRONS : Color orange, as prescribed in Par. 91 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard).

SIGNAL DEVICE : According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General ; to be worn by non-commissioned officers, on sleeve above the chevrons, and by privates on sleeve above the elbow.

TROUSERS : Sky-blue cloth, cavalry pattern, with re-inforced seat, stripe one inch wide, color orange.

HAT : For camp and field service, U. S. regulation, dark brown felt campaign hat. For other duty, fatigue cap as prescribed in Par. 120 (uniform of the Connecticut National Guard).

BELT : U. S. regulation webb cartridge belt for enlisted men.

LEGGINS : Black grain leather leggins reaching to the knee, to lace, with no steel or spring.

GAUNTLETS : Buff leather gauntlets.

OVERCOAT : According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General ; lining of cape to be of flannel, color orange.

II. The commanding officers of sections will make requisition, in duplicate, for uniforms for enlisted men as prescribed, and upon receipt of same, will turn into the Quartermaster-General all dress coats, trousers, helmets, blouses, overcoats, belts, belt plates, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, and knapsacks in their possession.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Hartford, November 16, 1894.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 24. }

I. In accordance with the report of Brigadier-General commanding, of the State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and separate organization of the Connecticut National Guard, held at the Rifle Range, Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., October 30th ultimo, in pursuance of G. O. No. 20, A.-G. O. c. s., the trophies are awarded as follows:

First Prize, Bronze Bust of Governor Luzon B. Morris. First Regiment; Score, 200 yards, 322; 500 yards, 318; total, 640; p. c. 76.19.

Second Prize, Silver Loving Cup. Third Regiment; Score, 200 yards, 324; 500 yards, 302; total, 626; p. c. 74.52.

Third Prize, Etching of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan. Second Regiment; Score, 200 yards, 317; 500 yards, 296; total, 613; p. c. 72.98.

II. The Quartermaster-General will deliver the trophies to the commanding officers of the regiments winning the same, who will each receive and receipt therefor and will remain the custodian thereof, until further orders from this office, subject to the conditions prescribed in G. O. No. 20, A.-G. O. c. s.

III. The members of the First Regiment Team winning first prize, to each of whom the Quartermaster-General will deliver through the Regimental commandant, the State Medal awarded to members of the winning team, are:—Captain William C. Cheney, I. S. A. P.; Captain Charles H. Slocum, Company K; Captain George B. Newton, Company F; First Lieutenant Theodore A. Stanley, Company I; Second Lieutenant George W. Ripley, Company F; Sergeant-Major John P. Cheney, First Battalion; Sergeant Frank H. Smith, Company F; Corporal Frank P. Reynolds, Company K; Private Henry L. Huntington, Company K; Private Louis Silvernail, Company K; Private John D. Milne, Company C; Private Charles E. Johnson, Company I.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,

*Adjutant-General.*

### Important Special Orders.

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 144. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 15, 1893.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Second Lieutenant Edward H. Ticknor, Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 146. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 16, 1893.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Second Lieutenant Frank T. Lee, Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

#### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 147. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, December 18, 1893.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the First Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows:

Cornet William W. Whitehead of Hartford, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, resigned.

Sergeant Elizur W. Goodrich of East Hartford, to be Cornet, *vice* Whitehead, promoted; both with rank from December 5, 1893.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 8. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 11, 1894.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Fourth Lieutenant John W. Burns, Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 11. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 18, 1894.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard as follows :

Fourth Lieutenant Emil A. Gessner of New Haven, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lee, resigned.

Corporal Leonard Bostwick of New Haven, to be Fourth Lieutenant, *vice* Gessner, promoted ; both with rank from January 5, 1894.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 13. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, January 30, 1894.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Joel C. Taft, Quartermaster First Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 15. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, February 3, 1894.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows :

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Third Lieutenant George W. Adams of Orange, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Ticknor, resigned.

First Sergeant William H. Forsyth of New Haven, to be Third Lieutenant, *vice* Adams, promoted; both with rank from December 22, 1893.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 18. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, February 10, 1894.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the Second Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows:

Sergeant James B. Gibbie of Bridgeport, to be Fourth Lieutenant, with rank from January 22, 1894, *vice* Burns, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 21. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, February 23, 1894.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the First Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows:

Sergeant Gilbert P. Hurd of Hartford, to be Quartermaster, with rank from February 8, 1894, *vice* Taft, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 24. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, March 6, 1894.

A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal on Thursday, March 8th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., to inspect military stores reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

The Board will consist of Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain Thomas F. Flanigan, Company B, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; and First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton, Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; and will make report in detail to this office of the articles

inspected, with their recommendations in each case as to what disposition should be made of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 26. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, March 7, 1894.

The Quartermaster-General will immediately proceed to take possession of the State property at Danielsonville, including records, blanks, books, etc., issued to Captain Henry E. Burton, for use of Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; and will transfer said State property to Captain John McManus, commanding Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 32. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, March 19, 1894.

The Board of Inspection appointed by Special Order No. 24, c. s., to inspect public property in the State Arsenal, having reported certain blankets, clothing, equipments, and camp equipage as absolutely unserviceable and obsolete (as per their report), and recommended that the said property be disposed of, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to sell the property so reported, for cash, at public sale or otherwise, as may be for the best interests of the State, and report the amount received from such sale to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 42. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, April 12, 1894.

[Extract.]

I. The resignation of Major William G. Hubbard, First Company Governor's Horse Guard, is hereby accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 49. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 1, 1894.

Promotions and appointments are hereby made in the First Company Governor's Horse Guard as follows:

Captain and First Lieutenant Francis M. Warren of Hartford, to be Major, *vice* Hubbard, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William W. Whitehead of Hartford, to be Captain and First Lieutenant, *vice* Warren, promoted.

Cornet Elizur W. Goodrich of East Hartford, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Whitehead, promoted.

Quartermaster Gilbert P. Hurd of Hartford, to be Cornet, *vice* Goodrich, promoted.

First Sergeant Charles B. Rhodes of Hartford, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Hurd, promoted; all with rank from April 19, 1894.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 54. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, May 15, 1894.

The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at the Turner House, Danbury, Conn., on Monday, 28th inst., at 11.30 A. M., in full dress uniform (dismounted), on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 67. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, June 13, 1894.

Permission is hereby granted Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Captain Charles H. Slocum commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to leave the State, and be absent therefrom June 19th-21st instant, on a visit to Plattsburg and Port Kent, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 68. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, June 14, 1894.

At the request of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, permission is hereby granted the "Worcester Continentals," an independent organization of Massachusetts, armed and equipped, to enter this State, for the purpose of visiting Hartford on the 18th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 84. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, July 24, 1894.

[Extract.]

I. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby ordered to report to the Adjutant-General at Camp Bradley, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Saturday, August 11, 1894, fully uniformed, equipped, and mounted, for eight days duty.

\* \* \* \* \*

III. The Quartermaster-General will furnish transportation and quarters for the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 98. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, August 31, 1894.

Permission is hereby granted the rifle team of Company I, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Captain Henry L. Starr commanding, to leave the State, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to attend the rifle matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., September 3d to 8th proximo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 99. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 5, 1894

[Extract.]

I. The Commanding Officer of each company Governor's Guard is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade on such date as he may determine, on or before October 31st proximo, forwarding to this office a copy of his company order designating the date of parade, when issued.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 101. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, September 13, 1894.

Permission is hereby granted Company E, First Regiment, Infantry Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, to enter the State of Connecticut, armed, uniformed, and equipped, for the purpose of rifle practice at the range of Company B, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, on the 15th instant, or any subsequent date during the present month, as may be determined by the commanding officer of the company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD E. BRADLEY,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 108. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, October 11, 1894.

Permission is hereby granted Company C, Second Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M., Captain H. B. Fairbanks commanding, armed, uniformed, and equipped, to enter this State on the 22d-23d instant, on a visit to the city of Hartford.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 113. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, October 27, 1894.

Private Henry Alonzo Stevens of New Haven is hereby appointed Quartermaster, Second Company Governor's Horse Guard, with rank from October 15, 1894, *vice* Hine, deceased.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 118. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, November 7, 1894.

Permission is hereby granted Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Captain Charles H. Slocum commanding, under arms, uniformed and equipped, to leave the State, on a visit to Springfield, Mass., on the 9th instant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 127. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, November 26, 1894.

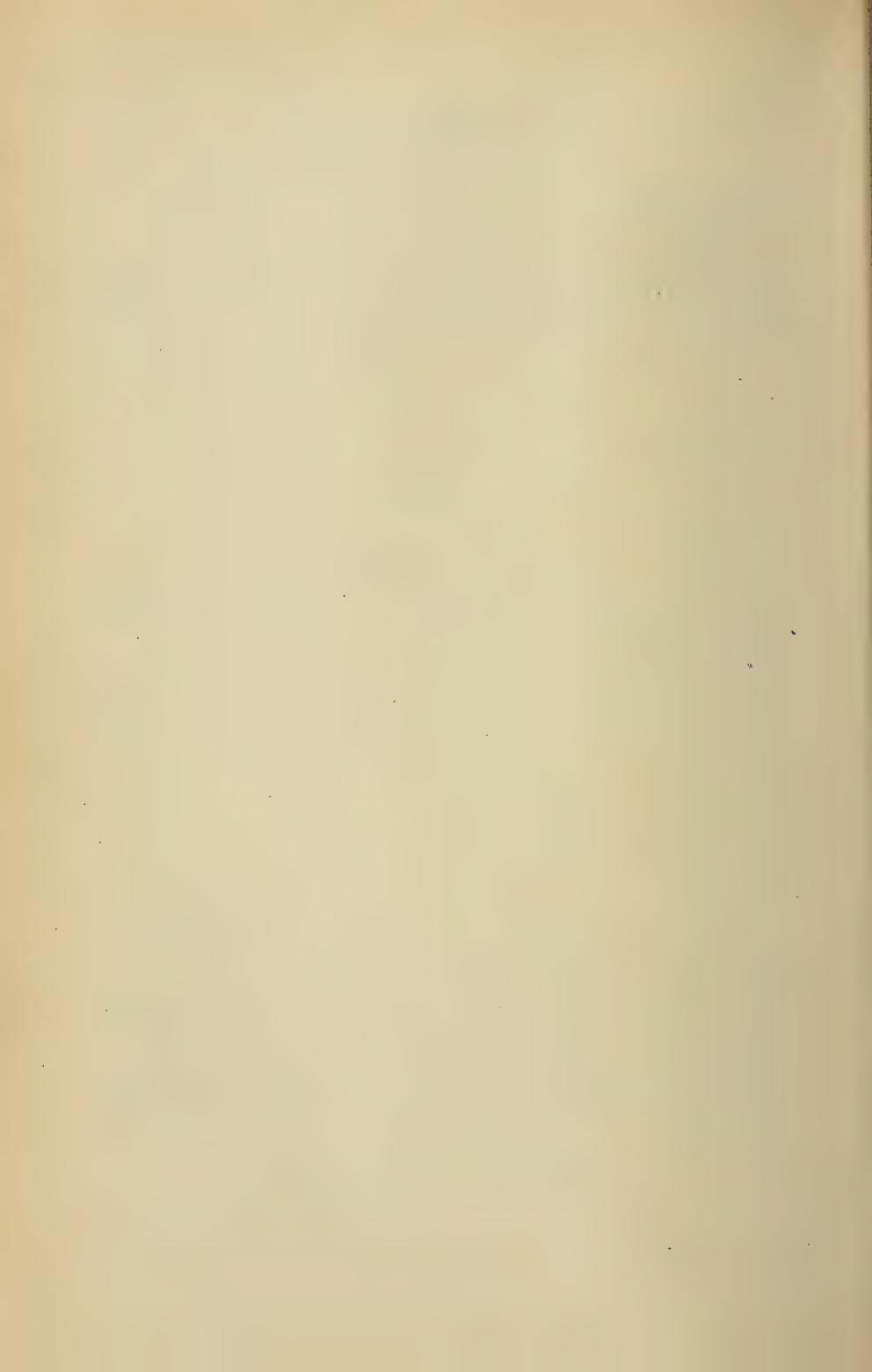
A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal, on Monday, December 3, 1894, at 9 o'clock A. M., to inspect certain military stores reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

The Board will consist of Major Edward Schulze, Second Battalion, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; Captain James C. Bailey, Company A, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; and First Lieutenant Charles W. Newton, Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard; and will make report in detail to this office of the articles inspected, with their recommendation in each case as to what disposition should be made of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN G. HEALY,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*



# REPORT

OF THE

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,

OF THE

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1894.

—♦—

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE FOWLER & MILLER COMPANY, 341 MAIN STREET.

1894.





# State of Connecticut.

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## AUDITORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency Luzon B. Morris, Governor :*

This certifies that we, the Auditors of Public Accounts, have examined the accounts of John P. Harbison, Quartermaster-General, from October 1, 1893, to September 30, 1894, inclusive, and have compared them with the vouchers in said office, and find the same correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Quartermaster-General, on the 30th day of September, 1894, of twenty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$27.29).

OSCAR LEACH, } *Auditors of*  
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Public Accounts.*

HARTFORD, November 12, 1894.

This is to certify that we have examined and inspected the State Arsenal at Hartford, including the buildings and contents. The work done under the direction of the Quartermaster-General has put the buildings in good condition. We found that the floor in many places was decayed, and we would recommend that the work commenced by the Quartermaster-General, of taking up the floor and filling in with dirt, be continued, and that the wooden floors be replaced by brick or asphalt. We found the clothing, bedding, and equipments in excellent condition. We also examined the camp grounds at Niantic and found them in good order.

Dated at Hartford this 30th day of April, 1894.

OSCAR LEACH, } *Auditors of*  
E. LIVINGSTON WELLS, } *Public Accounts.*



STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

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Quartermaster-General's Office.

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STATEMENT

OF

NET EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

## STATE OF CONNECTICUT, IN ACCOUNT WITH

*Statement of net expenditures for*

1894.	DR.	
Sept. 30. To amount expended—		
	Care public property, . . . . .	\$7,271 18
	Armory rents, . . . . .	7,943 47
	New Haven Armory, . . . . .	2,339 03
	Hartford Armory, . . . . .	4,812 36
	Waterbury Armory, . . . . .	1,259 79
	New London Armory, . . . . .	993 08
	Bridgeport Armory, . . . . .	1,344 37
	New Britain Armory, . . . . .	1,038 74
	Norwalk Armory, . . . . .	1,541 55
	Office expense, . . . . .	321 57
	Connecticut National Guard, . . . . .	12,978 10
	Rifle ranges, . . . . .	9,841 17
	Ammunition, . . . . .	3,232 79
	Arsenal repairs, . . . . .	1,231 49
	Freight and express, . . . . .	606 34
	Transportation, . . . . .	6,818 33
	Care of arms, . . . . .	981 33
	Uniforms, . . . . .	8,810 17
	Uniform repairs, . . . . .	406 00
	Officers' compensation, . . . . .	2,310 60
	Uniform compensation, . . . . .	3,980 00
	Niantic Camp Ground, . . . . .	2,615 55
		<hr/>
		\$82,637 01
	To balance, . . . . .	27 29
		<hr/>
		\$82,664 30

GEN. JOHN P. HARBISON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

*fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.*

1893.	CR.	
Oct. 1—Cash balance on hand,	.	\$6,482 22
1894.		
Sept. 30—Orders of Comptroller,	.	75,000 00
Missing property,	.	320 76
Sales miscellaneous,	.	443 21
Contingent,	.	418 11
		<hr/>
		\$82,664 30



## STATE OF CONNECTICUT, IN ACCOUNT WITH

		SPECIAL
		Governor's
1894.	DR.	
Sept. 30.	To cash expended — . . . . .	\$10,211 46
	Ammunition, . . . . .	51 55
	Connecticut National Guard, . . . . .	164 69
	Uniforms, . . . . .	24 00
		<u>\$10,451 70</u>

		Contin-
To cash expended for real estate in Hartford, New Haven, and		
	Niantic, . . . . .	\$13,650 00
	Cash expenditures, . . . . .	240 35
		<u>\$13,890 35</u>
	To balance, State of Connecticut, . . . . .	418 11
		<u>\$14,308 46</u>

		Trenton Battle-
To cash expended, . . . . .		\$414 20
	Balance, paid State Treasurer, . . . . .	85 80
		<u>\$500 00</u>

GEN. JOHN P. HARBISON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

## ACCOUNTS.

*Guard.*

1894.

CR.

Sept. 30.	By cash, orders of Comptroller,	.	.	.	.	.	\$10,451 70
-----------	---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-------------

*gent.*

By cash, orders of Comptroller for purchase of real estate in

Hartford, New Haven, and Niantic,	.	.	.	\$13,650 00
Sundry receipts,	.	.	.	658 46
				<hr/> \$14,308 46

*field Monument.*

By cash, order of Comptroller,	.	.	.	.	.	\$500 00
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------



# REPORT.

---

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARTFORD, Sept. 30, 1892.

*To His Excellency Luzon B. Morris, Governor,  
and General Assembly State of Connecticut :*

I have the honor of submitting my report of the financial and property transactions of this office for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1894.

## MILITARY PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

This varies from the schedule published in my report of September 30, 1893, principally in the following particulars : Property has been purchased at Hartford and New Haven for additional armory accommodations, and at Niantic for State rifle range. The Second Company Governor's Foot Guard and the First Division Naval Militia, C. N. G., have been newly uniformed, armed, and equipped, complete.

## ARMS.

I wish to refer to my last report in what I have said of the Peabody rifles. I cannot impress too strongly upon legislative authority the urgent necessity of providing an effectual remedy for this condition in the arming of the Guard.

During the year two 1-pounder rapid fire Hotchkiss guns of the latest model were purchased and issued to the Naval Militia. Through the courtesy of Gen. Albert Ordway, of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co., limited, I was enabled to obtain for this State the first two guns of the new model issued.

## EXPENDITURES.

The disbursements of this office have increased during the past year, for the following reasons : Purchases of property at Hartford, New Haven, and Niantic ; supplies for the Governor's Guard ; supplies for the First Division Naval Militia ; replacing and repairing uniforms ; repairs to public property ; increased cost of uniform compensation. The property for the armories in Hartford and New

Haven, and for the State rifle range at Niantic, was purchased by the Armory Commission of the State, which is composed of the Governor, Adjutant General, and Quartermaster-General. Requisitions on the treasury made by this Commission were payable to my order, and consequently the financial transactions appear in this report.

Articles for the Governor's Guard are supplied by this office, we paying the bills direct and afterwards collecting from the Comptroller. This is a custom here which exists as a matter of convenience, but which does not add to the expenses of this office.

The Naval Militia, an entirely new organization, organized under an act of the last General Assembly, had to be newly furnished and equipped throughout.

A large amount was spent on uniforms, made necessary by the length of time that they had been in the service.

Extensive repairs had to be made to some of the armory buildings, and the Arsenal.

The new militia law has increased the expenditure for uniform compensation about two thousand dollars (\$2,000) annually.

Cooking outfits for the Commissary General's Department were furnished at an expense of about nine hundred dollars (\$900).

All these expenditures are properly grouped in that part of this report which deals with the money transactions.

#### ARMORIES — STATE BUILDINGS.

The Hartford Armory was found to be very badly in need of repairs. While making some changes in the company quarters in the south end of the building to remedy many and constant complaints of dampness, and consequent injury to the State property stored therein, I discovered that the bases and parts of some of the wooden girders which support the roof of the drill-hall had rotted away. It has been a source of a great deal of surprise to me that a serious accident has not occurred when the hall has been occupied by some of the many large audiences that have assembled there. All needed repairs have now been made, and the interior painted. Additional land has been bought here on the east, and the armory accommodations are now being increased by the erection of an annex on the south and east, that will provide the extra drill-room space, and will also supply quarters for the Second Separate Company Connecticut National Guard, which is now in a leased armory at an expense of six hundred dollars (\$600) per year to the State.

The organization of the First Division Naval Militia, stationed at New Haven, provided for by the Public Acts of 1893, Chapter CCLXVII, required that this office provide quarters for them at New Haven. The State Armory there was already fully occupied, but by an arrangement with the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard they are temporarily quartered in the main building. A small annex has been built here for the storage of their ordnance, hammocks, mattresses, and some other articles. Land has been bought on Whiting Street adjacent to this armory, and a new building is now being erected which will be connected with the main building, and when finished will be occupied by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard. The removal of the Foot Guard will allow of permanent quarters for the Naval Militia. The floor of this armory is in a poor condition, and should be replaced.

The State Armory at Waterbury is in need of some extensive repairs to its roof, and if other duties permit it will have my careful attention.

While on this subject of armories I desire to suggest, and in the most respectful way, that the location and construction of these State buildings is radically wrong, due probably to the insufficient amounts used in establishing them. State armories should be not only headquarters for the militia, but they should also be buildings so placed and constructed that they would be strong places of defense in case of necessity. There is not an armory in this State that meets this requirement. When compared with those of neighboring States they do not appear favorably.

State armories are still rented to the public, a custom which I found in existence when I assumed charge of this office, and one that I continued out of deference to public wishes principally, but I think that the renting of armories for other than strictly military purposes is unwise, and I can see in it elements of danger. The combined rentals of these buildings for the year will not pay the cost of insurance on them and their contents.

#### LEASED ARMORIES.

In leased armories notable changes have been made in Putnam, South Manchester, and Guilford. The building at South Manchester has been reconstructed, and the quarters for the company there are now in first-class condition.

The company at Putnam were moved by me into a new building, the plans of which were submitted to me, and which I approved of,



when special arrangements were made for the State's rental of the premises.

A new building is being constructed at Guilford with special reference to providing suitable armory quarters for the First Platoon, Battery A, Connecticut National Guard.

Some of the leased property used for armories is not up to what should be required for the purpose, but I do not see how to make changes at the present time. The buildings referred to are the only premises of the kind in their respective localities that can be hired for the purpose. The only remedy is the erection of buildings by the State or private individuals.

#### OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF ARMORIES.

While the Quartermaster-General has general charge of the armories, yet they are, by virtue of General Orders A. G. O., No. 6, Par. 2, April 13, 1888, under the immediate care of a commissioned officer residing where they are placed, and detailed for that purpose. It is my opinion, based on careful observation, that these officers have plenty to do in serving the State in this capacity, and particularly so when the armories are rented for other than military purposes. They give their time to this matter, and in some cases it must cause them expense. I do not think the State expects such sacrifices on the part of these gentlemen, and I would recommend that a compensation of \$50 per year be allowed them, by amending Section 65 of the militia law to that effect.

#### NIANTIC CAMP GROUND.

In my previous report I referred to some necessary grading to be done on this ground. The large hole on the west was partially filled and graded in time to be of much practical use for Camp Bradley. This grading I intend to finish, and when it is done a very objectionable feature of the ground, and in a prominent part of it, will be removed, and a large tract of land be added to the parade ground.

A much needed permanent dispensary for the brigade hospital headquarters has been built. Canvas was used for this purpose heretofore, and it has frequently happened that a sudden and severe storm has demoralized this essential part of the hospital equipment. This building is of tasteful design, and an ornament to the ground.

The guard house has been changed to the west of the entrance, a move that was found to be necessary.

Some minor additions have been made to the buildings, fences built, and all structures painted. The general appearance of the entire property here, with the handsome new rifle range on the west, is excellent, and is the result of a great deal of thought, care, and active work.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

We are well supplied in the State for these facilities for rifle practice. The State range at Niantic, which I referred to last year, as expecting to furnish during this year, has been established, and in time for use for Camp Bradley. Land was purchased on the west and adjoining the camp ground, of an area of about two thousand feet in length, and about four hundred feet in width. This ground has been handsomely graded and furnished complete with the necessary target butts. This range, in its location, arrangement, and equipment, is very satisfactory, and probably the equal of any in the country. It has received the commendation of prominent officers of the Connecticut National Guard, veterans in the service, men who are familiar with this branch of military art, and whose opinions are desirable and of value. It meets a want of the Connecticut National Guard that existed for years, and furnishes a safe, roomy, well arranged place for rifle practice during the annual encampment, and also affords a neutral ground for regimental competition at the State rifle match of the brigade which takes place annually.

#### ARSENAL RÉPAIRS.

The State Arsenal and connecting buildings are old structures, and require constant attention to keep them in serviceable condition and presentable appearance. I have had this property thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and painted, so that it is to-day useful for its purpose, and an ornament to the city.

#### UNIFORMS.

The uniforms in the service, except a considerable number of coats and trousers, are in fair condition. The guard was newly uniformed throughout in 1886 and 1887, about eight years ago. Seven years of service is considered the average life of uniforms, so that if they are not replaced at the expiration of that time by new articles entire, extensive repairs and large purchases become very necessary. I have experienced this condition during the time covered by this and my last report. Repairs have been made where economy suggested them, but a very large number of articles had to be pur-

chased. The principal need at the present time are coats and trousers, of which a large quantity will have to be provided.

#### COOKING OUTFITS.

We purchased for the Commissary-General's department upon approved requisition, fourteen cooking outfits for camp use of Connecticut National Guard. These are of the kind used by the United States Government, and are recommended by officers of the army, notably Major-General Nelson A. Miles.

#### CAMP BRADLEY.

Camp Bradley, like that of Camp Morris that preceded it, was erected and supplied with the same care and thoroughness.

The transportation to and from was made on time and without accident, and I have the pleasure of again thanking the railroad officials for their very satisfactory services.

The camp this year was for eight days, which added to our expenses.

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

We have drawn from the War Department on requisition during the year the following stores : 200 lbs. mortar powder ; 200 lbs. cannon powder ; 200 fuze plugs for mortar shells, filled ; 1 United States magazine rifle, cal. 30 ; 50 wall tents, flies, and pole sets ; 536 tent pins, large ; 12 post flags ; 956 tent pins, small ; 12 storm flags ; 2 hospital tents, flies, and pole sets ; 25 iron beds ; 25 mattresses.

In addition to the above the Navy Department has supplied us on requisition with the following articles for the naval militia : 70 mattresses ; 70 blankets ; 70 hammocks, complete ; 70 clothes bags ; 130 white canvas shirts ; 130 white canvas trousers ; 60 pairs canvas leggings ; 60 watch caps ; 60 neckerchiefs ; 60 naval knives ; 60 sailor hats, white.

#### GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

Many requisitions for supplies have been filled for this branch of the militia during the year.

The Second Company at New Haven was newly fitted with arms, uniforms, equipments, colors, etc., and in time to join with the First Company of Hartford in escorting Your Excellency at the dedication of the Trenton Battlefield Monument, October, 1893. The appearance of these two splendid commands from Connecticut, in a parade

noted for the famous organizations present, was especially creditable, and showed that this old Commonwealth of ours is, as it always has been, equal to the best.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES AND HEADSTONES FOR DECEASED VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

One hundred and sixty-six applications for funeral expenses amounting to \$5,810 have been examined, approved by me, and sent to the Comptroller for payment.

I have approved 196 applications for these headstones, ordered their erection, and with a few exceptions caused by the difficulty of the contractor in finding graves, these markers have been placed in the different cemeteries of the State.

The Legislature of 1893 passed an act providing for memorials for deceased veterans who died during the war, or who were never accounted for, and whose remains were never brought home. Under this law a few markers to individuals have been erected in cemeteries; and a memorial stone placed in the Wooster Cemetery in Danbury, inscribed with the names of seventy-one of these unknown dead, defenders of their country.

This monument received the especial attention of Your Excellency and myself as provided for by law, and when completed it was a handsome testimonial to the dead veterans. It was much admired by the citizens of Danbury, and the thousands of visitors who were present at its dedication on the 30th of May last, when your excellency and staff were special guests. The cost of this monument, \$2,500, was borne by the State and the Grand Army, with the other citizens of Danbury, the State paying \$15 each for the seventy-one names.

The General Assembly of 1893 also authorized the erection of memorial tablets for Connecticut Regiments of the late war, to be placed upon or adjacent to some battlefield upon which they fought, or in some National cemetery, and provided that the Quartermaster-General should cause these tablets to be constructed and erected. Under this law, applications from six Connecticut Volunteer Regimental Associations have been made for these tablets and for the following-named organizations: 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th. The plans and specifications of these received my personal attention and approval. I made the contracts for their construction and their erection in the following places: 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, at

Antietam, Md.; 13th in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va., and the 15th at Newberne, N. C.

I have taken proper care that the State's right to occupy the locations selected on the Antietam battlefield should be firmly established. The memorials to be placed in the National cemeteries will be located by officers of the United States Government, these cemeteries being in their care. Some of these memorials are already erected, while all will be ready during the ensuing month, and in time for their dedication as arranged for by the association.

#### DEDICATION OF THE TRENTON BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT.

Connecticut was represented at the dedication of this monument, in October, 1893, by the Governor and staff, as provided for by House Joint Resolution No. 569 of the General Assembly of 1893.

All arrangements for this representation were made by this office, the expense for the same being \$414 20—the balance of the appropriation of \$500 being returned to the State Treasurer.

I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. HARBISON,

*Quartermaster-General.*



JOHN P. HARBISON, Quartermaster-General.  
CLASS A. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]





TABLE 2.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

JOHN P. HARBISON, Quartermaster-General.

CLASS B. CLOTHING.

OCTOBER 1, 1893, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

[illegible]



# PROPERTY RETURN.

## CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

[illegible]





CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 2.

OCTOBER 1, 1893, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

[illegible]





TABLE 5.

PROPERTY RETURN.

JOHN P. HARBISON, Quartermaster-General.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 3.

OCTOBER 1, 1893, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.	AMMUNITION.															TARGETS.	STATE DECORATIONS.												STATE PRIZES.								
	FOR ARTILLERY.																FOR SMALL ARMS.			SHARP-SHOOTER.	MARKSMAN—FIRST-CLASS.	MARKSMAN.			STATE RIFLE MATCH.												
																									STATE RIFLE MATCH.												
	12-pdr. Shell for Steel Gun.	12-pdr. Conical Shot, cal. 4 58.	Absterdam Shells.	Shells, Plaster.	Case Shot, 3-inch Guns.	10-inch Shot for Rodman Guns.	Friction Primers.	Powder, pounds.	Cartridge Bags for 3-inch Guns.	Cartridge Bags, 12-pdr. Guns.	Cartridge Bags for Rodman Guns.	Time Fuzes.	Fuze Plugs, wood, filled, 10-inch Mortar Shells.	Fuze Plugs, wood, unfilled, 10-inch Mortar Shells.	Cartridges, Metallic Ball, cal. .45.		Cartridges, Metallic Blank, cal. .45.	Cartridges for Pistols. Ball.	Targets.	Target Patches.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	X Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	X Badges, Silver.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	X Bars, Silver.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	V Badges, Bronze.	Badges, Gilt.	V Bars, Bronze.	Bars, Gilt.	Individual Medals for Winning Team.
Remaining on hand September 30, 1893,	24	100		25	50	25	985	125	39	323	21	19	71		30,360	24,000	1488		84,200	1	1	1													2	1	
Received from Connecticut National Guard,															3,480			16																1			
Received from purchase,			60					350							95,000	52,000			50,000	8	24	17	15	50	44	2	15	53	6	22	74	16	190	9	112	12	
Manufactured at Arsenal,				100					450									369																			
Received from United States Government,													200	200																							
Taken up,								25																													
Total to be accounted for,	24	100	60	125	50	25	985	500	489	323	21	19	271	200	128,840	76,000	1488	385	134,200	9	25	18	15	50	44	2	15	53	6	22	76	16	190	9	115	13	
Issued to Connecticut National Guard,			60				100	450	450						96,370	6,000		307	80,080	8	23	16	15	50	44	2	14	53	6	22	74	16	190	9	115	12	
Expended at Camp Bradley,				125			600				21		137		36,000																						
Sold,							18	32½		13					1,900				1,400																		
Used in manufacture,										100																											
Returned to United States Government,														200																							
Expended,															700				6,720																		
Issued to Governor's Guard,																14,000		16	2,000																		
Total issued, expended, and sold,			60	125			718	482½	450	113	21		137	200	98,970	56,000		323	90,200	8	23	16	15	50	44	2	14	53	6	22	74	16	190	9	115	12	
Remaining on hand September 30, 1894,	24	100			50	25	267	17½	39	210		19	134		29,870	20,000	1488	62	44,000	1	2	2				1				2						1	



TABLE 6.

# PROPERTY RETURN.

JOHN P. HARBISON, Quartermaster-General.

CLASS D. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, No. 4.

[illegible]

















TABLE 9.

PROPERTY RETURN.

JOHN P. HARBISON, Quartermaster-General.

NAVAL MILITIA, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

First Division Naval Militia, New Haven, Lieut. Edward V. Raynolds,

Total,

	Hammocks and Lashings.
	Hammock Clews.
	Clothes Bags.
	Signal Flags.
	Knives, Forks, Plates, and Spoons.
	Boatswain's Whistles.
	Petty Officers' Badges.
	Watch Marks.
	Mattresses.
	Blankets.
	Signal Flag Case.
	Canvas Jumpers.
	Canvas Trousers.
	Canvas Hats.
	Watch Caps.
	Neckerchiefs.
	Navy Knives.
	Lanyards.
	Drums.
	Drum Sticks, pairs.
	Bugles and Cords.
	Drum Covers
	Lee Magazine Rifles.
	Bayonets.
	Colt's Navy Revolvers.
	Holsters.
	Blue Shirts.
	Blue Jerseys.
	Pea Jackets.
	Blue Trousers.
	Navy Caps.
	Mess Jackets.
	Woven Waist Belts.
	Bayonet Scabbards.
	Knapsacks.
	Leggins, pairs.
	Gun Slings.
	Cartridge Boxes.
	Waist Belts and Plates.
	Wiping Rods.
	1-pdr. R. F. Hotchkiss Guns.
	Cage Stands
	Top Carriages.
	Deck Circles.
	Carriages and Limbers complete.
	Chests for Drill Cartridges.



Return of Property in Possession of Miscellaneous Organizations, September 30, 1894.

[illegible]





SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
OF THE  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
WITH THE  
REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1893 RELATING TO  
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND DIVORCES.



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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE,*

---

NEW HAVEN:  
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR PRESS.  
1895



# State of Connecticut.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 1, 1894. }

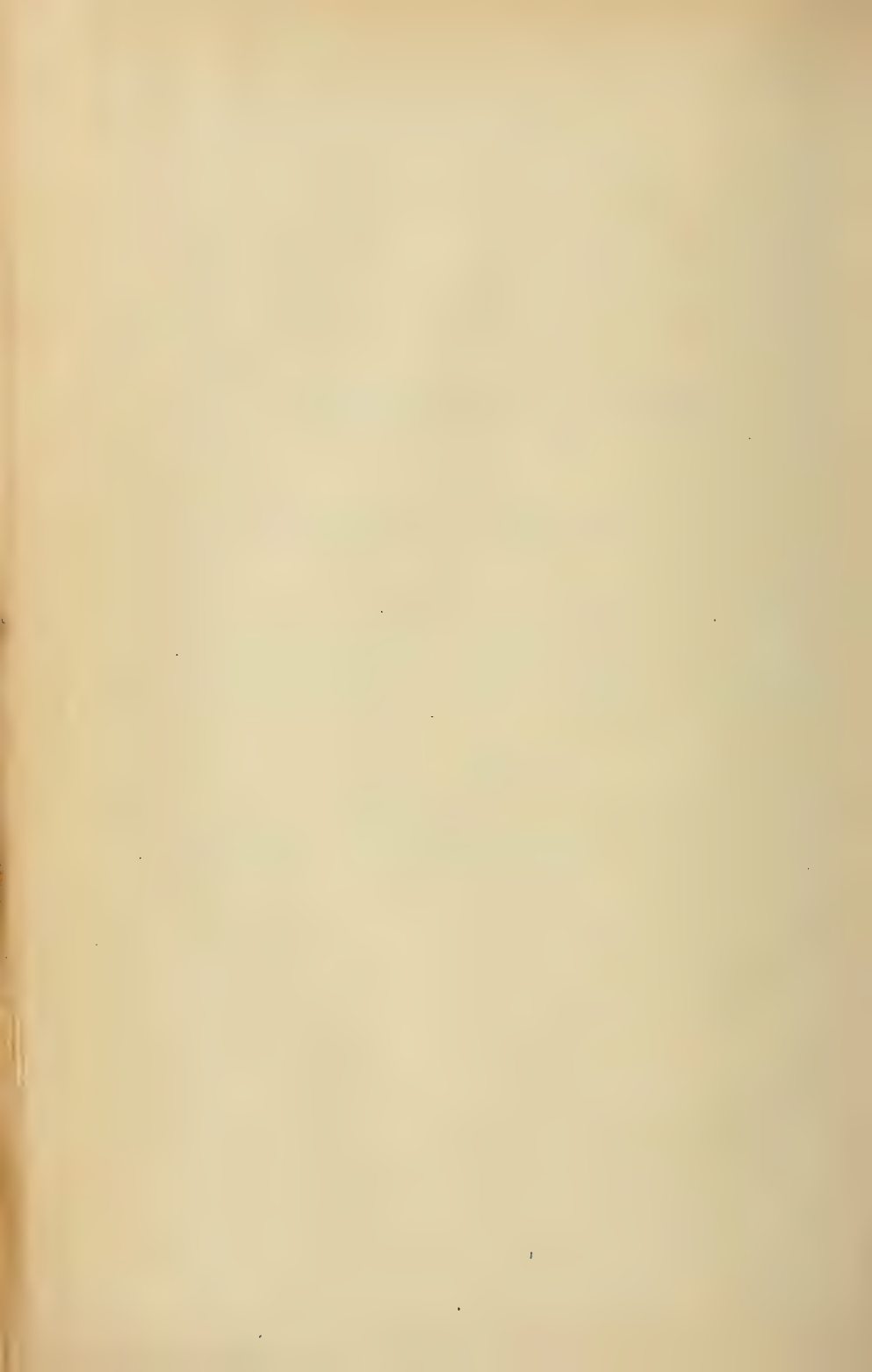
*To his Excellency, Luzon B. Morris, Governor of Connecticut:*

SIR: In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Seventeenth Report of the State Board of Health; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

*Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of Registration of  
Vital Statistics.*





## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

---

	Term expires.
Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, Ph.D., New Haven,	. 1897
GROVE H. WILSON, M.D., Meriden,	. . . 1895
RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston,	. . . 1897
NATHANIEL E. WORDIN, M.D., Bridgeport,	. . . 1899
GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney, New Haven,	. . 1899
THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, Civil Engineer, Southington,	1895
Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Permanent Secretary, New Haven.	

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Prof. WM. H. BREWER, President.

Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer.

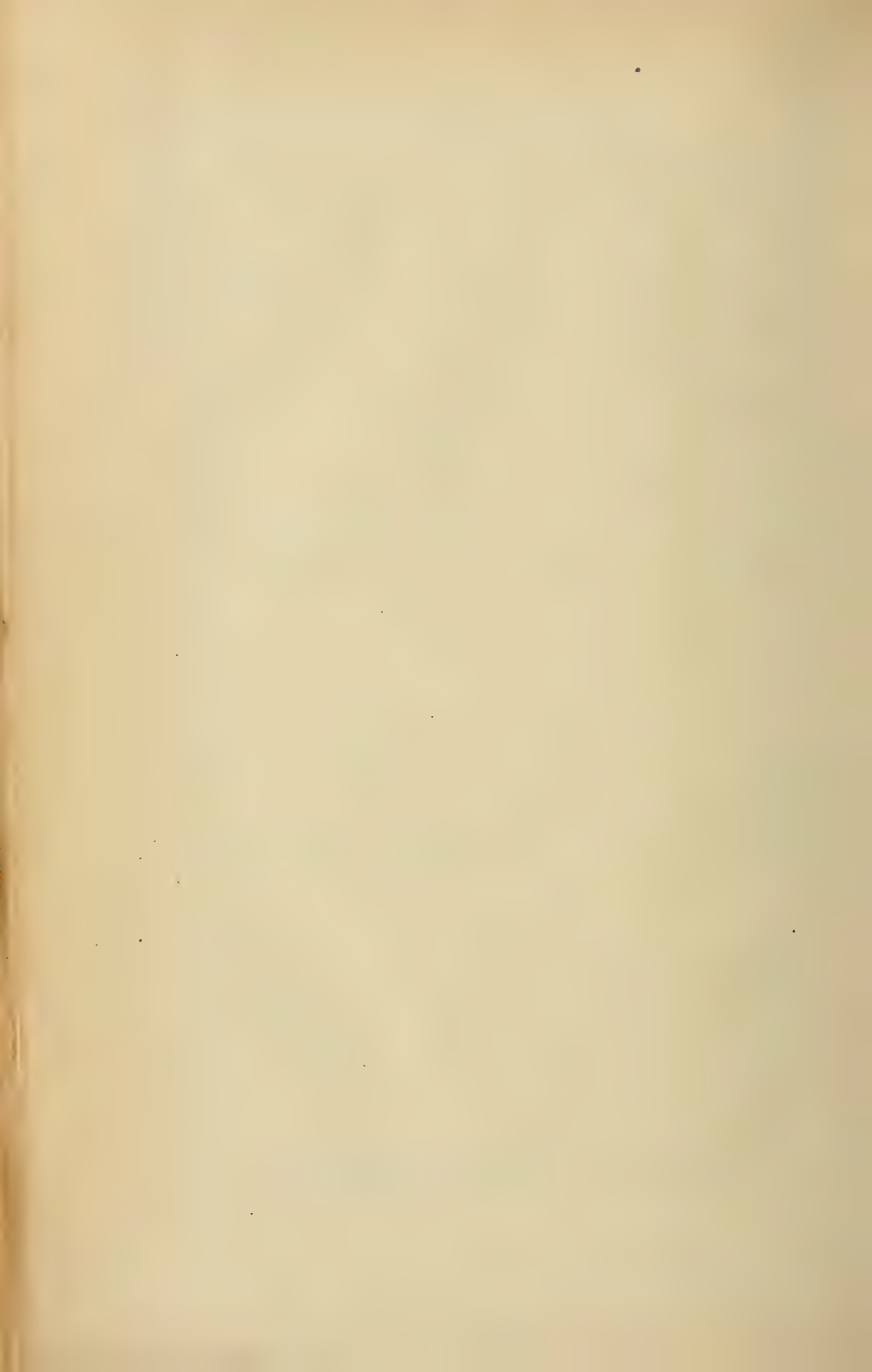
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*State Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.*

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

*Chemist.*

Prof. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., New Haven.



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## GENERAL REPORT.

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The following report relates to the general work of the Board to Dec. 1st, 1894.

It embraces the following subjects :—

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LISTS OF MEDICAL COLLEGES, RECOGNIZED AS LEGAL AND REPUTABLE BY THE CHARTERED MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF THE STATE.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS, AND OF THE HEALTH OFFICIALS OF CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

LIST OF TOWN, CITY AND BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO A SANITARY CONVENTION IN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

REPORT ON SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT PULLMAN, ILL.

REPORT ON PURIFICATION OF WATER BY SAND FILTRATION AT LAWRENCE, MASS., AND ON THE FILTRATION OF SEWAGE AT BROCKTON, MASS.

A PAPER ON THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AT WATERBURY, CONN.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AT STAFFORD.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AMONG THE GUESTS AT A PRIVATE DINNER PARTY.

REPORT OF AN OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AMONG THE STUDENTS OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLETOWN.

REPORT ON THE OFFENSIVE CONDITION OF NEW HAVEN WATER SUPPLY IN MAY, 1894.

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON WATER INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON PLUMBING AND HOUSE DRAINAGE.

LIST OF REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING OCT. 1ST, 1894.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS.

And finally,

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL  
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1893.

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The following bill emanating exclusively from the Legislative Committee on Public Health, was presented to the Legislature of 1893, and with very slight amendments of the original draft, was passed and became law.

AN ACT CONCERNING COUNTY AND TOWN HEALTH  
OFFICERS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in  
General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The judges of the Superior Court, at their annual meeting in the year 1894, shall appoint for each county a Health Officer. The person so appointed shall be an attorney-at-law, residing in the county for which he shall be appointed. The eight County Health Officers first appointed shall be so designated that the term of office of four of them shall expire two years from the date of their appointment, and the term of office of the other four shall expire four years from the date of their appointment. Thereafter, on appointment by the judges of the Superior Court, each County Health Officer shall hold his office for four years from and after the date of his appointment and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, and any vacancy whether from removal or other cause, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by the Governor on nomination by the State Board of Health.

SEC. 2. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, each County Officer shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said County Health Officer to cause the execution of the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statis-

ties, and to coöperate with and supervise the workings of the Boards of Health and Health Officers within his county; and he shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, in matters concerning prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, and violation of the by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases, and for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, adopted by any incorporated city or borough or any town, and for violation of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

SEC. 4. Said County Health Officer shall keep a full record of his doings, and shall annually, in the month of June, make a report of his doings to the State Board of Health.

SEC. 5. Said County Health Officer shall receive for his services ten dollars per day when actually employed in the discharge of his duties and necessary expenses, which shall be paid to him quarterly by the Comptroller.

SEC. 6. Said County Health Officer may be removed at any time by any judge of the Superior Court. Such County Health Officer, as soon after his qualification as may be, shall by a writing under his hand appoint for each town some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to be Health Officer for said town, except in such towns containing incorporated cities or boroughs whose limits are coterminous with the limits of said town in which there exists under and by virtue of a charter a Board of Health or Health Officer or Committee. In each town, except in towns having an incorporated city or borough within its limits, said Town Health Officers shall have and exercise all the powers and duties now by law vested in and imposed upon Town Boards of Health or Health Officers or Committees; and in towns within which there exists a city or borough the limits of which are not coterminous with the limits of such town, and where by charter such city or borough is empowered to appoint a Health Committee, Health Officer, or Board of Health, such Town Health Officer shall exercise the powers and duties of his said office only in such part of said town as is outside the limits of said city or borough.

SEC. 7. The Town Health Officers first appointed, shall, in each county, be numerically divided in such impartial manner as the County Health Officer may elect, into four classes as nearly

equal as may be, and the first class shall hold office from the date of their appointment and until one year from the first Monday in October, 1893; the second class from the date of their appointment and until two years from the first Monday in October, 1893; the third class from the date of their appointment and until three years from the first Monday in October, 1893; and the fourth class from the date of their appointment and until four years from the first Monday in October, 1893. Thereafter, each Town Health Officer shall hold his office for four years from and after the first Monday in October, and until his successor is appointed and sworn, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 8. Said Town Health Officer shall annually, on the first Monday of October, make a report of his doings to the town in which he is appointed, which report shall be published with other town reports, and he shall cause a duplicate of such report to be filed with the County Health Officer and with the State Board of Health. Said Town Health Officer shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which he has exercised the duties of his office, not less than three dollars for each day of actual service, with his necessary expenses, on the approval of his bill by the County Health Officer.

SEC. 9. All appointments of Town Health Officers shall be filed with the secretary of the State Board of Health, and each Town Health Officer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 10. Any Town Health Officer may be removed from office by the County Health Officer, and in case any vacancy arises from any cause, said County Health Officer shall appoint some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to fill the unexpired term.

SEC. 11. In case any person shall be aggrieved by any order issued by or made by any Health Officer, he may, within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the County Health Officer, who shall thereupon immediately notify the authority from whose order the appeal is taken, and examine into the merits of such case, and may vacate, modify, or affirm such order of such Health Officer; and said County Health Officer, in case any such order, or a law of this state, or any city, town or borough by-law or ordinance concerning the public health or the prevention of nuisances injurious to the public health or relating to the registration of vital statistics be vio-



lated, may commence and prosecute to effect in any court of competent jurisdiction an action in the name of this state to restrain any person from the violation of any such order, law, by-law, or ordinance.

SEC. 12. Sections 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591 of the General Statutes are hereby repealed. Whenever any statute reads "town board of health," or "town health committee," the same is hereby changed and amended to read "Town Health Officers." All town boards of health shall be abolished when this act takes effect.

SEC. 13. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Health Officer for any county, absence, inability, or disqualification, the Health Officer of an adjoining county, to be designated by the Governor, may act until a County Health Officer is duly appointed, and shall possess all the powers of such County Health Officer, and shall file a record of his doings with the succeeding Health Officer of such county.

Approved June 30th, 1893.

The bill is in some respects quite unique. No other State in the Union appoints a County Health Officer in each county who is required to be an attorney at law. No other State appoints a Health Officer in each county whose duties are rather of a legal than of a sanitary nature. In Connecticut the County Health Officer is the constituted legal adviser of the Town Health Officers of his county, and his special function is to see that the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of dangerous nuisances, and those concerning the registration of vital statistics are executed. He has all the power of a grand juror within his county in matters concerning prosecutions for violations of said laws.

It is a wide departure from all previous practice in the administration of public hygiene in Connecticut. The State Board desires to bear witness that in the brief experience of a little more than a year the operation of the law has been attended with very satisfactory results.

This is due in part to the stronger influence which Town Health Officers can exert when their proceedings are recognized as being supported by legal advice and the authority of the State. And it is due quite as much to the concert of action throughout the State among all the County and Town Health Officers.

The County Health Officers have formed an organized association, meeting regularly in conference. The Town Health Officers in each county have similar organizations. A uniform code of sanitary regulations for towns have been adopted throughout the State. In this way sanitary administration in Connecticut has been judiciously systematized and made to work with reasonable precision and uniformity in every town alike.

The reports of all the County Health Officers made to this Board agree in certifying to the general ready acceptance on the part of the people of the new conditions, and of their acquiescence in the requirements of the same.

Very few prosecutions have been found necessary, while the abatement of nuisances and the correction of many unsanitary conditions have been found more feasible and more readily accomplished than ever before.

The following is a copy of the code of sanitary regulations prepared by the County Health Officers and adopted by the Town Health Officers in almost every town, with some slight modifications in a few towns.

#### RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE TOWN HEALTH OFFICER.

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##### COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES, ETC.

*Rule I.* All complaints made to the Town Health Officer shall be in writing, and must bear the signature of the complainant.

##### REPORTING CASES OF CONTAGIOUS OR MALIGNANT DISEASES.

*Rule II.* Every physician shall report in writing to the Town Health Officer every case of cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, small pox, or other contagious or infectious disease which the Town Health Officer may designate, occurring in his practice, within forty-eight hours of his first attendance upon such case.

##### MALIGNANT OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THEIR RELATION TO SCHOOLS OR OTHER PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES.

*Rule III.* No superintendent, principal or teacher of any school, and no parent or guardian of any child attending school, shall permit a child sick with small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, whooping cough, scabies (itch), or child afflicted with lice, to attend school. Nor shall any child residing in a house in which such disease shall exist be permitted to attend school without a written permit from the Health Officer.

## VACCINATION.

*Rule IV.* The Town Health Officer shall have the power to isolate children or other persons who are not vaccinated, in case of the occurrence of small pox in the town.

## FUNERALS.

*Rule V.* No person shall allow to be retained, unburied, the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or, where death has been caused by a contagious disease, for a longer time than thirty-six hours, after the death of such person, without a permit from the Town Health Officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may remain unburied; and, when death has been caused by a contagious disease, the body shall be immediately thereafter disinfected or enclosed in a tightly-sealed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened; and the funeral of such persons shall be attended at the house, only by the undertaker and persons living in the house where such person died, and by a clergyman, who shall take such precautions as the Health Officer may direct. In the removal thereof for burial, or otherwise, the body shall not be carried in a vehicle with other passengers. And the bedding, clothing, and furniture of the room wherein such person has died, shall be thoroughly disinfected, and otherwise treated as the Town Health Officer may direct.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING SPECIAL NUISANCES, PRIVY-VAULTS, CESSPOOLS AND DRAINS.

*Rule VI.* No privy-vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet or sink is drained, except it be water tight, shall be established or permitted so near a well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purpose as in the judgment of the Town Health Officer to contaminate the same.

*Rule VII.* All privy-vaults, cesspools or reservoirs named in Rule 6, shall be cleaned out at such times and in such manner as the Health Officer shall prescribe.

*Rule VIII.* No person shall keep and maintain upon his premises at any time any privy, water-closet, cesspool, sink drain, stable or pigsty except in a cleanly and inoffensive condition.

*Rule IX.* No sewage drain, privy-vault, cesspool or sink shall empty into any stream, pond or other source of water, nor shall any privy, pigsty or stable be constructed so near such stream, pond or other source of water that its contents will drain into the same.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING GARBAGE.

*Rule X.* No person shall permit the accumulation in or around the immediate vicinity of any dwelling-house or place of business under his control, of refuse matter such as swill, waste of meat, sour flour, fish or shells, bones, decaying vegetables, dead carcasses or any kind of offal in a state of decomposition.

*Rule XI.* No person shall throw, dump or deposit any filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter which may be prejudicial to public health upon any vacant lot, highway or public place nor in any brook, pond or spring. This does not preclude the proper use of fertilizers upon the land.

#### IMPERFECT DRAINAGE OR SEWERAGE OF HOUSES ALREADY ERECTED.

*Rule XII.* When the Town Health Officer finds that the plumbing or drainage of any dwelling or habitation in this Town is defective and dangerous to health or life, the owner or agent having the property in charge shall have placed within a reasonable time proper traps under every sink, basin and other fixture, and shall have each soil pipe carried through the roof to such height as the Town Health Officer shall direct, not less than two feet, and of undiminished size whenever practicable, and if this cannot be accomplished, said Town Health Officer will order such efficient ventilation and such repair of soil pipes as shall in his judgment, prevent the pollution of the premises by sewer gas.

*Rule XIII.* Whenever, in the judgment of the Town Health Officer any premises fronting upon any street or highway in which there is a sewer should be connected with such sewer, and the use of the privy discontinued, said Health Officer will notify the owner or agent having the property in charge, who shall within thirty days cause such privy to be cleaned out and the use thereof discontinued and such connection with the sewer to be made, and shall provide proper means for ventilating the house drains. All connection with the sewer shall be made under direction of the Town Health Officer. All drain pipes passing through the wall of any building shall be of iron or vitrified, salt-glazed tile, of such thickness as the Town Health Officer shall determine. When any privy vault or cesspool is discontinued the contents shall be entirely removed, and the vault filled with earth or other suitable material.

*Rule XIV.* No person shall bury in, draw off or allow to run into any street or highway in this Town, the contents (or any part thereof) of any cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, occupant, or tenant of any building, to which any sink or cesspool shall appertain, or be attached, permit the contents (or any part thereof) to flow therefrom, or to rise within one foot of the top, or said contents to become offensive.

*Rule XV.* No person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, meat, fish, garbage, or any other substance except that of which such place is the appropriate receptacle.

*Rule XVI.* The contents of any tub or any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink or water-closet, cistern, or anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place shall not be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to health.

#### SWINE, GOATS, ETC.

*Rule XVII.* The keeping of swine, fowls or goats in any locality in this Town, in such a manner as to become, in the opinion of the Town Health Officer, a nuisance, will not be permitted.



## MARKETS.

*Rule XVIII.* No butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter shall be thrown by any person, or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer, or receiving basin, or into any river, or standing or running water or excavation, or upon any ground or premises in the built up portions of the Town.

*Rule XIX.* All alleys, back yards, stables, privy vaults, cesspools, and other like filthy places shall be efficiently cleaned and disinfected at such times and in such manner as the Town Health Officer shall order.

## OVERCROWDING IN TENEMENT OR LODGING HOUSES.

*Rule XX.* When any malignant or contagious disease exists in any house, the owner, occupant or person in charge of such house, shall carry out such quarantine as the Town Health Officer shall order, and shall disinfect the premises at such times and in such manner as he may deem necessary.

*Rule XXI.* All persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering of fat, lard, or animal matter, shall cause the scrap or residuum to be so dried or otherwise prepared as to effectually deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process may be conducted.

THE HEALTH OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
AUGUST 31ST, 1894.

No wide-spread and destructive epidemic has afflicted the people at any time in the year.

But in looking over the catalogue of fatal diseases which have prevailed, and at their wide diffusion through the State, the inference would be that it has been a year of unusual mortality. But such is not the fact.

Although small pox has broken out in 12 different towns in the State, it has been so promptly and successfully controlled, that only in a few instances have primary cases been allowed to spread the disease, and then only in consequence of an error in diagnosis of the first cases. Diphtheria has broken out in 82 towns, but prompt isolation and the free use of disinfectants under the direction or personal observation of responsible and vigilant Health Officers have greatly restricted its prevalence. Scarlet fever has appeared in 84 towns, but has been so controlled by the same agencies that it has in very few instances been severely epidemic. Measles has received less oversight than other contagious diseases, yet there have been only 23 fatal cases reported although it has

prevailed in 61 different towns. The sequelæ of measles are far more fatal than the disease itself.

In short, the reports of Town Health Officers throughout the State are in evidence that they feel the responsibility of their office more than they did under the old régime, and that they are giving such personal attention to their duties as has resulted in a great prevention of sickness and saving of life.

The proof of this exists in the many instances in which a primary outbreak of a contagious disease has been prevented from extending to others, or at least limited to the family in which it first appeared.

The single fact that scarlet fever occurred in 84 different towns in the State—just one-half of the whole number of towns, and yet resulted in only 65 deaths, is evidence of good intelligent work on the part of Health Officers. In a good many places the first case was the only one. Isolation and disinfection strangled it on the spot.

Numerous instances have occurred in the State where the prompt precautions taken under the direction of the local Health Officer, have unquestionably prevented an epidemic, by limiting an outbreak to the person or persons first attacked.

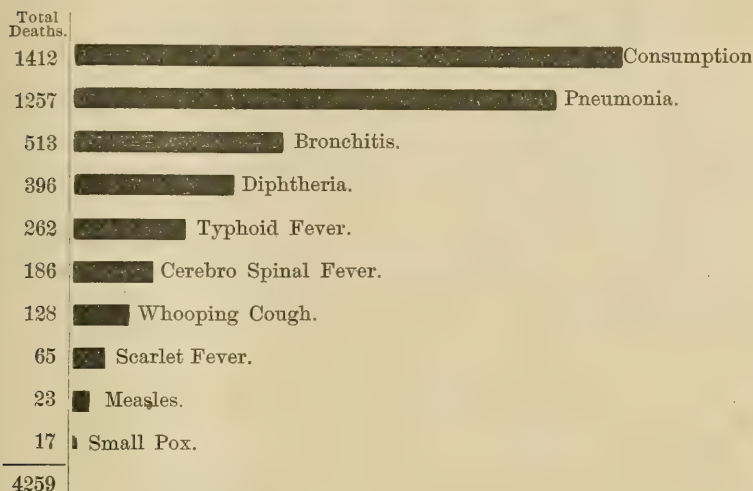
Typhoid fever has invaded homes in 100 towns and counted 262 on its death roll. Its insidious mode of attack and the long period of incubation after its victim has received the infection, make conditions which often baffle every effort to discover the source of the disease.

Several outbreaks have been carefully investigated during the year, and in one instance, the epidemic at Wesleyan University, the chain of evidence was so complete as to amount as nearly to a demonstration as the nature of such enquiries permit.

Cerebro-spinal fever has claimed 186 victims from 71 towns. There are good reasons for a suspicion that the diagnosis of these cases has not always been correct, but that in many instances the so-called cerebro-spinal fever was really typhoid with prominent head symptoms.



The following diagram shows at a glance the comparative mortality of the 10 diseases enumerated.



The lines are drawn to a scale of 500 to the inch.

The following gentlemen represent the State Board of Health, on the Boards of Managers in the several County Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Hartford County,	.	.	Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven.
New Haven	"	.	Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven.
New London	"	.	Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden.
Fairfield	"	.	Dr. N. E. Wordin, Bridgeport.
Windham	"	.	Geo. P. Ingersoll, Esq., New Haven.
Litchfield	"	.	Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston.
Middlesex	"	.	Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden.
Tolland	"	.	T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Southington.

## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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Since the publication of the last Annual Report of the State Board of Health, the Board has held ten meetings, with an average attendance of 6.2.

At no meeting was there less than six of the members present. At two of the meetings the full board of seven members were in attendance.

The following are the minutes of the several meetings :

### SPECIAL MEETING. •

To consider what should be done in view of the abolition of local Boards of Health and to act upon other business.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held August 23d, at the office of the Secretary in New Haven.

Present, Drs. Wilson, Goodwin, Wordin, and Messrs. McKenzie and Ingersoll and Dr. Lindsley.

The President being absent, Dr. Wilson was chosen Chairman *pro tem*.

The Secretary submitted an enquiry from a correspondent, asking if the State would furnish Record Books for the use of towns in making up past records in accordance with chapter 182, page 324.

*Voted:* That the Registrars of Vital Statistics be advised to inscribe such records in the books already supplied to them, the Board being in doubt if it is authorized to furnish record books to towns for records anterior to the existence of the Board.

A communication was presented asking, in effect, the meaning of the word "resident," as used in the "Medical Practice Act." The Board, after consideration, declined to define the word as there employed, and instructed the Secretary to register all practitioners who made affidavit to a residence in Connecticut, leaving it to the courts to decide what should constitute a "present residence" in the meaning of the law.

The form of a marriage record blank was proposed for adoption, and the State Board on motion approved of including the names of the parents of the bride and groom in the records of marriage.

The subject next considered was presented by Mr. Ingersoll, concerning the present situation of the State in regard to public safety, because of the abolition of all the Town Boards of Health and all Town Health Officers, and the apparent failure of the legislature to provide immediately for any substitute sanitary protection.

After due consideration it was voted: that in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 248, giving to the State Board of Health the power to nominate, and to the Governor the power to appoint, County Health Officers, it is further voted to appoint a committee of three to report candidates to a special meeting of this Board, to be held at the call of said committee.

The following committee were appointed: Mr. George P. Ingersoll, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, and Dr. N. E. Wordin.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### SPECIAL MEETING.

To act upon reports of committee to nominate County Health Officers and other business.

Due warning having been given; the State Board of Health convened in special meeting this day, September 9, at the office of the Secretary at 2.30 P. M.

The President, Prof. W. H. Brewer, in the chair.

There were present, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. N. E. Wordin, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The Secretary being absent part of the time, Mr. McKenzie was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special business of the meeting being to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, it submitted the following report of candidates for County Health Officers:

For Hartford County—Daniel A. Markham, Hartford.

For New Haven County—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven.

For New London County—Chas. T. Thayer, Norwich.

For Fairfield County—John C. Chamberlain, Bridgeport.

For Windham County, Wm. A. King or Frank Bugbee, Willimantic.

For Litchfield County—Walter S. Judd, Litchfield.

For Middlesex County—W. U. Pearne, Middletown.

For Tolland County—J. H. Reed, Stafford Springs.

*Voted:* To accept the report of the committee, and that the candidates reported by the committee be transmitted to the Governor as the nominations of the State Board of Health for County Health Officers.

*Voted:* That the State Board will make an inspection of the sanitary condition of the State Prison.

*Voted:* That the 15th of September be fixed upon to visit the prison, leaving New Haven on the 10.10 A. M. train.

*Voted:* That such members of the Board as can conveniently, be authorized to visit Rockville and report upon the methods of sewage disposal for that city.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

[Signed],

T. H. MCKENZIE,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

#### SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board was called to meet on Saturday, September 30th, 1893, to consider and complete a report of the inspection of the State Prison, made on the 15th inst., to be submitted to the directors of the prison.

There were present at the meeting (which was held by previous warning, on the train to Hartford at 1.05 P. M.), Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, president, Drs. G. H. Wilson, R. S. Goodwin, N. E. Wordin, and Geo. P. Ingersoll, Esq., T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

A written report, already prepared, was presented by one of the members, amended and ordered to be transmitted to the directors and a copy\* placed on file.

At Hartford the meeting adjourned, a part of the members to attend to some business for the Board at the Capitol, and a part proceeding to Rockville to inspect the new sewers.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

\* See page 26.

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30th, 1893.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day, after due notice, at the office of the Secretary at 2.15 P. M. Present, Prof. Brewer (presiding) and Drs. Wilson, Goodwin and Wordin, and Mr. T. H. McKenzie, Mr. G. P. Ingersoll, and Dr. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting, and of three special meetings, were read and respectively approved.

The report of the Treasurer for the quarter was read, with the report of the auditing committee, was approved and ordered on file.

An anonymous communication relating to the supply of food at the County Jail at Haddam was read by the Secretary, and it was

*Voted:* That a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Ingersoll and the Secretary, be a committee to visit said jail, to investigate in relation to the matters stated in the communication.

An invitation was received through Hon. A. R. Goodrich, from the public school officials of Rockville, to visit the new High School house and inspect the heating, ventilating and general sanitary provisions of the building, any time after November 15th.

*Voted:* That the President appoint a committee to respond to the invitation.

The President appointed Mr. McKenzie, and Drs. Lindsley, Wilson and Wordin.

A communication from citizens of Derby was presented relating to the discharge of Ansonia sewage into the Naugatuck river, and alleged to be injurious to the health of the residents in Derby. The State Board having no authority in such cases, the communication was laid upon the table.

The following report was read, approved, and ordered on file:—

Report of visit to inspect a proposed plan of sewage disposal for the city of Rockville.

The following members of the Board of Health visited Rockville, Saturday, September 30th, 1893: Messrs. Brewer, Goodwin, McKenzie, and Wordin.

At the station they were met by Mr. McKnight, engineer, Mr. E. L. Heath, chairman of the committee to inquire into the matter of sewerage of the place, Messrs. Allen, Foster and others.



They were driven to the site of the proposed filter beds, which are about a mile from the city line, and reasonably favorable as to location and soil; the soil was opened in a few places, the maps and profiles shown, and their relations to the locality pointed out. The party also were driven through some of the streets.

We informed the local committee verbally at the close of the visit, that we thought the method proposed the least objectionable, the one that would create the minimum amount of nuisance, and the cheapest to be maintained, but that care and attention will be needed for good work, as is indeed always true with filter beds; that with care we do not think that there will be trouble to the town from smells.

There is abundant land for the beds and of reasonably good quality for intermittent filtration.

Mr. McKenzie submitted a report of the sewage system to the town of Pullman, Ill., which was, after reading, ordered to be printed with the Annual Report.

Mr. McKenzie offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed :

*Resolved:* That this Board visit the City of Lawrence, Mass., for the purpose of inspecting the work which is being done by the Massachusetts State Board of Health in the purification of sewage by land treatment, and the filtration of water for public uses; and that the Board extend their trip to Brockton, Mass., and inspect the works for the filtration of the Brockton city sewage, which have recently been constructed under the supervision of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, January 17th, 1894.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at the office of the Secretary. The meeting was promptly convened at 2.30 P. M., President Brewer presiding. There were present Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, George P. Ingersoll, Esq., T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and, by invitation, C. E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, and Dr. Max Mailhouse of the committee of examination on the part of the Connecticut Medical Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, amended and approved.



The Treasurer reported the receipts and disbursements of the Board for the quarter ending December 31, on account of the general current expenses of the Board; on account of the expenses for the investigation of the pollution of streams; and also on account of the registration of medical practitioners, under the recent "Medical Practice Act." The vouchers having been previously examined by the auditing committee and approved, the reports were accepted and ordered on file.

A communication from the Dean of the Medical department of Yale University, asking instruction as to the mode of disposal of the remains of cadavers in accordance with the duty imposed upon the State Board of Health by section 2 of the anatomical laws of the State.

It was voted that the remains of subjects shall be disposed of by cremation.

In reply to an enquiry whether the chemist of the State Board, Prof. H. E. Smith, ought to permit the analysis of certain waters of the Naugatuck river, which he will embody in a report to the Board, not yet finished, to be used as evidence in a suit at law now pending.

*It was voted:* That the State Board of Health consider it improper that unreported results of work in progress should be given to be used in legal controversies between private parties.

The Secretary's report for the quarter was presented and accepted and ordered on file.

The report\* of the committee which visited Haddam jail was read, and it was voted that it be published, and that a copy be transmitted to the Commissioners of Middlesex County.

The report† of Dr. Foote's examination of the water supplies of Bridgeport, made with reference to an outbreak of typhoid fever, was read and ordered to be published in the Annual Report.

The report‡ made to the Selectmen of the town of Southington by the members of the State Board of Health who visited the Southington Almshouse, was read, and an abstract of it was ordered printed in the Annual Report of the Board.

Reports were presented by County Health Officer Reed of Tolland County, and by C. E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer of New Haven County.

In response to a request from Mr. Hoadley to know the wishes of the Board in respect to what action he should take in enforce-

\* Page 33.

† Page 40.

‡ Page 35.

ing the observance of the registration laws, it was voted: That the President, the Secretary, and Mr. Ingersoll be a committee to confer with Mr. Hoadley and advise him.

The Secretary reported the names of the gentlemen nominated on the examining committee by the Connecticut Medical Society and by the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society, and in accordance with the requirements of the law, the members so nominated were duly appointed and their terms of service fixed as follows:

On the part of the Connecticut Medical Society:—

Dr. Max Mailhouse, of New Haven, for five years.

Dr. H. S. Fuller, of Hartford, for four years.

Dr. Geo. L. Porter, of Bridgeport, for three years.

Dr. J. B. Kent, of Putnam, for two years.

Dr. L. B. Almy, of Norwich, for one year.

And on the part of the Homœopathic Society:—

Dr. C. B. Hooker, of Hartford, for five years.

Dr. C. B. Adams, of New Haven, for four years.

Dr. C. S. Hoag, of Bridgeport, for three years.

Dr. E. H. Linnell, of Norwich, for two years.

Dr. Emily Pardee, of South Norwalk, for one year.

On account of an informality in the nomination of the examining committee of the Eclectic Association, the Secretary was directed to have further correspondence with the secretary of that Association.

All the applicants for examination having chosen to be examined by the committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, it was voted: That the time and place for holding their first examination shall be at 10 A. M. o'clock on Friday, January 26th, 1894, at New Haven, at the Medical College.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Secretary's report for fourth quarter, ending December 31st, 1893.

The last quarter of the year has not been notable for any special characteristics affecting the health of the people.

There has been no serious epidemic prevailing during the last three months of the year, although there was in a mild way a renewed appearance of La grippe, which at the close of the quarter seemed likely to grow in severity, and was apparently in many cases a prelude to pneumonia in a fatal form.

Diphtheria maintains its high rank as an Herodian destroyer of children. Now that that disease is known to be spread by a special infection, and it being equally well known that its extension to fresh subjects can invariably be prevented by isolation of the sick and the disinfection of their surroundings, it is not creditable to the executive ability of Health Officers or to their methods that little or no success attends their efforts to restrict it.

It is high time that the worn-out practice of telling the family of the patient that they must fumigate the room when the patient dies or recovers, should be abandoned. It has been tried long enough to demonstrate its utter inefficiency as a means of safety.

If disinfection is worth doing at all, it is worth doing with such thoroughness and completeness as to accomplish its object.

For the sake of the lives of our little ones, it is quite time that the slipshod methods of disinfection now in vogue should give place to more scientific and practical ways. The sooner the common notion that any intelligent person can disinfect a house, is rejected and denounced as false and dangerous, the sooner we shall have men trained to that business and begin to have some success in controlling contagious diseases.

Within the memory of many citizens it was thought that old women who had outlived their usefulness in any other occupation, were still capable of being good nurses. That delusion has mostly disappeared. Let us hope that the time is not distant when practical disinfection will be a skilled occupation.

It is to be noticed that diphtheria is out of proportion, much more prevalent in the large towns than in small ones. Its greatest fatality is among the overcrowded, and where, without hospitals provided for the purpose, isolation is impossible.

There must be some radical changes in sanitary administration in Connecticut before any great success will be achieved in controlling the spread of contagious diseases.

The only one disease which is successfully managed is small pox.

If practical application of the same methods was made to other diseases, equally good results would follow.

Acute diseases of the lungs, pneumonia, and bronchitis have increased very rapidly during December, so that the deaths from these diseases during the quarter ending December 31 exceeded those of corresponding quarter of 1892, by 169; but was markedly less than in either the first or second quarters of 1893.

Twenty-three deaths were ascribed to La grippe during the last quarter, and one death from small pox in New Haven.

During December an outbreak of small pox occurred in Winsted, in a family in which four children were thought to have varicella, and no restrictions were placed upon them. Some two weeks afterward the appearance of unmistakable small pox in the neighborhood led to a reconsideration of the previous diagnosis of chicken pox in the children, and the conclusion was that they were cases of varioloid.

Up to January 15th, fifteen cases had occurred in the borough, and two deaths.

As soon as the disease was correctly recognized, very energetic measures on the part of the Health officials were taken to restrict it. Dr. Goodwin, on the part of the State Board, has made two visits to Winsted, and your Secretary was there in conference with the Selectmen and Health Officers on Monday of this week.

Every possible precaution seems to have been adopted to control the epidemic. Free vaccination has been offered to the citizens, the public schools have been closed, the infected houses are efficiently quarantined, scientific methods of disinfection are practiced, and a hospital has been opened in which several of the patients are treated.

So far as I was informed, the efforts of the authorities were commendably energetic and well directed.

Your Secretary has had information of a fatal case of glanders in Stepney and held some correspondence with the county and town Health Officers in reference to preventing its spread.

An outbreak of somewhat unusual character occurred in Bridgeport of typhoid fever. Circumstances led to a suspicion that the new reservoir on Mill River might be responsible for it, and at the request of the Bridgeport Health officials, I authorized Dr. Foote, the demonstrator of Bacteriology at the Medical School, to make an examination. He went to Bridgeport and procured specimens from the reservoirs, and from a suspected well, also from a tap on the general supply in the city, and has made a report which is here submitted. His charge for services was twenty-five dollars.

The State Board, either as a body or through committees, have visited several parts of the State during the quarter; and on one occasion accepted an invitation of the State Board of Massachu-



setts to inspect the experiment station at Lawrence, the filtering plans for the water supply of that city, and also the works in process of construction for an extensive filtering station at Brockton, of which a report will appear in the "Annual" by Mr. McKenzie. Among the other places visited are the Haddam Jail and the Southington Almshouse, of which reports are submitted.

Your Secretary has also attended a meeting of the Hartford County Temporary Home at Hartford.

Was present by invitation at a meeting of the President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society to approve of acceptable medical colleges and elect a board of medical examiners, under the Medical Practice Act.

On December 2d he met with the County Health Officers at the New Haven Court House, and a general conference was held on the duties of the new officers of great benefit to all, and leading to a mutual understanding of their relations to each other and to the public.

The work of the Board has increased so much, that fully three-quarters of the time of the Secretary is now necessarily occupied in its management.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 11, 1894.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board was held this day at the office of the Secretary, at New Haven. The meeting was called to order at 2.30 P. M., President Brewer in the chair.

There were present Drs. Wilson, Goodwin and Wordin, Mr. T. H. McKenzie and Dr. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were presented by the Secretary, all of which received respectful consideration, and the opinions of the Board were freely expressed, to guide the Secretary in replying to them.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the Secretary was instructed to purchase a copy of "Rafter and Baker on Sewage Disposal in the United States," for the library.

A communication from County Health Officer Hoadley, asking the Board to formulate a set of rules for the guidance of Town

Health Officers relating to plumbing ordinances, was submitted, and it was voted to refer the matter to a committee consisting of the President, Mr. McKenzie, and Dr. Wordin.

Mr. Hoadley also asked that the State Board give advice in regard to placarding houses in which contagious disease may exist, whether the practice is advisable as a sanitary safeguard.

It was *voted*: That the State Board recommend that a placard shall be conspicuously placed upon all houses in which there shall be certain contagious diseases.

*Voted*: That houses containing the following diseases shall be so placarded, to wit:—Small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, and typhus fever.

Secretary's report was read and ordered on file.

The report of an inspection of the Windham County Jail, at Brooklyn, by the President and Secretary of the Board was submitted, and it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to have the report \* printed, and a copy sent to each Representative of the County, to the Governor, and to the County Commissioners.

The Secretary exhibited a comptometer and illustrated its use, and asked that the office might be supplied with one of the machines to assist in the computations of the Registration Report.

It was *voted*: That the Secretary be empowered to purchase a comptometer for the use of the Board.

Adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

*For Quarter ending March 31st, 1894.*

At the last meeting of the Board, an epidemic of small pox was prevailing at Winsted. It had gotten a good foothold among the community before its identity was recognized. Although judicious and energetic action was at once taken to arrest its progress, yet the ill advised attempt to withhold from the public full information of its prevalence, was the occasion of exaggerated rumors and false reports which, reaching the adjoining towns with the usual additions incident to frequent repetitions and distance, created such fear and unreasonable apprehension that for the first time in many years intercommunication between towns in Connecticut was prohibited. The towns



of Torrington, Barkhamsted, and New Hartford, through their respective Health Officers, proclaimed a quarantine against Winsted and peremptorily forbid all intercourse with that borough.

In the case of Torrington, an appeal was made to the County Health Officer, who gave a hearing on the 22d of January to the people of Winsted, and on the 23d to the people of Torrington. At these hearings he invited Dr. Goodwin and the Secretary to hear the evidence with him, and give him the benefit of their advice. The feeling was so strong and implacable at Torrington that a refusal to meet the representatives of Winsted at either hearing was stoutly maintained.

It was the decision of the County Health Officer, after a full hearing of both sides, that the quarantine could be safely raised.

The result of the outbreak in Winsted was seventeen cases, three in the adjoining town of Norfolk, and one in Canaan.

On the 17th of February a case occurred in Waterbury, and another on the 26th, but neither of them could be traced to Winsted. The disease, however, is still present in the State.

On the 22d of March, I went at the request of the Health Officer to Putnam, to advise him about the care of a small pox case recently brought from Boston.

At this present there is a convalescing case in the New Haven infectious hospital, who came here from Chicago, where the disease is exceeding prevalent; and only on Monday of this week I went to Milford to assist the Health Officer in the diagnosis of a case there, recently come last from Hartford.

At no time in many years, I think, has there been such a widespread prevalence of small pox throughout the United States.

On the 26th of January the committee of the State Board appointed to confer with the County Health Officers, held a meeting at the Secretary's office at New Haven, and after full consideration of the subject of the Registration laws, reached a mutual agreement as to the most advisable course to pursue.

On the 30th of January, I went to Willimantic at the request of the County Health Officer, Mr. W. A. King, to advise concerning the abatement of a nuisance in the form of a soap boiling establishment. As we approached the location we found the building in flames; the roof had already fallen in, and the whole structure was soon consumed. The nuisance was wholly abated while we waited.

About the middle of February occurred an outbreak of scarlet fever in the County Home at Warehouse Point. There were tw

cases, which were promptly isolated in a neighboring house, and the disease spread no further.

By invitation of the President of the Board of Directors of the State Prison, Mr. Ingersoll and myself made an unannounced visit to that institution on the 16th of February. Although an extremely cold day, the Warden gave us an exhibition of the method of giving the prisoners air and exercise in the open court yard. We found nothing to criticise in the management. We were shown over all the premises, and every enquiry was satisfactorily answered.

Since the last meeting of the Board there have been held meetings of the Town Health Officers in three counties of the State, viz: Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield. These meetings were called by their respective County Officers, and were all of them well attended.

Your Secretary was invited to the meetings at Hartford and New Haven, and was much impressed by the interest manifested by those in attendance and by the practical character of the discussions.

President Brewer also attended the meeting at New Haven, and took part in the deliberations.

In Hartford and New Haven counties permanent organizations were formed, officers chosen, and regular meetings agreed upon.

If such meetings were inaugurated in each county in the State, with an annual meeting of the whole body of Health Officers, the result would be highly beneficial.

In my remarks to the meetings I took occasion to urge the usefulness of sanitary literature as an aid in the discharge of their official functions, and suggested that it would be a legitimate charge upon their respective towns if each of them would procure a few books on sanitary subjects and subscribe to some good sanitary journal.

The prominent advantages of these meetings is not only mutual instruction on practical questions, but the adoption of uniform methods of practice in sanitary administration.

The interchange of opinions by free discussions will tend more than anything else to a unification of system in the work of local Health Officers, and in no other way can it be so readily accomplished as by such conferences.

I would beg leave to suggest that the State Board should do what it can to encourage these meetings.

The committee of examination of candidates for medical practice in Connecticut have held three sessions, and report has been made to this Board by the secretary of the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

### SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 1st, 1894.

Special meeting was held this day after due warning, to consider the prevalence of small pox in Connecticut and in the other states of the Union.

The meeting was called to order by President Brewer promptly at 2.30 P. M.

There were present, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and G. P. Ingersoll Esq., and Dr. Lindsley.

The committee appointed at the last regular meeting on plumbing rules submitted a report,\* which was accepted.

*Voted:* That a copy be sent to County Health Officer Hoadley.

The Secretary submitted a copy of a circular† relating to the restriction of small pox, which was accepted and ordered printed.

*Voted:* That 5000 copies be printed.

*Voted:* That the Secretary distribute to County Health Officers, requesting their further distribution through local health officers to Selectmen and School Visitors, and that a copy be sent to every newspaper in the State.

A communication relating to Windham County Jail was read.

*Voted:* That a committee of three be appointed to coöperate with a committee of Board of Charities to obtain some improvement in the sanitary condition of the jail.

The committee: President Brewer, Secretary Lindsley, and Attorney Ingersoll.

Adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

\* See page 298.

† See page 11.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 23d, 1894.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day, in part to appoint a time and place for the examination (under the Medical Practice Act) of a candidate for registration, by the examining committee of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association.

There were present, President Brewer, Drs. Wilson, Goodwin, Wordin, Mr. Ingersoll, and Dr. Lindsley.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m., Professor Brewer presiding.

The Secretary announced that, since the last meeting, the Secretary of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association had nominated to the Board a committee of examination. On motion they were duly appointed as the law directs and assigned their respective terms of service, as follows:

Dr. Leonard Bailey, of Middletown, one year.

Dr. H. H. Converse, of Eastford, two years.

Dr. S. B. Munn, of Waterbury, three years.

Dr. J. D. S. Smith, of Bridgeport, four years.

Dr. Thomas S. Hodge, of Torrington, five years.

After full consideration of the convenience of the parties concerned, it was voted to appoint Wednesday, June 6th, at 10 A. M., as the time, and the Atlantic Hotel at Bridgeport as the place, for the examination; the committee being permitted at their option, to adjourn to any other place in Bridgeport to suit their pleasure.

It was voted that in future, in view of the frequency of examinations, the Secretary, with the approval of any other member of the Board, may appoint the time and place for an examination. This power is delegated to avoid the necessity of convening the whole State Board for that purpose.

A communication was presented from the County Health Officer, relating to contamination of the water supply at Wallingford. After due consideration, a committee consisting of Drs. Lindsley and Wilson was appointed to visit Wallingford, and in conference with the local Health Officer, to examine the sources and character of contamination.

Prof. H. E. Smith, the State Chemist, was present by invitation. The condition of the public water supply of New Haven



being so disagreeable to the taste and offensive to the nostrils as to excite much comment, Prof. Smith was requested to give the Board such information as he might have acquired, from his frequent examination of the water, respecting the cause of its nasty odor and taste.

After his instructive and interesting explanations of the conditions, he was requested to reduce them to writing for publication in the daily papers for the information of the public.

No further business, meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 16th, 1894.

The quarterly meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Health was held this day at the office of the Secretary in New Haven.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary at 2.30 P. M. The President being absent, Dr. G. H. Wilson was chosen president *pro tem*. There were present Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Wordin, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Ingersoll, and Dr. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last regular quarterly meeting and of two special meetings were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer for the quarter was read and ordered on file. His vouchers had been previously audited by the auditing committee and transmitted to the Comptroller.

A communication from parties in Salisbury was read, stating that an incorporated company had been organized for the purpose of supplying Salisbury and neighboring villages with water, and asking if it was within the scope of the functions of the State Board of Health to examine the proposed water supplies without expense to the company.

*It was voted:* That the Secretary of the State Board communicate with the officers of the Salisbury Water Company, signifying the willingness of the Board to send a committee to investigate the sources of its water supply, if the company shall desire to have such investigation made.

*Voted:* That the committee, if called upon, consist of Dr. Goodwin, Mr. McKenzie, and Dr. Lindsley.

A communication was read as follows:—



OFFICE OF TOWN CLERK,  
MERIDEN, CONN., June 15th, 1894.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY.

*Dear Sir:*—At the meeting of the Common Council of this city, held June 4th, they passed a Plumbing By-Law and appointed me as Inspector for the ensuing year. There was also a resolution passed that the Inspector to appear before the State Board of Health for examination before taking the oath of office. When would it be convenient for me to appear before the board to qualify and get certificate for same.

Respectfully,

DAVID BLOOMFIELD,  
129 State St., Meriden, Conn.

In response it was

*Voted:* That the Secretary say to Mr. Bloomfield that if the Court of Common Council of Meriden desires the State Board of Health to examine the nominee for Inspector of Plumbing, the Board will examine him, and report upon his fitness for that office, upon being so requested officially.

*Voted:* That said examining committee of Plumbing Inspectors shall consist of Prof. W. H. Brewer, T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The Board then proceeded to the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows :

<i>For President,</i>	Prof. W. H. Brewer.
<i>For Treasurer,</i>	Dr. C. A. Lindsley.
<i>For Auditors,</i>	{ Prof. W. H. Brewer,
	{ Geo. P. Ingersoll.

The Secretary's report was then read and ordered on file.

The delegates to the Conference of Health Officers in Michigan made their report,\* which was accepted and ordered on file.

On motion of Dr. Lindsley, it was voted: That a committee be appointed, to report at a future meeting, on what action should be taken by the State Board to restrict the prevalence of tuberculosis in Connecticut.

The President appointed Dr. Wordin, Dr. Lindsley, Dr. Goodwin, and on motion of Mr. McKenzie, Dr. G. H. Wilson was added to the committee.

The committee appointed to visit the Wallingford water supply, made a report† of their inspection, which was accepted and ordered on file.

\* See page 213.

† See page 55.

A report\* of an inspection of the New Haven County Jail, made by the Secretary and Mr. Ingersoll, was submitted, approved, and ordered on file.

A communication from the secretary of the International Conference of State Board of Health was read, asking that delegates be sent to its meeting in Washington, D. C., in December next, and that this Board submit one or more questions or propositions for consideration at the meeting.

Mr. Ingersoll and Dr. Lindsley were appointed a committee to propose said questions.

The appointment of delegates was postponed until a future meeting.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to issue certificates to delegates to the American Public Health Association, to meet in Montreal in September next.

*Voted:* That the bill of Prof. H. E. Smith, for preparing article † for publication concerning the offensive quality of New Haven city water, be paid.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Report of Secretary for quarter ending June 30th, 1894.

The Board has held two special meetings during the quarter. The mortality during the quarter has indicated a better state of general health than usual. The deaths numbered 351 less than in the previous quarter, and 135 less than the average of the same quarter for the previous five years.

Small pox, which has been more generally prevalent during the past winter throughout the United States than for many years before, did not spare Connecticut. During its prevalence it appeared in twelve different towns in Connecticut, resulting in eleven deaths. It is at this writing practically extinct. There are one or two convalescent cases in Kent. The absolute control of the spread of this disease by vaccination and isolation in cases where it is recognized early, has been many times demonstrated in Connecticut during the past winter and spring.

The prevalence of the disease was so widespread in the United States, and appeared so frequently in Connecticut, that a special meeting of the State Board was held to consider it. And the Board voted to instruct the Secretary to issue a circular, for the

\* See page 60.

† See page 266.

purpose of impressing upon those whom it might concern the great value of vaccination, as a means of protection.

On the first of May, 5000 copies were distributed through the State, and exerted an influence in securing a very general vaccination and revaccination of the people.

I have been called on several occasions to confer with the local Health Officers in regard to the management of small pox cases in different towns, and have had in addition a large correspondence on the same matters.

Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping cough have been very prevalent, but for the most part in mild form.

Typhoid fever is charged with only sixteen deaths in the quarter, in the whole State.

On the 25th of April, I met the County Commissioners of Hartford County, on matters relating to the Temporary Home.

On the 7th of May, visited Beach street, in the borough of West Haven in the town Orange, with the Health Officer, and advised the placing tide gates to prevent the overflow of salt marshes. This has since been done, and is working satisfactorily.

May 22d, the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the State Board of Charities, went to Willimantic to meet the County Commissioners. We had an interesting interview with them. But as our powers were only advisory, and their reluctance to spend money was not concealed, it seemed doubtful whether any immediate improvement of the situation at the Windham County Jail would result.

On the 19th of May, by invitation of the County Health Officer, I attended a meeting of the local Health Officers of Litchfield County. There was a very full attendance, much interest was manifested, a permanent organization was effected, and regular meetings are to be held in future. Such meetings have been instituted in other counties in the State, and promise to accomplish much good.

On the 28th of May, your committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Wallingford water supply, visited that place, and are prepared to report.

On the 9th of June, Mr. Ingersoll and the Secretary visited and made a general inspection of the New Haven County Jail; the report of which is ready to be presented.

During the quarter three examinations have been held of candidates for registration as medical practitioners; two by the

Connecticut Medical Society, and one by the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association. Five candidates presented, of whom three were passed and two rejected.

The County Health Officers, with the exception of Middlesex County, have made their annual reports, as the law requires.

The Judges of the Superior Court at their annual meeting in July, postponed action on the appointment of County Health Officers, to afford time for more enquiry respecting the candidates and their duties, and referred the matter to a committee to report at the July meeting. In consideration of this action your Secretary, believing it would assist said committee in their labors, forwarded to it the reports of the County Health Officers, and also the report of our nominating committee, on whose recommendation they were nominated by the State Board to the Governor.

The said committee acknowledged the receipt of the reports with thanks, and at the meeting of the Judges in July the following appointments were made :

COUNTIES.	COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.	TERM EXPIRES.
Hartford,	Daniel A. Markham,	1896
New Haven,	Carleton E. Hoadley,	1898
New London,	Charles F. Thayer,	1898
Fairfield,	George E. Hill,	1896
Windham,	Wm. A. King,	1898
Litchfield,	Wm. F. Hurlbut,	1896
Middlesex,	Wesley U. Pearne,	1898
Tolland,	Myron P. Yeomans,	1896

They have made changes in three counties.

The brief period during which the new organization for the administration of public hygiene has been in operation, has already shown much good results. The prolonged period of official service, of both County and Town Health Officers, their stated meetings for conference, the uniformity of sanitary regulations in towns, general agreement and concert of action in the exercise of official functions, are only a part of the improvements in sanitary administration which must reasonably produce more satisfactory effects, than were possible under the old independent, unsystematic, discordant, go-as-you-please methods.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*



## QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 13th, 1894.

The quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 2.30 P. M., by the President, Prof. W. H. Brewer. There were present, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. M. E. Wordin, Geo. P. Ingersoll, Esq., Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and later T. H. McKenzie.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, accepted and ordered on file, the vouchers having been previously audited by the committee.

A communication from Dr. Tracey, the Health Officer of Norwalk, was presented, relating to an outbreak of dysentery, of which the city water was the suspected cause.

The report\* of a bacteriological examination of the water by Dr. J. C. Foote, was read and ordered on file.

A communication from County Health Officer Wm. F. Hurlbut, Esq., asking a committee to visit Lake Wauremaug, was read, and it was voted: That T. H. McKenzie, C. E., and the Secretary be appointed such committee to visit the lake and report to a future meeting of the Board.

A communication from the Secretary of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association was read announcing that the Association had—

*Resolved:* That the United States Medical College of New York City, N. Y., duly organized as prescribed by the laws of the State of New York, and existed as a reputable institution for years, and its diplomas bearing date prior to the year 1884 were declared lawful and of full force by the Legislature of New York, and are duly recognized by the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association as well as by other societies in affiliation, and are entitled to full confidence and authority equal to that enjoyed by other medical colleges.

[Signed], ELIZABETH G. SMITH,  
Secretary C. E. M. A.

*Resolved:* That the Medical University of Ohio be stricken from the list of colleges recognized by this Association.

[Signed], ELIZABETH G. SMITH,  
Secretary C. E. M. A.

\* See page 42.



Other communications were read and duly considered, and the Secretary was informally instructed on the subjects concerned without any direct vote.

The Secretary stated that in the exercise of his duty in registering practitioners of medicine, a graduate of a college declared by the Supreme Court of the State of New York to be illegal, and whose charter had been annulled, had applied for registration. The said college being on the "list of legal and reputable colleges" furnished him by the Eclectic Medical Association, he had applied to the State's Attorney, T. E. Doolittle, Esq., for an opinion as to the right of the applicant to be registered.

The opinion of the attorney is that "the State medical societies are made judges of the legality and reputation of medical colleges, and that this Honorable Board has no right of review." "That the applicant, having complied with the law, \* \* is in a position to demand his certificate as a matter of right."

It was voted that the following delegates be appointed to attend the National Conference of State Boards of Health, to be held in Washington, December 12th, to wit: George P. Ingersoll, Esq., Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and Dr. R. S. Goodwin.

Secretary's report was presented orally and accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the sources of water supply of the Lime Rock Water Company, reported that they had discharged that duty, and submitted a written report.\*

The committee appointed to examine the candidate for Inspector of Plumbing at Meriden, reported that the examination had been held, resulted in the disapproval of his fitness for the office.

A report† of an inspection of "Camp Bradley," by Geo. P. Ingersoll, Esq., was read and ordered on file.

A report‡ of an inspection of the State Prison by the Secretary and Mr. Ingersoll was read, and ordered that a copy should be sent to the Directors.

The Secretary stated that an urgent request last month from citizens of Lakeville, that the State Board would investigate the cause of an epidemic of dysentery then prevailing there, he had requested Dr. Wilson and Mr. McKenzie to accompany him to that place, and he begged leave to submit a written report§ of their enquiry.

A report|| of an inspection of the Litchfield Poorhouse, by Mr. Ingersoll, was read and ordered on file.

\* See page 46.    † See page 62.    ‡ See page 56.    § See page 47.    || See page 63.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to report on tuberculosis, submitted a report, which was discussed at some length, but action upon it was deferred.

A report\* by Mr. McKenzie of the visit to the Lawrence experiment station, and the filter beds of the water supply of Lawrence, and to the Brockton filtering works, was presented and ordered on file.

*Voted:* That, in accordance with the statutes, the Dental Commissioners be requested, in making their annual report to this Board, to include the following information: Date of organization; number and dates of meetings; rules and regulations adopted; total number of examinations; and a list of those who have been found qualified, and their places of business.

*Voted:* That the Secretary be instructed to make a full abstract of the annual reports of the County Health Officers for publication in the Annual Report of the State Board.

The Secretary stated that by request he had been present at several interviews of the New Haven Water Company, the Web Manufacturing Company, and their respective attorneys, with Mr. Hoadley, the County Health Officer; the object of said interviews being to mutually arrange some methods of sewage disposal from the factory which will prevent the liability of contamination of the New Haven water supply.

The result of the interviews, although not expressed in writing, was understood to be to this effect: That the Web Mfg. Co. will do what the County Health Officer, under the advice of the State Board of Health, would like to have it do, to protect the water, if in the opinion of the said Company it is reasonable.

Several members of the Board having visited the place, and a map of the premises having been prepared showing the present dangers of the situation, the following vote was unanimously passed:

*Voted:* That the State Board of Health recommend the County Health Officer to demand of the New Haven Web Company and the New Haven Water Company that the drainage of the dye house of the Web Company be prevented from discharging into the streams contributing to the Whitney Lake; and that the sewage of the factory, including the excretæ of the operatives, be so disposed of, that there will be no possibility of being

\* See page 221.

a contamination to the water supply of New Haven. To that end, that the cesspool be immediately abolished; that the privy vaults shall be made water-tight by cementing the sides and bottom with hydraulic cement; and that the contents of said vaults be constantly kept in a dry state by the addition of sufficient dry earth or coal ashes to absorb all the moisture, and that the contents be entirely removed from the premises as frequently as necessary.

Adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BREWER.

GROVE H. WILSON.

RALPH S. GOODWIN.

NATHANIEL E. WORDIN.

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

THEODORE H. MCKENZIE.

CHARLES A. LINDSLEY.



# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.





## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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The office duties of the Secretary have been largely added to by the operation of "The Medical Practice Act," necessitating the employment of considerable clerical assistance.

The recent legislation enacted by the General Assembly of 1893, radically changing in many important particulars the sanitary administration of the State, has also materially increased the labors of the Secretary. In this connection, however, it is only just to say, that the new organization of the health officials of the State promises to be vastly more efficient and successful in its operation than the antiquated system which it has superseded. One of the most valuable features of the new legislation is the possibility of well considered and approximately uniform methods of administration throughout the State, so far as *town* hygiene is concerned. Almost the first proceeding of the County Health Officers was to organize an association, and arrange for stated meetings for mutual conferences. At these meetings plans and methods for caring for and protecting the public health of the State, as a whole, so far as practicable, have been thoughtfully considered and prudently and cautiously adopted.

The local Health Officers of towns, in the several counties, have also in most of the counties been called together by the respective County Health Officers, and organized for future meetings. On most of those occasions the Secretary of the State Board has been invited to meet with them. The greatest advantage of these meetings has resulted from the free discussion among themselves of the practical questions which arise in the discharge of their daily official duties.

The following programme of the first meeting in Hartford sufficiently illustrates the methods and object of these meetings.

### A CONFERENCE OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS OF HARTFORD COUNTY TO BE HELD AT HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 26, 2 P. M.

1. Statement of the objects of the Conference by the County Health Officer.

2-2.30 P. M.

2. A short talk, The powers and duties of Health Officers especially in relation to contagious and infectious diseases, with some consideration of the uses of Isolation Hospitals.

By the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

2.30-3 P. M.

3. A discussion of the evils and dangers resulting from non-drainage, defective drainage, and the contiguity of wells of water and cess-pools in small towns.

By Dr. George F. Lewis.

3-3.30 P. M.

4. The practical work of a Health Officer.—What is it?  
Brief remarks by Drs. Bell and Griswold.

3.30 P. M.

5. The advisability of an organization of the Town Health Officers of Hartford County, with Annual and Semi-annual Meetings.

By Drs. Osborne, Mason and Plunkett.

A discussion after each address.

#### FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

In addition to the appointment of the Town Health Officers, the most important duties of the County Health Officers, under the new legislation, are defined in the following sections of the Statute, to wit :

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said County Health Officer to cause the execution of the laws relating to public health, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and to co-operate with and supervise the workings of the Boards of Health and Health Officers within his county ; and he shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, in matters concerning prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, and violation of the by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases, and for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, adopted by any incorporated city or borough or any town, and for the violation of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

SEC. 11. In case any person shall be aggrieved by any order issued by or made by any health officer, he may, within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the County Health Officer, who shall, thereupon, immediately notify the authority from whose order the appeal is taken, and examine into the merits of such case, and may vacate, modify, or affirm such order of such health officer ; and said County Health Officer in

case any such order, or a law of this State, or any city, town, or borough by-law or ordinance concerning the public health or the prevention of nuisances injurious to the public health or relating to the registration of vital statistics be violated, may commence and prosecute to effect in any court of competent jurisdiction an action in the name of this State to restrain any person from the violation of any such order, law, by-law, or ordinance. Public Acts, 1893, Chapter CCXLVIII.

From the above it would appear that the duties of County Health Officers relate more definitely to the execution of the *laws* relating to public health and the registration of vital statistics, rather than to those duties which are more strictly within the functions of the sanitarian.

To state it briefly the Town Health Officer, who shall be "some discreet person learned in medical and sanitary science," is the sanitarian who enacts and administers the sanitary regulations of his town under the supervision of his County Health Officer.

The County Officer, who "shall be an attorney at law, residing in the county for which he shall be appointed," advises the Town Health Officer as to his authority and legal limitations, and enforces the execution of the laws, wherever they may be violated.

Hence in questions of a strictly hygienic character, the County Health Officers have sought the counsel and advice of the State Board of Health.

And the Statute requires that the County Health Officers shall keep a full record of their doings and annually make a report of their doings to the State Board of Health.

The system of sanitary administration in Connecticut consists then of

First:—The State Board of Health, as the highest sanitary authority, whose functions are advisory.

Second:—The County Health Officers who appoint the Town Health Officers and have supervision of all local health officials of towns, boroughs and cities, and who have the powers of a grand juror, and are authorized to enforce the laws; and

Third:—The local Health Officers who enact and administer the sanitary laws in their respective localities.

Under the direction of the County Health Officers in conference, a plain, concise, and practical code of sanitary regulations

were drawn up and submitted to the State Board of Health for amendment and approval and then proposed for adoption, in every town in the State.

With very few exceptions the Town Health Officers, each in their respective towns, by their approval and sanction, after due publication have given these regulations the force of law. By means of this very wise and judicious action, a uniform system of legislation, as to town hygiene prevails almost universally throughout the State. The advantage of this over the previous conditions in which local sanitary regulations were wholly wanting, or were as variable as possible in different towns, can hardly be overestimated.

### *Registration of Vital Statistics.*

Among the good results of the reorganization of health administration will be a better enforcement of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

The importance of this subject is too lightly appreciated by the general public.

The correct registration of the three great events in human life, to wit :—Birth, Marriage and Death, makes the foundation upon which all progress in public hygiene necessarily rests. As well might merchants dispense with day books and ledgers, as Boards of Health with frequent and regular reports and records of birth-rates and death-rates, the causes of mortality and the special places of its prevalence.

It is not only a basis and guide for sanitary work, but is also a direct safeguard against the danger of spreading contagious diseases by keeping watchful observance of their occurrence and restricting the transportation of contagion from sick or deceased persons.

But the full registration of vital statistics is of value not only to the Sanitarian, and through him to the public health, it is also of concern to the public welfare and safety as a means of detecting crime. Its relation to infanticide—to the practice of criminal abortion, to the detection of the frequent and fatal results of quackery, and even in some cases to that of wilful murder will suggest itself to intelligent officers of justice.

The full and accurate registration of vital statistics is indispensable also to the student of social science. All those problems which concern the social relations of mankind, the influences



which control the gradations of society, the habits and practices which tend to elevate or depress communities in their physical and moral standing, depend largely for their true interpretation upon a careful study of vital statistics.

The high appreciation of systematized and recorded facts by those concerned in the business of life insurance and annuity companies bear strong testimony to their value.

Finally, the individual citizen, corporations, public institutions, colleges, hospitals, churches, all have an occasional monetary or property interest in the faithful registration of vital statistics, because there are innumerable instances in which such records have settled disputed claims to property and other civil and legal rights when other evidence has been wanting to establish them.

The above considerations are not present in the popular mind, and hence the registration of vital statistics is not credited with the importance to which it is justly entitled.

The County Health Officers in regard to this matter are charged with a duty and with authority that never before devolved upon any officials. It is to be sincerely hoped that they will feel the responsibility and take such action as will speedily correct the censurable negligence of many members of both the clerical and medical professions, and the indifference and carelessness of not a few town registrars; and that in consequence, the State of Connecticut in future, will be able to maintain a full and reliable record of the births, marriages and deaths of her citizens with the usual accompanying facts, a record that will not be excelled in completeness and accuracy by any other state in the Union.

Indeed, already, good promise of such results is found in a marked change in the fulness of the records and the promptness of the returns of certificates to the registrars, brought about by the County Health Officers, in consequence of their public notification of the duty imposed upon them and the authority with which they can act in cases in which the laws relating to registration are violated.

There is yet another way in which the County Health Officers can exercise their functions, as no one before has felt authorized or in duty bound to act. And that is in requiring of physicians, prompt reports to the Health Officer of all cases of contagious diseases, under their professional care.

The prevention of an epidemic in a community is as much dependent upon control of its first appearance, as the arrest of a conflagration upon an immediate fire alarm.

The physician who is called to attend a patient with a contagious disease and neglects to notify the health authorities so that proper precautions are not taken to prevent its spread, is guilty of criminal conduct, and if fatal consequences to others result from it, his crime is akin to manslaughter.

The extensive prevalence of many epidemics can be clearly traced to neglect of proper care of the first case or cases of the disease. A strict observance of the law concerning the notification of malignant or contagious diseases affords a very fruitful field of usefulness for the County Health Officer.

#### A MANUAL OF STATUTES RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year the State Board of Health has caused to be published under the supervision of Attorney George P. Ingersoll a compilation of the principal statutes which relate to the protection and preservation of the Public Health. The publication is in pamphlet form containing 68 pages.

It has been found of much practical use in furnishing local health officers with copies of the laws, and very available in replying satisfactorily to numerous correspondents within and without the State who have enquired about the sanitary legislation of Connecticut.

Almost every part of the State has been visited, during the year, sometimes more than once, on matters relating to public hygiene, by the Secretary, frequently accompanied by other members of the Board. Questions relating to public water supplies, have been investigated. Proposed methods of sewage disposal have been considered in several towns, and advice rendered. Epidemics and their causes have been subjects of investigation in the places where they have occurred. Public institutions have been inspected and written reports of their condition submitted to those in charge with recommendations for needed changes and reforms. Public nuisances have been inspected in various towns in the State and such advice given the local health officer as the occasion seemed to demand.

But these are only routine duties, and only differ from the same of previous years by their steadily increasing number and variety.

Full reports of some of this work will be found in subsequent pages.

## THE WORK OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEES UNDER THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.

Only two of the Committees have been called upon to make examinations, to wit : The Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, and the Committee of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association.

The Committee of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society has had no candidates for examination, during the year.

In all, nineteen candidates have been examined between Oct. 1st, 1893 and Oct. 1st, 1894.

Nine separate examinations have been held, of which seven were by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, and two by that of the Eclectic Association. The Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society have examined six candidates for general practice, of whom two were found qualified and four unqualified. It has examined ten candidates for the practice of midwifery of whom seven were passed and three rejected.

The Committee of the Eclectic Association have examined three candidates for general practice, and passed two of them and rejected one. It has not examined any candidates for the practice of midwifery.

On several occasions the committees have been convened from remote parts of the State to examine a single candidate.

The law requires the State Board of Health to "designate when and where the said committees shall hold examinations, but shall call a meeting of a committee within thirty days after receipt of application for examination by it."

The literal observance of this law necessitates special and frequent meetings of the State Board, to designate such time and place of examination, and the frequent convening of the committees ; and all this gathering of seven members of the State Board of Health and five members of an examining committee from remote parts of the State to accomplish the examination perhaps of a single person, who may be a quite ignorant and illiterate individual wholly incompetent for the duties and responsibilities of a physician or midwife.

It is worthy the attention of the incoming General Assembly to consider whether the time of twelve good citizens of the State, who render their services in this work without compensation, cannot be more profitably employed.

Inasmuch as the law requires that the examinations shall be written ; and as on each occasion the written questions to all the candidates are the same, to which they make written answers, a score of candidates can be examined at once, as easily as one, and with no more loss of time to the committee of examination. Would it not therefore be advisable to so amend the law, that the examinations shall be held at fixed times either quarterly or semi-annually as in other states ?

On subsequent pages will be found a list of practitioners who have been registered during the year from Oct. 1, 1893 to Oct. 1, 1894.

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The following extracts from letters of enquiry, and answers thereto, are here inserted, as illustrative of the character of much of the correspondence carried on with the Secretary.

They are only a few, selected from hundreds of others, chiefly because they are samples of questions which frequently arise.

The first letter offered, involves some questions as to the powers and legal limitations of town health officers, which under the present organization would have been properly referred to the County Health Officer. But the County Health Officers had not then been appointed.

— — —, CONN., July 12, 1893.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR :—I would like a little advice in the following case. The village of — — — is pretty much owned by the — — — Co.

The pond is under the same control. For the last two or three weeks, the pond has been drawn very low, . . . so that a good deal of the bottom is exposed making considerable unhealthy or unpleasant odor. This can all be prevented by . . . not drawing water after a certain level is reached—

Now the question is, how much authority has the local Board of Health in the matter? . . . There is no sickness in the place at present—but seems as though it would be only a question of time before such a state of things would bring about plenty of it. Will you please give me some idea of what my duty is in the matter,—and how to proceed?

Very truly yours,

— — —, M.D.  
Health Officer.



[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, July 15th, 1893.

Secretary's Office.

— — —, *M.D., Health Officer.*

DEAR SIR :—I do not feel competent to give advice from the few data contained in your letter.

If the pond is utilized for any purpose involving the employment of capital and labor, and if the effect upon the public health is at all uncertain you had better proceed slowly. And even if the bad effect upon health is fairly well established, it might still be a matter for the courts to decide rather than the Board of Health.

I think that in such a case, any peremptory action you might take, should be preceded by an order from some legal authority.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

## SMALL POX.

During the winter of 1893 and 1894 there was a more widespread prevalence of Small Pox throughout the United States than has been suffered before for many years. It was particularly severe in some parts of Pennsylvania and in Chicago.

It invaded Connecticut in the latter part of 1893, and gained the strongest foothold in the borough of Winsted, and in the city of Bridgeport. Outbreaks occurred also in a number of other towns in the State. In most places vigilant attention to the primary cases and prompt vaccination of those not already so protected prevented its spread.

The general prevalence of the disease prompted the State Board of Health to issue the following circular.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }

*New Haven, Conn., May 1st, 1894.*

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH :

The remarkable prevalence, at the present time, of epidemic small-pox, in numerous and widely scattered parts of the United States, and the frequent outbreaks of the disease in Connecticut are just causes of anxiety.

Periods of immunity from this loathsome pestilence are always followed by renewed invasions of more or less severity. It has been the common experience of all past times and true of epidemic diseases in general. The explanation is, that the prevalence of a contagious disease, in running its course, exhausts the material upon which



it feeds, by attacking all who are susceptible to it. An interval must therefore elapse long enough to allow a new crop of susceptible persons to accumulate before another epidemic is possible.

Small-pox could always be made an exception to this law, if the people would universally practice vaccination and revaccination. In some of the European countries where such practice is followed, small-pox is practically extinct. Ireland was formerly one of the most terribly afflicted countries of Europe, with small-pox. The results of general vaccination are such that in the last quarterly Report of the Registrar General, dated January, 1894, it is stated :

"No deaths from small-pox have been registered in Ireland since 1891."

In the late Franco-Prussian war "small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent, and both armies were fully exposed to the contagion ; but the German mortality was only 263 men, while the French loss was 23,468, although the latter army was at no time more than one-half the size of the former." The explanation is, that in Germany, vaccination was thoroughly practiced. Every soldier was vaccinated on entering the army.

In the French army neither vaccination or revaccination was compulsory, and the French army was practically unprotected from small-pox.

Such is the evidence of the protective influence of vaccination, which mortality tables can give. But very positive evidence exists, in unlimited measure, that persons recently vaccinated *do not take small-pox*, however much exposed to the contagion.

Dr. Wm. M. Welch, physician in charge of the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Philadelphia, in a recent review of 5,000 recorded cases, writes : "During my service of 23 years, no resident physician of the hospital, no nurse, laundress, cook, or any other employee who was properly revaccinated before entering on duty has taken small-pox, with one possible exception of a nurse, who had one or two variolous vesicles, but was at no time disabled from performing her usual duties."

Again he writes : "I have seen over and over again, entire families brought into the hospital, when all the unvaccinated children have been suffering from small-pox, and the vaccinated children unaffected; have seen the former perish and the latter remain exempt from the disease, although living, eating, and sleeping in the infected atmosphere for several weeks. But I have yet to see a single unvaccinated child escape the disease under similar circumstances. Furthermore, I have more than once seen a vaccinated infant draw its daily supply of nourishment from a mother suffering from varioloid, and the infant remain as free from any symptoms of the disease as if the infection were a thousand miles away, and the food received from a more wholesome source. All this is evidence of the prophylactic power of vaccination that cannot be shown in mortality tables."

It seems like doubting the intelligence of the people of Connecticut to present to them these proofs of the protective power of vaccination. But the present invasion of our State is *wholly due to neglect* of that

protection. The long immunity from this disease which we have enjoyed has begotten a disregard of this unrivalled means of safety, and possibly in some minds, ignorance of its value. What vaccination has done for Ireland, for the soldiers of the German army, and for the doctors and nurses of a small-pox Hospital, it will do for the people of Connecticut.

A genuine vaccination affords complete protection from small-pox for several years, often for life, and partial protection always through life. A revaccination renews the full protection. Vaccination is always a safe operation, attended with little inconvenience, provided it is intelligently performed with all the safeguards which science has thrown about it. It is a more effective means of protection than anything else known to man.

The State Board of Health most earnestly enjoins upon the people of the State to be vaccinated ; and if any have not been vaccinated within the past seven years, to be revaccinated.

It would exhort parents and all who have charge of children and minors, to have them vaccinated.

The State Board of Health urgently advises all boards of School Visitors to enforce the statute relating to the vaccination of the pupils in the public schools.

It would most strenuously urge upon town authorities everywhere in this State, to provide for the free vaccination of their people, at this time when this pestilence is invading our borders from every side, and when the danger is aggravated by the multitude of irresponsible, homeless, wandering tramps, who are traversing our towns and cities, in such form as to be most effective carriers of this dread disease.

It specially calls upon all the County Health Officers, the Town Health Officers, and the Health Officials of the Boroughs and Cities to exert their influence wherever it can be effective, to secure at once a general vaccination and revaccination of all the inhabitants who may be in need of it, within their respective jurisdictions.

And finally the State Board most respectfully and earnestly invokes the aid of that great motor of public sentiment and opinion, the daily press, to exert its powerful influence in impressing upon the people the importance of promptly adopting this measure of defense against an impending danger. Every individual who has not been vaccinated is now, during the prevalence of this disease, in imminent peril. Every one who has been recently vaccinated is safe from the contagion of small-pox.

To be vaccinated is a duty one owes to himself and to the community in which he lives.

WM. H. BREWER, <i>Pres.</i>	} <i>The State Board of Health.</i>
G. H. WILSON.	
R. S. GOODWIN.	
N. E. WORDIN.	
GEO. P. INGERSOLL.	
T. H. MCKENZIE.	
C. A. LINDSLEY, <i>Sec'y.</i>	

Soon after issuing the foregoing circular, the President of the Board, Prof. Brewer, received the following letter of enquiry, to which is appended the Professor's pointed and emphatic reply.

New Britain, May 15, 1894.

*Prof. Brewer.*

DEAR SIR:—We are having some trouble about vaccination in our schools.

Some of our doctors claim that a certain medicine taken into the stomach is as effective as vaccination—indeed they call it vaccination.

Will you kindly give me your opinion of this method of protecting against Small Pox?

Yours truly,

J. N. BARTLETT, *Supt. of Schools.*

New Haven, Conn., May 16th, 1894.

*Mr. J. N. Bartlett, Supt. of Schools, New Britain, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—Yours of yesterday is at hand, asking my opinion regarding *vaccination* and certain alleged substitutes.

Vaccination has now been practiced for ninety-five years, and under legal compulsion in several countries for more than seventy years,—sweepingly so in many countries for more than forty years.

It has therefore been tried on a grander scale than any other practice in medicine. It has been tested under better conditions to give comprehensive and exact data upon which to base conclusions than exists regarding any other disease.

It has stood this severe trial and stood the test of time. It is now so abundantly proved that it is a safe and sure prevention of Small Pox that only ignorant persons or cranks deny it.

Numerous substitutes have from time to time been tried, not one of which has proved to be equally efficacious or which has stood the test of time.

No “medicine taken into the stomach” has ever been found equally effective or stood the test of time, and any person claiming that such a practice is “Vaccination” is either a fool or a fraud.

If any quacks or cranks want to experiment by such stomach methods, let them experiment on their own class but don't let them experiment on the children trusted to your care.

I am glad to give you the facts and my opinions of the facts, I send the last monthly statement of the State Board of Health.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. BREWER.

During the small pox outbreak in Winsted, I had a number of letters to the same purport as the following :

WEST WINSTED, CONN., Jan. 15, 1894.

*Dr. Lindsley :*

DEAR SIR :—In view of the 13 cases *small pox* here in Winsted, would it not be a wise precaution to have the mails in Winsted and West Winsted Post Offices fumigated?

Respectfully,

——— Postal Clerk,

*Naugatuck R. R.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 16, 1894.

———, *Postal Clerk :*

DEAR SIR :—Replying to your enquiry of the 15th inst. The disinfection of the mails is scarcely practicable, in a thorough way, short of opening the mail matter and partial or complete destruction of much of their contents. Subjecting letters and packages to a high temperature would be effective for a certain portion of the mail matter, if it were practicable to regulate the degree of heat. There is no apparatus for that purpose in Connecticut.

Fumigation which you suggest would only disinfect external surfaces, while the chief danger of carrying infection is by the interior of the envelopes, and the contents.

I suppose there will be but little mail matter sent by the present victims of the disease, and it might be well if those in charge of the patients and their attendants would give some attention to the disinfection of their letters, or other things sent through the mails.

There is undoubted evidence that the contagion can be transmitted in that way, but the usual sufferer is the one who receives and opens the letters, not the letter carrier.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

#### U. S. POSTAL LAWS IN RESPECT TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EPIDEMICS, ETC.

SEC. 667—(1). A postmaster should refuse to receive into his office mail matter brought to it by persons who are inmates of, or messengers from houses containing cases of contagious diseases, such as small-pox, yellow fever, etc., when ordered to do so by a board of health, or other local authority having jurisdiction of matters affecting the public health. If there be no such organization or official, the postmaster should be governed by the advice of one or more reputable physicians.

(2.) Mail matter arriving at an office addressed to the inmates of such houses may be sent to them by the hands of some responsible person known to the postmaster.

(3.) When a board of health serve upon a postmaster a certified copy of a declaration or order duly made that mail matter from any other post office is liable to communicate a contagious disease prevailing at the time, he should refuse to receive such mail matter from any carrier



or messenger, but will deliver to the carrier or messenger a copy of such order or declaration, and will report the facts at once to the First Assistant Postmaster General. If there be no board of health, the same action may be taken by the postmaster upon the declaration of a regular county or city medical society, or, if there be none, upon the advice of a physician reputable in his profession. The mail so returned shall be held until the prohibition is removed, and shall, after being properly fumigated under the directions of the medical authorities, be dispatched to its destination.

(4.) If a case of small-pox, yellow fever, or other contagious disease occurs in the family of a postmaster occupying a building in which the post office is kept, the postmaster shall notify his sureties to take possession of the office and conduct it temporarily elsewhere until the danger of contagion is passed.

(5.) When blanks, books, and supplies of a post office become infected, so as to render them liable to communicate small-pox or other contagious disease, permission will be given to burn them, upon application being made to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Post Office Supplies. The postage stamps must be carefully counted in the presence of two disinterested witnesses, a statement of their classification and amount sworn to and forwarded, together with the letter authorizing said destruction of supplies, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Stamp Division.

#### THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

SELECTMEN'S OFFICE, TOWN OF NEW HARTFORD,

NEW HARTFORD, CONN., January 25th, 1894.

*To C. A. Lindsley, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn:*

DEAR SIR:—I understand that you are to a certain extent conversant with the facts of the prevalence of Small Pox in the town of Winchester, and the Borough of Winsted.

There are certain facts in relation thereto, of which you may not be acquainted, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

On learning of the existence of Small Pox in the town of Winsted the Health Officers of the towns of Torrington, Barkhamsted, and New Hartford quarantined each of said towns from said town of Winsted, interdicting all communication between said towns, and said town of Winchester. We learn that, yesterday, County Health Officer, Walter S. Judd passed an order raising the quarantine between the towns of Torrington and Winchester, and also between Barkhamsted and Winchester. It is rumored that a like order was passed in relation to this town, . . . . . Whatever we have done in this matter has been done under the advice of our town Health Officer, Jerry Burwell, M.D. and he deemed it necessary to take the measures resorted to.

As we have had several families coming here from Winsted, from the Small Pox vicinity, we have been obliged to quarantine several houses.



It looks at present writing as if we had only two cases in the town. Last night about 3 o'clock a man by the name of Burwell, living on Town Hill in this town called on Health Officer Burwell to be vaccinated saying that one of his son's children, who came to his house from Winsted about two weeks ago, was all broken out with something, which he feared was Small Pox. There were three children and the mother that came from Winsted, and we have several other families that came here from Winsted, and would have had a good many more if we had not quarantined the town. By consent of the agent at the R. R. station of the P. & R. Road we put up notices of the quarantine in the depot. The superintendent of the Road has ordered them removed. We also learn that the attorney of the town of Winsted advises people that they can come and go between here and Winsted, regardless of any quarantine.

We wish to inquire of the State Board of Health, what jurisdiction the town Health Officer has in his own town, if any. Has he the power to protect our town health, or are we to be subjected to contagion, in the interests of a few merchants and Hotel keepers in Winsted? The people here are greatly exercised over the matter. Will you kindly inform us as to our rights and duties in the matter. If the quarantine is raised from our town, by County Health Officer Judd, we wish to appeal from his decision to the State Board of Health.

An early reply will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

H. J. STANCLIFT, *First Selectman*.

#### QUARANTINING TOWNS INEFFECTIVE AND UNTRUSTWORTHY.

[The Reply.]

January 26th, 1894.

*H. J. Stanclift, Esq., First Selectman of New Hartford.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 25th is received and has been given careful consideration.

I am not a lawyer, but as I understand the law, layman fashion, your town health officer has all the authority previously possessed by the town board of health. But under the new law, any person aggrieved by his orders may, within forty-eight hours, appeal to the County Health Officer, who shall examine into the merits of the case and may vacate, modify or affirm such orders. The decision of the County Health Officer is, I suppose, final. Certainly the State Board of Health has no authority in such matters. The function of the State Board is solely advisory.

On the question of the Torrington quarantine, those members of the State Board who were consulted by the County Health Officer, disapproved of the quarantine, as an unnecessary action, and advised him to vacate the order.

A quarantine between towns is a very imperfect means of protection. It gives a false security and tends to divert attention from better and more effective methods. The advantages derived from it by no means

compensate for the evil results of it. Your true safety consists in a thorough vaccination of your people, in a rigid isolation of infected cases and in the most scrupulous attention to the disinfection of infected things. These are the real and only trustworthy means of protection. They are practical and permanent.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The ensuing letters relate to matters of daily experience among Health Officers.

The old story again about pigpen, cesspool, well, etc.

—, CONN., April 19, 1894.

C. A. Lindsley, M.D., *Secretary Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR :— . . . . I am health officer for this town. . . . . The people bring me some questions I cannot settle. A fortnight ago it was over a cesspool and a well. . . . . To-day a man asked me whether his neighbor could prohibit him, through me, from keeping a pig. These two houses are remote from all other buildings, 75 to 100 feet apart. The pigpen would be 100 to 150 feet from the neighbor's house. . . . . I write to you because you have been for years in this health business and . . . . can give me reliable suggestions or precedents to aid me in neighbors' differences. I find false estimates of nuisances, and fastidiousness, and whims, elements in complaints I receive.

Health matters ought to be arbitrated by parties who are not dependent upon the people for a living. I knew when I accepted the office that I should provoke enmity. I cannot please both sides. It is pretty hard when people believe (tell you they believe) that their health is endangered by something when you know it is not.

You must pardon me for my address. If I were not in earnest and careful about this work I should not trouble you or take this trouble.

Very truly,

— — —, *Health Officer.*

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 21st, 1894.

— — —, M.D., *Health Officer.*

DEAR DOCTOR :—Replying to your favor of the 19th inst. There are no hard and fast rules which will apply to the condition you enquire about. Every instance of cesspool and well, is a special one, and to be treated on its own merits. In the present light of science, every cesspool is a nuisance *per se* whether it has any relations to a well or not. You can sometimes determine whether it is a source of pollution to a

well by putting a few bushels of common salt into the cesspool and observing if the well becomes affected by it. But public sentiment is not advanced as far as science, on the cesspool question, and the salt test is needed as a witness to science sometimes.

But in regard to cesspools, pigsties and every other kind of filth nuisance, the law leaves the whole matter to the judgment of the Health Officer, to decide if it may be dangerous to public health, in any particular instance.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

———, May 5, 1894.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley.*

DEAR SIR :— . . . . Will you please give me information on one point? In the village, within a few rods of the post office, on land sloping as to the street, and rising back of four houses, I find the sinks all empty into the street. In front of two of the houses there is a covered stone drain, then it is open, and the sink water runs down the gutter in front of the other two houses, a distance of nearly two hundred feet, then empties into a covered drain which runs across another street and empties into the cove. The filth stench is bad enough. I have notified the selectmen. They say, if it is their duty, they will attend to it. If not, shall I oblige the owners of the property to do it?

Again on two streams, for a distance of two or three miles, the water closets of several factories are directly over the streams. On one of them is a pond from which ice is procured for family use. Shall I not oblige them to reform it altogether? A reply will greatly help.

Yours very respectfully,

———, *Health Officer*.

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 7th, 1894.

———, *M.D., Health Officer*.

DEAR DOCTOR :—The mode of sewage disposal which you describe is inherently much better than cesspools, less dangerous to the health, and has the additional advantage of being so disgusting to all self-respecting people who are obliged to see it, that their outraged sensibilities will sooner or later demand its abolition. Then is your time to see that the worse method of cesspools, is not substituted.

The collection of ice from the sewers of factories is nothing short of criminal, if said ice is to be used for domestic purposes.

The legal responsibilities of the property owners and the selectmen will depend very much upon your local sanitary laws.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Letters like the following come to hand at nearly regular intervals.

— — —, May 4th, 1894.

*To C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR :—Twenty-five or more years since, a soldier belonging to the — — — quota died of small pox and was buried in the public cemetery in this village. Members of the Grand Army last year succeeded in obtaining permission to use one corner of the cemetery as a soldiers' place of burial, and have caused a soldiers' monument to be placed there. They now ask permission to remove the remains of their dead soldiers, including the one who died of small pox. Can the remains be removed to the vicinity of the monument without endangering the living? Please let me hear from you soon and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

— — —, *Health Officer.*

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 5th, 1894.

— — —, *M.D.*

DEAR DR.:—There is a good deal of evidence to show that the contagion of small pox may remain active in the ground for more than 20 years. If disinterment is important, I would advise that the work be done by one who has had small pox or has been recently vaccinated, and that the further precaution be taken of digging down to the coffin, and placing a pound or more of sulphur well moistened with alcohol and burning it, leaving the grave well covered for 20 hours.

If the body is removed in dismembered parts, I would have them collected in a blanket saturated with a strong corrosive sublimate solution, and closely wrapped in transportation.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

"In a Normandy village 23 years after an epidemic of diphtheria, some of the bodies of those who died of the disease were exhumed, and an epidemic broke out at once, first among those who opened the graves, and extended to others (Sevestre)." See Pepper's last work on Theory and Practice of Medicine, vol. I, page 375.

— — —, CONN., May 7, 1894.

*Dr. Lindsley.*

Where a case of scarlet fever occurs in a two-tenement house, shall I quarantine the whole house? Given a child sick on top floor, shall I say to man on lower floor you must not stay at home nights, and come home to your meals and go to your workshop every day—you must either stop out altogether or stay in altogether.

A case to-day on top floor are two families. In one a child sick with scarlet fever. On lower floor a grocery and meat market. Shall I close the store? The family not sick got out quick. They not using same entrance as store. Hoping to hear from you,

I am respectfully, etc.,

———, *M.D., Health Officer.*

May 8th, 1894.

DEAR DR.:—Replying to yours of yesterday—a scarlet fever patient can be safely isolated with vigilant care, in the top of the house, without subjecting the occupants of the lower part to confinement.

Under the conditions you mention, the store need not be closed, if all communication with the apartments of the sick patient is interdicted.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

P. S.—The questions which you propose must be decided in most cases by the judgment of the Health Officer who has knowledge of the circumstances and conditions in each instance.

Very much depends upon the character of the families afflicted, and whether they can be trusted to follow strictly the directions of the Health Officer in regard to non-intercourse with others.

The most I can say is, that it is easily possible to care for a scarlet fever case in the top floor of a house without endangering the inmates below. But it will require the willing coöperation of all concerned.

C. A. L.

The next letter is a specimen sample, of which I can show many of like character, where officials in responsible positions try to shirk their duty and shift the responsibility upon others. After years of official service, this Health Officer should have known, that the local health authorities possessed all the power necessary for abating such nuisances, and that the State Board had no authority in such matters.

There would probably have been no appeal to the State Board if the offender had been a non-resident or some one who had no influence on election days.

———, CONN, Aug. 4th, 1893.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—A man in this village, ———, has two or three sink drains that drain into the center of a principal street near the public school, making a nuisance and dangerous to the public health. I have requested him a number of times to fix it, all I get is his promise.

I have requested ———, the president of the Board of Health and the health officer, both selectmen of the town, to notify him by letter



to remove the trouble within a certain time or the Board of Health would do it and charge the expense to him, but nothing is done. Will you please use your authority or tell me what to do?

Yours most truly,

———, *Health Officer.*

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, August 4th, 1893.

DEAR DOCTOR :—You ask me to use the authority of the State Board of Health in abating the nuisance you describe. The State Board has no authority in such matters. All power and authority is vested in your local health officials, who do not seem to have sand enough to back up their various threats with action.

Why do they permit themselves to be treated with contempt? Why don't they do as they said they would? Or make complaint to the Grand Juror? The law gives them full authority; and their self-respect demands now that they should take legal advice and go ahead, or resign.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

I have been in receipt of many enquiries like the following :

———, CONN., Aug. 24, 1893.

*C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Supt. Registrar of Vital Statistics.*

DEAR SIR :—If I received a certificate of death giving the cause as scarlet fever or other pestilential disease do you understand that I must compel the undertaker to make a sworn statement regarding disinfection before a burial permit can be issued? Suppose I receive a certificate giving the primary cause as scarlet fever and the secondary some other cause, and the parties make the claim that the infectious period has passed, am I obliged in such a case to compel the undertaker to make a sworn statement?

Yours truly,

———, *Registrar.*

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 25, 1893.

———, *Esq., Registrar, etc.*

DEAR SIR :—In all cases of death from the contagious diseases mentioned in the law, you should require a sworn statement from the undertaker before issuing the burial or removal permit.

In all cases where the primary cause of death is one of the said contagious diseases, and the claim is made that "the infectious period is passed," you should require a certificate from the health authority of the town or city that such is the fact, before issuing a permit.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The following explains itself.

DERBY, Sept. 12th, 1893.

We, the undersigned, believing that the present terminus of the sewer of the Town of Ansonia depositing sewerage on the meadow flats and into the bed of the river, which is nearly dry a great part of the summer, and also in close proximity to many of our dwellings, we hereby declare it to be a great nuisance and is endangering the health and lives of all the inhabitants in this vicinity and also the people of the Town of Derby, and believing that the extension of the above sewer to a point about midway between the Derby Railroad Junction and Shelton's Island, so-called, would remove this nuisance and danger from us. Therefore we pray the Honorable Secretary (Mr. Lindsley) of the State Board of Health, residing at New Haven, Conn., to take such action in regard to this matter as he may deem wise and best to accomplish the above object.

Here follow over 50 signatures of the citizens of Derby.

[The Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, November 17th, 1893.

Secretary's Office.

*H. Holton Wood, Esq., Pres. Board of Trade.*

DEAR SIR:—The petition handed to me some time in September relating to the offensive disposal of sewage from Ansonia into the Naugatuck River was duly presented at the next meeting of the Board. The petition received careful and respectful consideration, but as the State Board has no authority in such matters, as I told the gentlemen who brought it to me, the only thing we could do was to lay it upon the table.

Conditions of the same sort prevail in all parts of the State. There are no laws existing which satisfactorily meet them.

A noticeable instance is that of the New Britain sewage discharging into Piper's Brook and running through Newington and Hartford.

The problem is one which further legislation and the courts must eventually settle; and it is not yet clear in what way it can best be done.

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

——— March 18th, 1894.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Ct.*

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly inform me if you can so do, if the duties of a health officer "said officer being a physician," require him, after being notified by the attending physician of a contagious disease in one of his "the attending physician's families," to visit the family,

and also the patient? In other words, has a health officer any right to visit a patient of mine simply because I have notified him according to law, that my patient is sick with a contagious malady? . . .

Truly Yours,

—— ———, M.D.

[The Reply.]

March 21st, 1894.

MY DEAR DR. :— A Health Officer “being a physician” has no moral right to treat another physician with discourtesy, because he is a health officer. His official position gives him no justification in treating any physician attending a patient, discourteously. There may be rare occasions when it would be his duty in his official capacity to visit and examine the patient. For instance, when the diagnosis of a contagious disease was questionable. But even in such cases there is no excuse for any discourtesy. He should always ask the attending physician to accompany him. If the attending physician refused, and also refused to consent to a visit by the health officer, I think the discourtesy would be on the other side.

It seems to me that two medical “gentlemen” could always manage such matters without any discourtesy to each other.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

“Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!”

Psalms CXXXIII, 1.

—— ———, April 23d, 1894.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn. :*

DEAR SIR :—A woman came into this town as a domestic from New Haven a few weeks since ; has now gone, leaving in her bed body lice. I have never had any experience in this line, neither has the family with whom she stayed. I have been asked as to the best means of completely exterminating them. Is there danger of their spreading immediately into bureaus, other rooms, etc.? There are no conveniences about here for dry heating bedding except to burn. Please reply by return mail.

Yours very truly,

—— ———, Health Officer.

[Reply.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 23d, 1894.

—— ———, *Health Officer :*

DEAR SIR :—I should go gunning for those *Pediculi Corporis*, with a squirt gun loaded with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 500. The sheets and pillow cases can be boiled and washed—shower the bed-

ticks with a spray of corrosive sublimate solution and you will kill the lice. They will not get into your bureau drawers, unless you put the dirty linen in them.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

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Haddam, Conn., 1894.

*Dr. Lindsley, Secretary.*

There is an attempt being made for quite an improvement in the disposal of sewage from the jail, and I hear you have been called to give advice in regard to it and have been here—if so, you will know about it—I send a rough diagram showing the location of jail and the plan of drainage. It is carried from the jail in six inch tile (or eight); —at the bottom of the hill is a stone cemented cesspool. It is emptied just across under the railroad into the meadow—about ten rods south of the station.

I would like to know what you think of the plan and give such advice as may be needed.

M. C. HAZEN, M. D.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16, 1894.

*Miner C. Hazen, M.D., Health Officer.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—Replying to your enquiries respecting the drainage of the Haddam jail:—the transporting of the sewage by gravity to a cesspool a few hundred feet distant leaves the problem of disposal still unsettled. It is still exactly the same material in another place. So far as the jail is concerned it is an improvement. That is all. As a nuisance it will still exist in your 8x10 feet cesspool and its overflow. Sewage is dangerous to health, until it is resolved into its elements. It is therefore desirable to subject it, speedily, to such conditions as will promote said resolution. Storing it in masses, hinders the process. Nature provides for this transformation; in the oxygen of the atmosphere; the growth of vegetation and the action of microorganisms. All these conditions are found most abundantly in the ground near its surface. And almost any disposal of sewage in which these conditions are ignored, or are not brought into direct contact with the sewage will be found an unsatisfactory disposal.

Your cesspool although ten feet deep will soon be filled, and its contents in no way improved by storage.

Indeed I cannot see what will be accomplished by the plan proposed, other than transferring the nuisance to another place.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ON AN INSPECTION OF  
THE STATE PRISON.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the Statutes we would respectfully report that we have visited and inspected the State Prison, and herewith submit our report.

We found the buildings and fixtures generally in need of repairs except where repairs have recently been made, by topping out some of the chimneys and patching some of the roofs. The general plan of the sewerage and sanitary arrangement is good, but unfortunately there is no plan on record, showing the location of the main sewers and no man holes or lamp holes are to be found from which obstructions can be removed and the sewer flushed. It has been necessary at times to break open the sewers in the cellars at the different buildings to remove obstructions. The openings had not been closed until very recently.

The outlet of the main sewer at the Connecticut River is broken and obstructed so that the sewage instead of flowing out at a free open end finds its outlet from the top of a broken tile pipe. The terminus of the sewer should be through a length of wrought iron pipe of the same diameter as the sewer, as either tile or cast iron pipe are liable to be broken by the action of the ice at high stages of the river.

We would recommend that man holes and lamp or hand holes be constructed at proper intervals with suitable air-tight covers attached, so that obstructions can be readily located and removed at any time without breaking open the main sewer.

The ventilation of the new prison building is well arranged although the sewers do not ventilate directly through the roof. They ventilate into an open space in the ridge of the roof. Some of the closets need new apparatus and better ventilation through the roof or into some chimney or ventilating flue, especially in the apartments of the women's prison. Some of the closets in the buildings outside the main prison we found very bad, both as to kind and condition.

We recommend that new ones be put in at once with proper safeguards as to traps, ventilation and means of flushing.

We find certain tile and cement soil pipes in the cellar in very bad condition. They should be removed and iron pipes substituted.



We find certain of the waste pipes from the kitchen and adjacent parts badly sunken. They need adjustment and support and an exploration as to tightening after this is done.

A number of soil pipes that are without traps need to have traps put in. It would conduce to the health of the place as well as general condition, if a considerable amount of painting be done.

We find the plumbing of the cells in a reasonably good condition, so far as is visible.

We found the food served fair, but we recommend frequent change of the kind of food for the prisoners as necessary to health.

The cells in the new prison appeared to be clean and are suitable for any prisoner. The cells in the old prison, which at present are not occupied, are not damp enough to be unhealthy if used for a limited time. The prison quarters for the officers and attendants are too close to be healthful. The new quarters now in process of construction will be a decided improvement in sanitary respects.

We found the hospital in fairly good sanitary condition. We question whether it can be sufficiently heated in winter. This should be looked into later. We recommend that wire supports be put over the iron frames of the beds.

In the opinion of the Board complaints from contractors and their foremen about men who will not work, and who state that they are unable to do the work set before them, are frequently questions of malingering, which are the most perplexing in prison discipline. Such complaints deserve more careful consideration than others, by both physician and prison officers before the men are punished, as the health of men whose previous experience and practice has been in other lines of work, might be such that they could not do a full day's work in branches of labor to which they are utterly unaccustomed.

The extraordinarily pale and sallow expression of the prisoners is particularly noticeable. This is the result of long close confinement, and almost absolute exclusion from sun and fresh air.

There are at present twenty men in the institution suffering from consumption fully developed, some of them in the last stages of this disease. In addition there are ten men with lung trouble rapidly developing into consumption. The dried sputa of consumption patients being the source of infection, its safe disposal should be cared for. The cells of consumption patients

should be thoroughly and frequently disinfected and the walls sprayed and floors scrubbed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

The appearance of the men clearly indicates that they do not have sufficient exercise in the open air to keep them in health. They are confined in warm shops during the day and go immediately to their cells at night. The only opportunity which they have of breathing fresh air is while marching slowly in lock step about 100 feet from the shop to their quarters in the jail. We would recommend that steps be taken at once to devise suitable and safe plans by which all prisoners should be given an opportunity of breathing fresh air and get some outdoor exercise for at least fifteen minutes each day.

The work at present seems to be entirely confined (except work on their own clothing) to the manufacture of shoes. While there is a large percentage of the prisoners who are adapted to sedentary work, many of them have been accustomed all their lives to rough work in the open air and the change has been accompanied with broken down health. We would strongly recommend that some sort of outdoor work be established by which safe employment could be given to at least a portion of the prisoners.

As to the advisability of the employment of a resident physician we are not sufficiently familiar with all the conditions as yet to make specific recommendations; but we are of the opinion that the visits of the physician should be made at least once daily and the physician should be within easy call at all times.

Before arriving at the above conclusions we made a thorough examination of the buildings and premises and interviewed the attendants and several of the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

Sept. 30th, 1893.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., November 7, 1893.

*To the State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN SIRS:

*Voted*, That this Board recognizes the importance of the recommendations made by the State Board of Health in its report sent

to this Board, that said recommendations be carried into effect as soon as possible, that this Board feels under obligations to the State Board of Health for the valuable assistance received, and that the Secretary communicate this vote to the State Board of Health.

Yours truly,  
E. M. CHAPIN, *Secretary*.

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At the quarterly meeting of the Board in January, 1894, the following communication was received from C. E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer of New Haven County.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN :—Nearly four months have passed since my appointment as “County Health Officer,” and I wish to state to your Honorable Board, the result of my labors during that period, at the same time asking for your advice as to the manner in which I shall pursue my duties in the future.

The County Health Officers of the State, assembled in this city, voted to render their several accounts to the Comptroller, December 1st, A. D. 1893. The accounts were rendered in accordance with said vote. The Comptroller required the Governor to lodge in his office a written statement, setting forth his reasons for making the appointments in 1893. This was done and the accounts were paid without delay or question. Thus, the right of the Governor to appoint has been recognized and the “County Health Officers” are considered as a part of the “civil department” of the State, their names, together with their appointees as “Town Health Officers,” will be inserted in the State Register.

All of the Town Health Officers appointed by me have taken the oath of office, have adopted rules and regulations for the enforcement of the laws relating to public health, and in every instance have taken hold of their duties with an energy which ensures a thorough and effective administration of the laws in the respective towns. In the towns of East Haven, North Branford, Wolcott, Bethany, Beacon Falls and Prospect, there is no resident physician, so I was obliged to appoint some person qualified for the position of Town Health Officer, not a physician. I am well satisfied with the work of the officers in these towns, and feel sure that they will be as efficient in the future as those officers who are physicians. Complaints have been quite numerous, but in each case, to this writing, I have been able to adjust them without prosecution.

A complaint was made in Waterbury, and the order of the Town Health Officer appealed from. After the hearing I visited the premises personally and prevailed upon the owner to abate the nuisance.

In the town of Cheshire the Town Health Officer was requested to adopt a rule forbidding the temporary obstruction of a water-way called the "Old Canal"; I held two hearings in Cheshire, and one in my office. I decided that the obstruction might be maintained during the winter months without being detrimental to the health of the community.

In the town of Milford a quantity of fertilizer manufactured at the famous Miles Fertilizer Factory, was stored in a barn, within fifty feet of a tenement house occupied by five families. Complaint was made to the Town Health Officer, and he ordered the removal of the nuisance at once. His order was obeyed and the fertilizer removed.

So I might go on and report many individual complaints, but will not do so. I report the above to show you that the people are taking advantage of their right to protection, and that the law is proving itself to be effective and one much needed.

A question was raised in the City of New Haven as to my authority to supervise the working of the City Board of Health and to prosecute complaints for violations in the City Court. His Honor, the Mayor, referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. In his opinion rendered to the Mayor, this gentleman reported that I had a right to supervise the City Board of Health and concurrent jurisdiction with the City Attorney in the prosecution of violation of the health laws or ordinances.

In the new cities of Ansonia and Derby they have not yet decided upon the ordinances to be adopted relating to health. I have been in consultation with the Ordinance Committee in each city, and have assisted them as much as possible in formulating ordinances that will accomplish the best possible results. I think there will be no trouble in enforcing the laws in either city, for the officials consider this department of the respective municipal governments as of great importance.

There will be some changes in the City Board of Health of New Haven, this year, two gentlemen who have served as members of the Board for several years, retiring from active service, their places being filled by two gentlemen who are inexperienced in the work. I hope to be able to coöperate with the Boards of Health in the several cities and boroughs of the county so that in the future I may be able to make a complete report to your Honorable Body of the workings of the Boards and their effectiveness.

I find that the registration laws, especially in the towns, are not lived up to, and something must be done in this particular work to secure the enforcement of the same. With the purpose of ascertaining the status of the registration laws in New Haven County, I notified my Town Health Officers to investigate and report to me. It has been almost impossible to find out how many births there have been in some of my towns, and in two instances I know there have been more births than the Registrar has returns for; physicians in some instances reporting once in six months, and in one case only once in a year. The Registrar of New Haven informed me that all reports were in his possession surely by the fifteenth of the month.



In the town of East Haven the Registrar makes no record of the time when the birth certificates are received, but places them loosely in a box, and when the time comes to make out his report gathers them together, not knowing whether they are correct or not.

In the town of Guilford a prominent physician admitted to me that if he made his returns to the Registrar once in six months he thought he was doing pretty well.

In the town of Prospect the Registrar, in some cases, has been obliged to learn the facts from the parents and then notify the attending physician to make out his certificate of birth.

In the City of Meriden there have been three hundred violations of the law requiring returns to be made to the Registrar. Some physicians having made no returns since August, 1893, up to the present time.

In the City of Waterbury there have been sixty-two violations of this law, and the Registrar informs me that he has a great deal of trouble in getting returns from some physicians.

And the laws regarding returns of deaths are also in many instances ignored. My attention has been called to one case where the body was buried and two days after the physician called upon to make out a certificate by the undertaker who buried the body.

In order to enforce the requirements of our registration laws I must devote a great deal of time to investigation and correspondence with the Registrars. Being anxious to make New Haven County one in which the laws are lived up to and enforced, I would like to make thorough work of it, but before doing so would like to have the opinion of your Honorable Body, and hereby ask that you take some action upon this report and inform me through your Secretary whether you will approve my efforts in this direction, or advise me to pursue the delinquents.

Respectfully submitted,

CARLETON E. HOADLEY,

*County Health Officer, New Haven County.*

The communication was referred to a committee consisting of the President, the Secretary, and the legal member of the Board, to confer with the County Health Officers concerning the best plan to secure obedience to the laws relating to the return of the certificates to the Town Registrars.

At the conference held on the following 26th of January there were present, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. C. A. Lindsley and George P. Ingersoll, Esq., on the part of the State Board, and of the County Health Officers, C. E. Hoadley, Esq., of New Haven County, Daniel A. Markham, Esq., of Hartford County, Chas. T. Thayer, Esq., of New London County, John C. Chamberlain, Esq., of Fairfield County, Wm. A. King, Esq., of Windham County, and Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., of Middlesex County.

The discussion elicited the facts that neglect of the laws was



not general, but limited to individuals in various parts of the State, but still sufficiently prevalent to demand attention, and an earnest effort to secure more full and accurate returns.

Some exhibits presented by the Secretary, of returns which had been made, revealed another form of neglect, viz: the omission of important items of fact in the certificates—such as the name of the person respecting whom the certificate was given, the age, the dates, and the names of parents, etc. Indeed several were presented in which there was nothing whatever to identify the persons certified about.

As the law now requires an endorsement by the Registrar of the date when the certificates are received by him, it was thought to be practicable to ascertain by this means, who the negligent parties were, and after due warning if it is not heeded, to take other steps to secure observance of the laws.

After a full discussion of the subject in its various aspects, it was the unanimous opinion of the conference that the great importance to the public welfare, of such accurate and full registration, as the laws require, demands that the County Health Officers should see that the said laws be obeyed. And the Committee so advised them.

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It is not often that the State Board of Health takes any notice of anonymous communications. But the following letter made such direct and positive statements, which, if true, were wholly inexcusable, that the Board appointed a committee to visit the jail, enquire into the facts mentioned by the "Prisoner," and report on the general sanitary condition of the place.

The committee appointed were Dr. Lindsley and Dr. Wilson. They visited the said jail on the 9th of November, 1893, and at the next meeting of the State Board made a report, copies of which were ordered to be sent to the County Commissioners of Middlesex County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL,  
HADDAM, CONN., Oct. 8, 1893.

*Secretary of the State Board of Health, Hartford, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty, although a prisoner, to address you with a few lines, concerning the state of affairs in this Jail.

Having been induced by all the prisoners to inform you, that it is no longer endurable to eat, or rather to look and smell at the meats that

is set before us. The pork or corned beef, when cooking, produces a sufficient smell to drive one from his homestead, and I am positive of the fact, that if the victuals which are cooked with the spoiled meats were offered to a dog, he would certainly refuse eating them.

As I have had the cramps in my stomach several times from eating the "rotten" meats, I now live on bread and coffee.—In addition I beg to notify you, that the drain pertaining to the prison is in a deplorable state. The spoiled meats are kept in the cellar, and the coffee and other articles are of the poorest material.

You will kindly give this subject your immediate attention in order to have this evil suppressed at once.

An early inspection will oblige,

Yours Truly,

A PRISONER.

### REPORT ON HADDAM JAIL.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 9th, 1893.

**THE LOCATION.**—The building stands upon an elevated site, falling off somewhat sharply towards the south. The soil is sandy and porous, affording excellent facilities for drainage.

A few years ago the prison was enlarged to the extent of 10 additional double cells. At the same time a dwelling for the jailer's family was erected as an adjunct to the prison. The structure is of granite and presents a very creditable appearance.

**THE CELLS.**—There are 20 cells in the old prison, in two tiers one above the other. The interior space measures about 8 ft. in length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width, and they are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, with heavily grated doors opening into a spacious corridor. In the new part there are 10 double cells, intended for two prisoners in each, with a berth for each attached to the wall and capable of being turned up when not in use. These cells are correspondingly larger than the others.

The cells in the old part are not directly ventilated except from the corridor through the grated doors. The new cells are ventilated by pipes passing into the top of the building. The wide corridor has large windows facing the south, affording ample light, and with provision in the ceiling for good ventilation. The heating is done by steam radiators in the corridor, and in part by a stove.

The water supply was said to be of excellent quality, brought by gravity from a natural spring located on high ground several hundred feet from the prison.

A water closet was placed in a small addition to the main building. It opens into the corridor in the southwest corner. A tank above it supplied abundant means of flushing, and it was in as cleanly a condition as could be expected if left wholly to the care of the prisoners.

The drainage was far from being satisfactory. The bath-tub in the corridor discharged by a pipe through the wall into a barrel sunk in the ground, which was designed to be a small settling tank. The overflow from this ran into a brick or stone drain laid on the side hill just under the surface, and opening near the foot of the hill into a small brook, which in dry seasons ceased to flow. The odor from this open sewer was sometimes quite appreciable.

It would be a great improvement on present conditions if properly laid drain pipe should be made to conduct all the sewage from the institution to the foot of the hill, where it could be disposed of either in the stream or by soil filtration.

THE LAUNDRYING.—The prisoners did their own washing in the corridor, and the drying of the clothing was accomplished in the same place.

Prisoners were supplied with clothing when they needed it by the County Commissioner, though the supply was not regarded as wasteful in amount or extravagant in cost.

The bedding and beds were old and much of it would be considered worn out, by non-officials. The bedsteads belonged to the age of sacking bottoms, and having been in constant use since that ancient period, the sacking exhibited many evidences of senile debility. Your committee would strongly recommend the substitution of the modern wire bottoms.

It would also be, in the opinion of your committee, an improvement in the appearance of the cells and a concession to reasonable decency if white cotton sheets and pillow cases were provided for the beds. This we were told would be an innovation on all previous custom in this jail. These improvements would be inexpensive, and would contribute much to place Haddam jail in accord with the common management of prisoners since the days of the great prison reformer, John Howard.

THE DIET.—The special occasion of our visit to the jail was complaint of the food furnished. We accordingly made particular enquiry in regard to this point. We were informed that the jailer was not responsible for the quality or quantity of the food.

Everything being furnished to the prisoners by one of the County Commissioners. That some time before, a barrel of spoiled meat had been sent to the jail for the use of prisoners, so much decomposed that after one or two attempts to cook and eat it, it was disposed of for soap fat. That ordinarily the food was wholesome in quality and sufficient in quantity.

The diet table in use which was shown to your committee presented a good prison bill of fare, with a satisfactory variety of food for health. It consisted of corned beef, baked beans, pork and beans, fish, hash, Indian meal mush, rice, hominy, oatmeal, potatoes, bread, crackers, tea.

Printed rules and regulations were hung up in the corridor relating chiefly to the orderly behavior and conduct of the prisoners.

EMPLOYMENT.—The able-bodied men were employed, under the care of the jailer, upon the farm during the day, at such occupation as they were capable of doing. No restraint is put upon their personal liberty while at work upon the farm other than the recognized authority of the jailer.

With the few criticisms above made the jail appeared to be in good condition and well managed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LINDSLEY,	} <i>Visiting</i>
G. H. WILSON,	

#### REPORT ON SOUTHTON ALMSHOUSE.

The following report was made to the Selectmen of Southington, by request of one of them, after an inspection of the Southington Almshouse.

*To the Honorable Board of Selectmen of Southington.*

SIRS :—The undersigned members of the State Board of Health at the request of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, visited on Saturday, November 11th, 1893, the Southington Almshouse.

We were accompanied by the President and Secretary and another member of the State Board of Charities, by Mr. A. M. Lewis of the Board of Selectmen and by several other citizens of Southington.

In compliance with a wish expressed by a member of the Board of Selectmen we respectfully submit the following report :

### THE LOCATION.

The house stands on elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, and with ample possibilities of pure air and good drainage.

The building is of wood, not originally designed for its present uses ; it is old and greatly out of repair. The numerous cheap additions annexed to the original structure from time to time gives it a rambling and unattractive appearance.

The front portion of the house is the residence of the keeper's family.

We were received by the keeper, Mr. Hancock, and his wife, who made us free to examine and inspect every part of the premises, and gave us much information in regard to the management of the house and inmates.

There were at the time 14 paupers, of whom 4 were males and 10 were females. There were no children.

### THE WATER SUPPLY

For cooking and drinking was obtained from an open well in the field some 50 to 100 feet northeast of the house.

For washing purposes, a cistern of rain water with a pump connection in the pauper's kitchen, afforded a limited supply.

The manual labor of house-keeping was done by the paupers. No hired help was employed.

### THE KITCHEN

For the cooking for the paupers was in a wooden structure, little better than a shed, attached to the rear of the main building. Under this there was no cellar, but an open space between the floor and the ground, which upon inspection presented an appearance far from cleanly. It appeared to be a receptacle for refuse of many sorts. Doors opened into this so-called kitchen both upon the north and south sides, and were so badly out of repair that their relation to the door sills was only historic, as indicated by remnants of the latter, implying a previous possible intimacy in years gone by. The exposure incident to such conditions, of aged and feeble women, during the severities of a Connecticut winter, must be attended with much suffering and serious peril to their lives.



## BATHING.

In this miserable place, we were informed by those in charge, that they not only prepared their meals but also used it in part as a dressing room. It being the only place on the premises provided for their morning ablutions, for which purpose only one old tin wash basin is furnished for the common use of all. No water is provided in the sleeping rooms and there are no means of taking a bath in the house.

The inmates are expected to wear, and do wear, their underclothing two weeks or more without change. It could not be learned that there was any systematic method of personal cleanliness enforced or advised among these poor dependents.

## THE BED ROOMS.

While each person occupied a separate room, which at the time of our visit had been recently whitewashed, and some of the hallways freshly papered, yet their comfort was greatly diminished by the quality and paucity of the furniture in it. The bedsteads were of the ancient pattern, with wooden slats across the frame to hold the bedding, and the beds mostly of straw were so thin that the alternate ridges were only slightly disguised by their intervention. The bed coverings on the several beds examined were excessively ragged and most of them utterly unfit to be used as a covering for a human being. One exception should be mentioned, the sheets were new—so absolutely new that the commercial marks upon them had not yet been in the least effaced by any contact with soap and water.

Not a vestige of carpet was seen in any of the rooms. Nothing but the hard, cold floor to receive the feet of these poor old creatures when they get out of their wretched beds.

No lights were allowed in the sleeping chambers or in the passage ways leading to them, and these destitutes are obliged to grope their way in the dark up and down the stairs and through the narrow passages to their beds, as best they can.

As members of the State Board of Health we feel disposed to emphasize these facts, because we know how much the health and lives of feeble old people depend upon protection from cold, and upon comfortable care.

## THE HEATING

Of the house was by a furnace in the cellar, providing hot air through registers in the floors. But the hot air was not derived from out-of-door sources. That probably seemed a wasteful expenditure of heat, when air already heated could be had. Accordingly the air passed through the heater is taken from the rooms above, not from the outside air, and thus a continuous circulation of the *same* air is maintained. What is usually called the *cold* air box is so contrived that one end of it opens in the dining room of the paupers and the other in the hot air chamber about the furnace, and from there is again returned to the dining and other rooms. The air thus frequently utilized was still further vitiated by sweeping the dust of the floors into the registers. This was seen in two registers at the time of our visit.

## THE FOOD.

Enquiries about food were answered by saying that they had beef, pork, ham, corned beef, milk, butter and tea; but further enquiries as to how often these were served, and what quantities, failed to get any satisfactory information. It was admitted that no diet tables were prepared or systematic methods of providing food were employed. Mr. Hancock also stated that from November until spring the poor were allowed only two meals a day, and that such had been the practice for many years.

In the matter of house keeping it was everywhere apparent that it was untidy and slovenly—and that there was an absence of competent supervision and judicious direction and control.

This applies only to quarters occupied by the poor. The apartments of the keeper's family were not visited.

## OUTSIDE SURROUNDINGS.

On the north side of the house a sink spout discharges into a wooden trough, which, about 10 feet from the kitchen door, spills the sewage upon the ground, by which it is gradually absorbed. The keeper said that a free use of copperas prevented the stench from becoming intolerable.

A privy is located close against the house on the west side. It was full to the surface. Another one was south of the main house, and in a filthy condition.

It is presumable that one of these is intended for men and the other one for women. There are no restraints put upon the free communication between the men and women.

A typical country hog pen with its malodorous effluvia supplemented the stenches from the adjacent privy. If copperas was used in these places it was not adequate to the occasion.

Many other criticisms upon the conditions and management of the institution might be made, but the undersigned believe it unnecessary to go into more details. Suffice it to say :—

There is not a county jail in the State in which criminals are not better housed, more comfortably lodged, better washed, and better clothed and fed, than are the poor of the town of Southington, whose chief crimes are their poverty and their claims upon their fellow townsmen for charity and kindly care.

The undersigned do not believe that the people of Southington are any less philanthropic, less liberal-minded, or less able than other towns in Connecticut. Nor do they believe that when the above facts are made known to them, they will approve the spurious economy that attempts to save expense, by maintaining a dozen or so of their dependent poor in such a miserable existence.

Signed,           G. H. WILSON,  
                      T. H. MCKENZIE,  
                      N. E. WORDIN,  
                      C. A. LINDSLEY,

*Members of the State Board of Health.*

#### TYPHOID FEVER IN BRIDGEPORT.

*C. A. Lindsley, M.D.*

SIR :—I have the honor to report that we are having an unusual number of typhoid fever cases reported since Sept. 1st, 1893. The cases are widely scattered about the city, which looks suspicious for the water. The Company have just completed a new dam on Mill River just about the one that I believe you inspected some three years ago. They employed about four hundred Italians for nearly two years, at the dam, encamped on the water shed bordering the basin, and although great care was observed by the contractors in keeping the quarters where they lodged, and also the outhouses clean, yet I am inclined to believe that our trouble comes from that source.

R. FITZ GIBBON, *Health Officer.*

In consequence of the above information Dr. Foote was requested to examine the water, after which he reported as follows :

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, }  
YALE UNIV. MED. DEPT. }

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11th, 1893.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of State Board of Health.*

DEAR DOCTOR:—The examination of the samples of Bridgeport water is completed and I herewith present my report to you.

The samples of water were taken on December 6th, 1893, from

A. a well on the Sherwood place where several cases of typhoid fever occurred.

B. from the upper reservoir of the Mill river supply, at the gate-house.

C. from the lower reservoir several rods below the ruins of an old mill.

D. from a faucet in Dr. Garlick's house in Bridgeport.

These samples were examined eight hours after collection.

The method of examination consisted in making two gelatine and two agar plates from each sample of water. The gelatine plates were kept at a temperature of 22° C. for three days, the agar plates at a temperature of 35° C.

From these plates pure cultures were made of each colony which developed which in any way resembled the *B. typhi abdominalis*.

The pure cultures thus obtained were then tested by growing them on potatoes, in peptone solution, and in litmus milk. At first several pure cultures on gelatine were obtained which closely resembled those of the *B. typhi abdominalis*, but a subsequent examination according to the above mentioned tests gave an abundant growth on potato, an indol reaction with peptone solution, and a rapid production of acid in litmus milk, showing that the bacteria were not the *B. typhi abdominalis* but rather belonged to the type of *B. coli*.

Below is a statement in detail of the results of the examination of the various samples.

A. Number of bacteria in one cubic centimeter of water, 2,640.—Many different varieties of bacteria present, but the one most abundant is a white, liquefying one. A considerable number resembling the *B. coli*.

B. Number of bacteria in one cubic centimeter of water, 728.—A few colonies resembling the *B. coli*.

C. Number of bacteria in one cubic centimeter of water, 1,180. *B. fluorescens liquefaciens* most abundant—no colonies resembling *B. typhi abdominalis*.

D. Number of bacteria in one cubic centimeter of water, 176.—*B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, and *B. gasoformans*, most abundant. No colonies resembling *B. typhi abdominalis*.

While these results give no indication of the presence of the *B. typhi abdominalis* in the water, they yet present other evidence of some value.



The well water contained about 2,640 bacteria to the cubic centimeter of water. This is sufficient to condemn it, and shows that there has been or still is some source of contamination which drains into it.

The number of bacteria in a cubic centimeter of water from the upper and lower reservoirs are 728 and 1,180 respectively. All drinking water containing more than 500 bacteria to the cubic centimeter should be regarded with suspicion. The increase in this case may be due to the opening up of a new reservoir containing considerable organic matter which may not be a source of any harmful bacteria.

It will be noted that the water from the tap in Bridgeport was the purest water obtained, containing only 176 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. If this sample came from the Mill river supply, it shows that there is some process tending to purify the water in its flow to the city.

It may be of interest to note that an examination of the Bridgeport water taken from a tap on Fairfield ave., which had the Mill river supply in December, 1890, showed 948 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

In conclusion, then, I would state that the bacteriological evidence points strongly to the well on the Sherwood place as the cause of typhoid fever there; that the water from the reservoirs has not the purity desirable for a water supply, but that the examination does not give any positive evidence that the water is the source of the typhoid fever which at present exists in Bridgeport.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES J. FOOTE.

#### DYSENTERY IN NORWALK.

NORWALK, CONN., July 17th, 1894.

*Prof. Lindsley.*

DEAR SIR:—We are having a great many cases of dysentery in Norwalk. In So. Norwalk the cases are few if any.

Our water supply is not of the best. So. Norwalk has a reservoir of its own.

The patients were all taken sick with the same symptoms, and many strangers coming to the town have been afflicted.

Please advise me as to whether the disease is existing in other parts of the State, or confined to Norwalk. If we are having a little epidemic of our own, I think it would be advisable to have the water tested.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer.*

In response to the foregoing letter Dr. C. J. Foote, bacteriologist of the Medical School was requested to examine the Norwalk water which he did and made the following report :



BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, }  
YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL. }

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 25th, 1894.

*Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary State Board Health.*

DEAR DOCTOR: The examination of the Norwalk water, which was undertaken at your suggestion, is completed, and I therefore submit to you the following report.

The water which was examined was taken from two sources: first, directly from the reservoir; second, from the tap in a house where dysentery had occurred. The water was taken on August 9th, put in sterilized bottles, packed in ice and sent to the laboratory. The examination was commenced within eight hours after the collection of the water.

The examination consisted in making gelatine, agar and glycerine agar plates, both from the tap and reservoir water. The plates of glycerine agar and agar were incubated for three days at 37.5° C., while the gelatine plates were kept at the temperature of the laboratory.

The object of this method of examination was to determine the number of bacteria in a cubic centimeter of water, the different species present, the proportion of solid to liquefying bacteria, and the species that were present that grew at a temperature of 37.5° C., and were pathogenic to animals.

#### NUMBER OF BACTERIA IN THE WATER.

Three bottles each, of the reservoir and of the tap water, were sent to me. A sample was examined from each bottle. The results are tabulated below, giving the number of bacteria in each cubic centimeter of water.

##### *Reservoir Water.*

Sample 1 .....	156
Sample 2 .....	292
Sample 3 .....	234
Average of three samples .....	228

##### *Tap Water.*

Sample 1 .....	832
Sample 2 .....	1960
Sample 3 .....	1112
Average of three samples .....	1302

#### DIFFERENT SPECIES PRESENT.

##### *Reservoir Water.*

1. *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*. 2. *B. ramosus*. 3. *B. Gasoformans*.  
4. *B. Subtilis*. 5. *B. Megaterium*. 6. *B. Aquatilis Sulcatus* I. 7.  
White liquefying bacillus—not identified. 8. White liquefying bacillus  
—not identified. 9. White very slowly liquefying bacillus—not identified.

Proportion of solid to liquefying—almost all liquefy.

*Tap Water.*

1. *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*. 2. *B. ramosus*. 3. *B. Gasoformans*. 4. *B. Aquatilis Sulcatus* I. 5. *Streptococcus Pyogenes*. 6. Same as 7. reservoir water. 7. Brown liquefying—not identified.

Proportion of solid to liquefying—a very large proportion solid, nearly one-half, due to the presence of a small white colony of slow growth.

## SPECIES PRESENT, GROWING AT 37.5° C.

*Reservoir Water.*

1. *B. Subtilis*. 2. *B. Megaterium*. 3. *B. Aquatilis Sulcatus* I. 4. White liquefying bacillus—not identified.

Species most abundant—No. 4.

*Tap Water.*

1. *B. Aquatilis Sulcatus* I. 2. *Streptococcus Pyogenes*. 3. A white slowly liquefying bacillus (not identified). 4. Same as 4. reservoir water.

Species most abundant—No. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS GROWING AT 37.5° C.,  
FOUND IN THE RESERVOIR AND TAP WATER.

(a.) This bacillus growing on gelatine plates after two days shows liquid colonies, one-quarter to one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, with a round regular outline, and a white dot in the center. The colonies consist of a pale almost transparent white film. With a quarter inch objective the colonies show alternate light and dark zones. The center of the colony is filled with dark granules.

Gelatine tube cultures—a very rapid stocking leg liquefaction—liquid gelatine contains some white flocculi, some of which settle to the bottom of the liquefied gelatine. A very delicate film floats on the surface of the gelatine.

Agar, tube cultures—a coarse white opaque growth.

Microscope— $\frac{1}{12}$  in. objective. Medium sized bacilli with rounded ends.

*Animal Experiments.*

A large loop-full of agar culture, one week old, mixed with one-half a cubic centimeter of normal salt solution, and injected into the peritoneal cavity of a white rat.

Rat living and well ten days from date of inoculation.

(b.) This bacillus grows slowly in gelatine tubes. After twenty-four hours we see a white streak along the needle track but no surface growth. A day or two later it shows a surface growth like that of *B. coli*.

Agar—forms a delicate white, semi-transparent coating, covering the surface of the agar.

Potato—only slightly more moist on the potato along the line of inoculation.

Litmus milk—for the first day or two no change at the temperature of 37.5° C., but after four days a very marked production of acid without precipitation of casein.

Peptone solution—incubated twenty-four hours—very pronounced indol reaction with sulphuric acid and nitrites.

Microscope—fat egg-shaped bacilli—often in pairs end to end.

#### *Animal Experiments.*

White rat (No. 1.) inoculated into peritoneal cavity with a loop-full of agar culture a week old, mixed with one-half a cubic centimeter of normal salt solution. Rat alive and well eight days from date of inoculation.

White rat (No. 2.) inoculated into the peritoneal cavity with one cubic centimeter of a bouillon culture twenty-four hours old. Rat alive and well six days after.

(c.) This bacillus resembled (b.) closely. Growth on potato invisible. Slight production of acid in litmus milk without coagulation of casein. Indol reaction in peptone solution.

Rat inoculated; with a loop-full of agar culture a week old in one-half a cubic centimeter of normal salt solution, into the peritoneal cavity. Rat alive and well one week after.

(d.) This bacillus in gelatine tube cultures after two days shows a surface growth which is white and convex. Growth fairly rapid. In about ten days the gelatine begins to show signs of liquefaction immediately under the surface growth.

Potato—an abundant, slimy, white growth.

Litmus milk—Gives a strong acid reaction and precipitates the casein.

Peptone solution—no indol reaction after twenty-four hours growth.

#### *Animal Experiments.*

White rat (No. 1.) inoculated into peritoneal cavity with a loop-full of agar culture one week old, mixed with one-half a cubic centimeter of normal salt solution.

Rat alive and well eight days after.

White rat (No. 2.) inoculated into the peritoneal cavity with one cubic centimeter of bouillon culture, twenty-four hours old.

Rat alive and well four days after.

From the above description of *b* and *c*, it will be seen that they closely resemble the *B. typhi abdominalis* in their growth on gelatine and potato and in the slow production of acid in litmus milk. They differ from the *B. typhi abdominalis*, however, in their more rapid growth on gelatine, in the production of the indol reaction and in their effect on animals. Therefore they may be termed the *B. aquatilis Sulcatus* I.

The streptococcus pyogenes is, so far as I know, very rarely recognized in water. It was easily identified, however, in the tap water by

its microscopic appearance by its growth on agar and gelatine, its absence of growth on potato and by its vigorous growth in litmus milk with coagulation of casein, and rapid production of acid.

This streptococcus, as is well known, is associated with many suppurative processes and is indistinguishable from the streptococcus of erysipelas. It was not found in the reservoir water and it is possible that it may have been an accidental contamination from a dirty tap. Its presence in drinking water is certainly an indication of an unsanitary condition of the locality whence it came.

There are three factors which throw suspicion on a drinking water. These factors are an increase in the number of bacteria above that ordinarily found in the water, an increase in the number of species found in the water, and the presence of a considerable number of bacteria which grow at the body temperature and are pathogenic to animals.

There is no record of a previous analysis of this water, therefore we cannot say whether there has been a rise above the number ordinarily found in the water or not. Any number above five hundred to the cubic centimeter tends to show an excessive surface drainage and one, therefore, which is suitable for transmission of disease germs, if any such contamination exists in its drainage area.

The result of the analysis of the reservoir water does not indicate excessive surface drainage, the highest number found in any one sample being only two hundred and seventy-two in the cubic centimeter. On the other hand, there seems to be a great increase in the number found in the tap water over that found in the reservoir water. Ordinarily some sedimentation takes place in the pipes so that the number is somewhat less than at the reservoir. Why the reverse should be the case here I cannot explain unless the water undergoes some contamination after its entrance into the pipes.

The second factor throwing suspicion on a water is the presence of a considerable number of different species of bacteria. Migula, after examining four hundred springs, wells and streams, concluded that when there are more than ten species of bacteria in any sample of water, especially when these species were not ordinarily found in water, the water should not be used for drinking purposes.

The reservoir water shows nine different species, and most of these are commonly found in water. The tap water shows eight species, but contained the streptococcus pyogenes.

The third factor throwing suspicion on a drinking water is the presence of a considerable number of bacteria growing at the body temperature, some of which are pathogenic to animals. This is a much safer indication of the unwholesomeness of a water than the number growing at the temperature of the laboratory.

Several species were isolated both from the reservoir and from the tap water which grew at 37.5° C., but none of these proved to be pathogenic to white rats, except the streptococcus pyogenes.

In conclusion, then, I should say that in the Norwalk reservoir water we have a water containing neither an excess in number, nor an excess



in the number of species of bacteria, and a water in which no species pathogenic to animals were found.

The samples of tap water examined were, however, suspicious and the constant presence of the streptococcus pyogenes would certainly render the water unfit for drinking.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. FOOTE.

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#### REPORT ON THE PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY OF THE LIME ROCK WATER COMPANY.

The committee appointed to examine the sources of a proposed public supply of water for the village of Salisbury and vicinity, respectfully beg leave to report.

After communicating with the officers of the Lime Rock Water Company, Thursday, July 26, was fixed upon as the day for our visit to the premises.

We were escorted in carriages from the Salisbury depot to the lake and water shed from which the water is to be obtained.

From Salisbury we ascended along a mountain stream, through a deep ravine, in a northwesterly direction some four or five miles, up to near the summit of that section of the great Appalachian mountain chain. This portion is known as Mount Riga, and nestled in among these lofty heights were two beautiful lakes, the largest of which is called Lake Riga.

The water of these lakes have no visible tributaries of considerable size, but are supplied from subterranean springs, whose sources are the great water sheds of the vast mountain sides which surround them in almost every direction, as far as human vision can extend.

As a source of natural water, free from any possible exposure to contamination of a hurtful kind, it would be difficult to find a better example than these lakes afford.

The stream descending the mountain is of unfailing abundance receiving its tributaries from almost uninhabited and uninhabitable water sheds of many miles in extent. It has an impetuous course through a mountain ravine whose sides are still covered with a primeval forest. No cultivated fields are on its borders, whose drainage might carry infection from the annual contribution of animal fertilizers upon their surfaces.

Neither are there any swamps or peat beds, to render their peculiar sources of pollution to the water.



The results of the chemical examination of a sample made by Prof. H. E. Smith, the Chemist of the Board, are reported as follows :

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., September 11th, 1894.

*Donald Warner, Esq., Salisbury, Conn. :*

MY DEAR SIR :—I enclose a certificate of the results of my analysis of water which you sent me. The color of the water is only slightly yellow, and would probably improve on ponding. The odor, also, is that common to streams from wooded districts, and would also improve on ponding. The amount of organic matter as shown by the albuminoid ammonia is moderately large, but not enough so to be objectionable. The analysis shows the water to be entirely free from any animal contamination, and I am quite sure it would prove a satisfactory water supply.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

H. E. SMITH,

*Chemist of the State Board of Health.*

*Addendum :*

The water was clear, with a very scanty, brownish sediment. Odor moderate, mouldy.

These results show that the water is soft, contains a very small amount of mineral matter, and that it is of fair organic purity. In my opinion, it is a satisfactory water to use as a public supply.

With such facts regarding this source of water supply, there can be but one verdict, which is that it is in a high degree satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY,

T. H. MCKENZIE,

RALPH S. GOODWIN,

*Committee.*

#### REPORT ON SICKNESS IN LAKEVILLE.

Upon the request of some of the citizens of Lakeville that the State Board of Health would make an investigation of the causes of the prevalence of dysentery alleged to be epidemic there, the undersigned visited Lakeville on September 4th, 1894.

Notice of the visit had been previously given, and also to Dr. Burtch, the local health officer.

We were cordially received and every facility was provided for an inspection of the locality.

Lakeville is only one of several villages composing the town of Salisbury. The others are, Lime Rock, Salisbury, Chapinville and Ore Hill. The whole town of Salisbury lies on some of the most elevated territory of the inhabitable part of Connecticut.

It is in the extreme northwest corner of the State. Its grand mountain scenery, and its five beautiful lakes have led some of its admirers to call it the Switzerland of America.

The full area of the town covers about sixty square miles.

Its population is a little over 3,000. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in mining, in the manufacture of car wheels (for which the iron obtained there is of superior quality), and in agriculture.

The village of Lakeville, to the sanitary condition of which our attention was particularly invited, is a thinly settled community scattered about the northern and eastern sides of Lake Wononscopomus; a very beautiful sheet of water, of between one and two miles in extent. The shores rise quite abruptly on the sides toward the village, giving salubrious sites for dwellings, with delightful prospects of water and mountain scenery. It is a limestone country, but the soil about the lake was of a compact clayey character and not very absorbent.

The water supply is partly from wells, but largely from a general source distributed in service pipes.

No system of sewage disposal has been adopted. Consequently the prevailing method of sewage disposal is, in what Col. C. E. Waring calls, "the noisome and death dealing cesspool, which is *facile princeps* the great sanitary curse of the country."

Information derived from Dr. Burtch, the local health officer, who has an extensive practice throughout the town, confirmed the fact that there was an unusual prevalence of diarrhœal disorders, many cases assuming the character of dysentery. He thought there might be 15 or 20 cases in Lakeville and perhaps as many or a few more in Salisbury village, having about the same population, and in Chapinville, a settlement of much smaller population, there was a much larger proportional number sick. That in every direction so far as his practice extended, the disease was as much or more prevalent than in Lakeville.

There is no common source of water supply in all these places, or of milk supply, or of ice or of any other article of ordinary consumption. It was suggested that the pollution of the lake by

the discharge of sewage into it from the houses adjoining its shores might be a cause of the sickness, not because of the use of the lake water for drinking, but because of the use of ice obtained from it. Upon enquiry we were informed that bowel troubles were quite as common among those who did not use the lake ice, and also among those who did not use ice at all.

A careful inspection was made of the shores of the lake, in a number of places where sewage deposits might be suspected, but in only one or two places was it discharged into the lake in sufficient quantity to be conspicuous. In most instances the residences were so distant from the shore that the limited amount of sewage, even though discharged toward the water was absorbed by the ground before reaching it and cared for by nature's own methods.

In the places noted, however, there was a sufficient amount to produce very marked pollution of the water and a possible source of infection to the ice which may be taken from it, and the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity was appreciably malodorous.

The undersigned would most respectfully advise, in the interest of the good people of Lakeville, that it is the universal experience of all communities that have tried the experiment, that the introduction of an ample water supply, at once makes necessary, that some comprehensive system should be adopted and carried out for the collection and disposal of public sewage.

Not the least of the public benefits of a good supply of water, is the necessity of a speedy abolition of the disease-breeding cesspool.

There are various ways to dispose of the waste material we call sewage, but sanitarians believe none yet devised are so bad as storage in cesspools. Scarcely any other invention which civilization has adopted so justly deserves the prefix, diabolical.

The sooner the people of Lakeville proceed to the construction of public sewers, the more sure will they be of preserving the reputation of their beautiful village for salubrity and of rescuing their charming lake from the dangers to which it is increasingly exposed.

In view of the fact that the alleged epidemic of dysentery is not peculiar to Lakeville, but is equally prevalent in surrounding communities and indeed in a great many other places in the State, far beyond the possible power of any cause local in Lakeville, the undersigned are of opinion that the prevailing

illness there is only a part of a widespread pathogenic influence. Probably of meteorological origin. It may be caused by the prolonged drouth, in consequence of which, water supplies generally, by the low state of wells, springs and streams, become laden with some deleterious elements.

It is also true, that those communities which suffer most from such occult influences, are generally living among unsanitary surroundings, the depressing effects of which make them more susceptible to prevailing epidemics.

C. A. LINDSLEY.

T. H. MCKENZIE.

Information having been received that the Windham County Jail was in an unsanitary condition, it was inspected by the President and Secretary of the Board and reported upon. The Report in the following form was ordered by the Board to be sent to the County Commissioners and the Representatives from Windham County.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 12, 1894.

To Hon. -----

DEAR SIR :—I am directed by the State Board of Health to send you the following:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF WINDHAM COUNTY JAIL AT  
BROOKLYN, TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Information having been received that the Windham County Jail at Brooklyn was not in a satisfactory condition, the undersigned visited and inspected the premises on the 9th day of March, 1894.

The Jailer, Mr. P. B. Sibley, and his wife, received us very courteously and hospitably and gave us full information upon all matters enquired about, and every opportunity to inspect the prison and all its appurtenances and surroundings.

The original structure was erected in 1842. It is located on a side hill, with a gentle descent towards the west, near the common highway. The first building contained only 16 cells for men and a separate apartment, with a few cells, for women. In 1884 the rapid increase of population in the manufacturing towns of the county with a more than proportionate increase of crime,

made an enlargement of the jail a necessity, and an addition containing 20 cells was built on to the old edifice. In the meantime the necessities of administration had compelled the use of the women's quarters for other purposes, and women prisoners are now confined in an upper chamber. The available number of cells at present is 16 in the old part and 20 in the new, making a total of 36.

The inadequacy of this prison to the demands of the present time can be appreciated, when it is stated that there was an average of about 90 prisoners through the winter. At the time of our visit there were 86. The dimensions of the cells were 4 ft. wide, 8 ft. long and 7 ft. high, with grated doors opening into a corridor about 12 ft. wide.

A cell would hold but one prisoner and the other 50 were provided with bunks built against the outer wall in the narrow corridor. In these very cramped, close and ill-ventilated quarters nearly 90 men were huddled together night and day, a part of the time at least with no occupation but such as the forced unwholesome and degrading social relations with each other may develop. The demoralizing influence of such unavoidably intimate associations of the vicious and vile, must serve to obliterate what moral sentiments any of them might possess, further educate them in vice and crime, and sink them all to a lower level of degradation.

#### DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA.

No water closet or privy of any sort existed, but the men used their buckets as occasion required, in the open corridor, and the discharges were poured into a funnel-mouthed sink (also in the corridor) leading to a cesspool just outside the walls of the jail.

The effluvia from these sources can readily be imagined, and though the imagination may fall short of the reality, further description is not necessary.

It is disgraceful to the civilization of Connecticut that there should be permitted anywhere within its boundaries, a place where human beings are herded together so much like cattle in a pen.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY

Is from a well, and for laundry purposes from a cistern. For the greater part of the time this is sufficient, but sometimes there has been a scant supply.



The bathing facilities consist of one bathing tub, supplied by water brought in buckets.

It is needless to say that the Windham County Jail is not a hydropathic institution. Conceive of 90 very dirty men taking a bath in one bath tub.

#### LAUNDRYING.

The men wash their own clothing, and for this purpose have the use of the kitchen. They are required to change their under-clothing once a week.

#### Food.

As stated to us by the Jailer, the food supplied to the prisoners is sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and of wholesome variety.

#### OCCUPATION.

Some of the prisoners are employed more or less through the year in working upon the neighboring farms, usually taking jobs by contract between the jailer and their employer.

This has been quite profitable to the County—the earnings last year were \$2,300.

The prisoners when working out of doors are supplied with extra clothing in cold weather, in the form of flannel shirts, "jumpers," "overalls," and rubber boots if needed. The outdoor work is the one redeeming feature of the jail.

While the health of the men has been generally good, it must be regarded as good luck rather than the result of their situation.

No doubt the short terms of imprisonment for which most of them are committed, is an element in their exemption from the usual effects of such unhygienic exposure. But if an epidemic should break out among them the consequences would be disastrous. Who could predict the result of one case of "jail fever" amid such overcrowding!

The undersigned feel that it is due to the Warden and Matron of the jail, to commend the executive ability and good management with which they have conducted the prison under such great disadvantages.

At the January Session, 1893, of the Legislature, the attention of that body was very pointedly called to the excessively crowded and otherwise unsanitary circumstances existing at this jail and a committee was appointed to examine into its condition and report upon it.

Up to the present time that committee have made no report, have not visited the jail or made any inquiries of its officers.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

No fact is more apparent than that the capacity of the jail is very inadequate to the present demands upon it, and that the disproportion between its capacity and its needs will be constantly increasing.

The next most urgent wants are a sufficient water supply and a more satisfactory method of sewage disposal. But as these latter are largely engineering problems we will be content with calling attention to their importance.

The question of further addition to the present jail or the erection of another jail in another part of the County naturally presents itself, and ought to receive the most careful consideration in connection with the needs of the County in relation to centers of population, railroad facilities, opportunities for employing prisoners and many other circumstances, which will demand the thoughtful and considerate judgment of a special commission.

Upon all these points the undersigned are not sufficiently informed, nor do they feel that it is a part of their official functions, to offer an opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER, }  
C. A. LINDSLEY, } *Committee.*

No practical improvement having resulted from the foregoing recommendations of the Board, the State Board of Charities solicited the coöperation of the State Board of Health in urging some action on the part of the officials of Windham County, looking to the correction of the seriously bad condition of their jail.

In response to which the Board of Health at the quarterly meeting in April appointed a special committee to coöperate with a committee of the Board of Charities.

The joint committees held a meeting May 14 at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Health at New Haven.

There were present on the part of the State Board of Health, Prof. Brewer, Mr. Ingersoll and Dr. Lindsley, and on the part of the State Board of Charities, Mr. Whittlesey, Dr. Tracy and Miss Bacon.

The conference, after full discussion, resulted in a vote to request an interview at Willimantic with the County Commissioners, to urge upon them the importance of taking some action looking to an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Windham County Jail, especially with regard to overcrowding and the better disposal of sewage.

The joint meeting was held at Willimantic, May 22d. There were present on the part of the State Board of Health, Professor Brewer, Dr. Lindsley and Attorney Ingersoll. On the part of the Board of Charities, Dr. Tracy and Secretary Whittlesey, and on the part of the County Commissioners, Messrs. Baker, Hall and Marlor, also State Attorney John L. Hunter, Sheriff Pomeroy, Jailer Sibley, Representative S. W. Crofut, Dr. C. J. Fox and County Health Officer W. A. King, Esq.

The unsanitary and overcrowded condition of the jail was forcibly presented by the members of the two committees. The statements were not denied, but the financial state of the county seemed to the County Commissioners a sufficient reason for further delay.

After the subject had been very fully considered and all sides patiently and courteously heard, Dr. Tracy presented the following motion which was passed :

*Voted*, That it is the desire of this meeting that the County Commissioners should call the legislators of Windham County together in order that they may devise some means which, pending ultimate action, would put the jail in such a condition as to satisfy the requirements of the State Board of Health.

The meeting then adjourned and a meeting of the commissioners held. It was subsequently learned that they voted to employ a sanitary engineer to devise some method of disposing of the sewage, and if this can be done within the amount they were authorized to expend, which is \$600, no meeting of the senators and representatives will be called.

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The following letter from the Health Officer of Wallingford to the County Health Officer was laid before the Board at a special meeting, May 23d, and a committee appointed to investigate the water supply of that borough.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., May 16th, 1894.

*For Mr. C. E. Hoadley, County Health Officer, New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—Within the past few months a number of complaints have been received by me from the people of Wallingford, concerning the Borough water supply. It was through this complaint that I was led to make an investigation of our water supply with the following results.

The water supply of this borough comes directly from Muddy River, and is forced a distance of about 3 miles before entering the borough. This station is situated in the East Wallingford district. Facing north just above the station a distance of some twenty yards is a barn belonging to a Mr. Ives; this gentleman owns quite a number of horses and cows. Running by his barn is a small stream which carries off all the discharge from these animals, and empties into Muddy River some few feet above the pumping station. A few feet further on this gentleman has a sink drain coming from his house, which empties by an open pipe on the banks of this river. A distance about a mile up the river is the East Wallingford school. This school has a water closet privy vault situated twenty feet from the banks of the river. What makes this most objectionable is, that it is above the river bank and the law of gravitation comes into play, and allows the process of percolation to be carried on in the most approved style. Just across the way is a cess-pool drain, coming from a house occupied by nine or ten people. This is an open drain emptying into an open field on a level with the river. Further up the river, about two hundred (200) yards, is a barn owned by a Mrs. Frisbie. This barn is directly over a mill race. In this barn there are kept one horse and one cow. Their discharge is through the barn floor into this race which, after traveling a few feet, empties into Muddy River. And to the best of my knowledge these things are a menace to the public health, and should be removed at once. Dr. William P. Wilson of this town examined this water supply and was quite vigorous in his language in condemning it.

I trust you will be able to fit up this matter for us, and give us a pure supply of water. Believe me, Mr. Hoadley,

Your most obedient servant,

J. EDMONDS COUDERT, M.D., *Town Health Officer.*

In response to this communication a committee was appointed to investigate.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WALLINGFORD WATER SUPPLY.

Made at the Quarterly Meeting, July 16th, 1894.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to visit and examine one of the sources of the water supply of Wallingford, respectfully beg leave to report.

On Monday afternoon, May 28th, we were met at the Wallingford Depot by Dr. Coudert, the Health Officer, and taken in a carriage to Muddy River. A pumping station has been erected on this stream to supplement the supply from the lake.

Upon the river, about three-quarters of a mile above the station, a barn is built directly over it, in such manner that the drippings from the stables fall directly into the water.

At a point a quarter of a mile nearer the station, the privy to the school house is located quite near the stream, in such way as to afford a possible though not probable source of occasional contamination.

An *appearance* of decency requires a more remote situation for the privy.

The intake at the pumping station is unfortunately so contrived that it is immediately below the junction of a tributary, which receives a portion of the drainage of a neighboring barn yard and creamery.

Its removal 100 feet up the stream, or a pipe laid to a point above the junction would avoid a seemingly active source of contamination of the water.

Your committee would respectfully recommend the Health Authorities of Wallingford to require that at least the first and last of the above named objectional conditions be corrected, before the water is again used for domestic purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, }  
G. H. WILSON, } *Committee.*

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The following report after being presented to the State Board, was ordered published with the Annual Report of the Board.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 1st, 1894.

#### INSPECTION OF THE STATE PRISON.

The undersigned in accordance with the statute made a visit this day to the State Prison. Attention was more particularly directed to the Hospital, and the recent preparation of an apartment for the isolation and care of cases of contagious diseases.

The apartment devoted to that purpose, is in the main building of the old prison, on the same floor with the general Hospital,



but sufficiently separated from it by an intervening corridor. It is of sufficient capacity for any probable number of patients in the prison.

There is ample air space and good facilities for ventilation.

Although there has been no contagious diseases in the prison for a considerable period, it is in our opinion a very judicious provision against an emergency to which the prison is liable at any time.

The condition of the Hospital was found to be satisfactory and well managed. The number of patients was less than the average. Among them, at this time there were twelve cases of consumption, three of them in an advanced stage and nine in the incipient stage.

During the first twelve months of the administration of the present Warden there were but three deaths from consumption, while in the previous twelve months there were eight. This large reduction in the death rate in a single year cannot be wholly attributed to any radical change in the management of the prisoners. The experience of one or two years is much too short a time to form any reliable data about the mortality rate of a disease so chronic as consumption. But the marked improvement in the general health and appearance of the prisoners after the practice was adopted of giving them regular systematic outdoor exercise daily, justifies the belief that it was an important factor in prolonging the lives of some of the consumptives and enabling others to resist the approach of this fell destroyer. During the excessively hot weather the practice was intermitted by advice of the prison physician, and the undersigned would respectfully recommend that it be resumed, as soon as the heat abates. In this connection the undersigned offer a few suggestions relating to

#### *Consumption.*

The large proportion of prisoners who are the subjects of consumption, justifies and even demands a careful consideration of the means of restricting it. The disease is not peculiar to the Connecticut State Prison, but is a common fact in prisons.

Baer and Carnot have found, after careful investigation, that consumption is four times as fatal in German prisons, as among the outside population of the same age.

It is now regarded as a settled fact in Medical Science that pulmonary consumption is an infectious and communicable disease. It cannot be acquired without exposure to the infection.

Prisoners have the disease more frequently because the infection exists in prisons. The infection remains after previous consumptives are dead or discharged, unless very thorough and special means of disinfection are employed during and after the time that each consumptive prisoner has occupied a cell.

It is also a disease to which many of the lower animals are subject and by reason of that fact, the said animals can be scientifically utilized in experimentation. Innumerable experiments and observations have been made upon susceptible animals, by exposing them in a great variety of ways to the tuberculous infection, and the result of all these experiments agree, with remarkable unanimity in demonstrating, that almost the only danger of receiving the infection, except as taken with food and drink, is by inhaling it when floating in the air in the form of dried sputum. The expectoration of a consumptive patient contains innumerable bacilli of tubercle, Nutall says as many as four billion in twenty-four hours and if spit out upon the floor or carpet, or into handkerchiefs, or upon the bed clothing, in fact upon anything where it may remain long enough to become dry, and with other dust float in the air, it becomes at once a source of danger.

The avoidance of this danger, in every cell in which a consumptive is confined, becomes a matter of much concern. Each consumptive subject should be required to expectorate always in a spit cup, so that the cups and contents can easily be collected and destroyed.

But the assurance of such precautions on the part of the prisoner is impossible, it may be assumed that in most cases he will spit upon the floor or the carpet. the floor should therefore never be swept with a broom, but always wiped up with a damp cloth and the scrub water thrown immediately into the sewer. The carpet should never be swept or beaten, until it has been disinfected by heat. The ordinary disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, sulphur and such like chemicals have little effect upon the bacilli tuberculi except by very long contact with them.

The most practical way of disinfecting clothing, bedding, carpets, etc., which have received the sputa of a consumptive patient is by heat.

Such as can be boiled, should be subjected to that process, and for at least half an hour; boiling ten or fifteen minutes will not kill all the bacilli.

For larger articles as blankets and carpets, an exposure to steam is the most effective method.

This requires a special apparatus, and would be found very useful, for the disinfection of many things too bulky, or not proper for boiling. A fully equipped establishment of that sort, can be seen at the Hospital at Hartford.

The State Board would advise the erection of a modern disinfecting chamber at the State prison, specially as a means of diminishing the prevalence of consumption among the prisoners.

A brief inspection of the workshop, the bakery and kitchen, exhibited the usual order, cleanliness and good discipline which has characterized the institution under the present warden.

The cells of the prisoners are each cared for as far as practicable, by its own occupant, and exhibited to some extent the personalities of the prisoners in the varying appearance of neatness, amount and kind of decorations upon the walls, and the interest or lack of interest which they as individuals seemed to feel in their little homes.

Upon enquiry it was stated that the sheeting and pillow cases were washed every week, but the woolen blankets received an immersion only twice a year. We are firm in our convictions that a quarterly ablution would improve their appearance. And would advise that blankets upon the beds of consumptive patients be boiled and washed much oftener.

A tour of inspection outside the prison walls, revealed a great improvement upon former conditions. The typical country hog-pen with its disgusting and stinking masses of miry filth and nastiness which used to be there had disappeared, and a kind of model piggery had been substituted. In this had been arranged every requisite for the orderly management of a large swine family.

The stables for the horses and cows were also planned and constructed so as to enable them to be kept in a condition of great cleanliness, such as is never seen in the barns of the average farmer.

In conclusion we feel that commendation is due to the warden for the general cleanly condition of the prison buildings and the premises about them. There is a decided improvement in the

general appearance of the place. The frequent cleansing of the walls of the prison, together with the judicious use of paint and lime-wash has to a great extent taken away the prison smell usually found in jails. The appearance of the prisoners we found improved and it seemed to us that the efforts of the warden to carry out the sanitary recommendations made, already showed the good effect upon the general health of the prisoners.

C. A. LINDSLEY.

G. P. INGERSOLL.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Nov. 14, 1894.

*Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Secretary, New Haven, Ct. :*

DEAR SIR :—The communication from the State Board of Health has been received and presented to the Prison Directors. They have ordered same to be put on file and recommendations and suggestions to be carried out.

Yours truly,

E. M. CHAPIN, *Secretary.*

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*To the New Haven County Commissioner.*

SIRS :—The enclosed copy of a report on the New Haven County Jail is respectfully submitted to you by order of the Connecticut State Board of Health.

Respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

Reported at Quarterly Meeting, July 16th, 1894, to the Connecticut State Board of Health.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY JAIL.

Report of Inspection by Mr. Ingersoll and the Secretary.

The undersigned made a visit, unannounced, to the County Jail on the 9th of June.

Were politely received and afforded every facility for thorough inspection.

The jail provides 150 cells for men and 28 for women. At the time of our visit there were 217 male prisoners and 35 female.

At Christmas, 1893, there were 335 prisoners. Consequently it was necessary that in many instances two prisoners should occupy a single cell.

The bedsteads were of iron, and only two feet in width. In order to accommodate two lodgers the jailer had devised the ingenious expedient of making the straw tick three feet wide and supporting the overlapping edges by thrusting barrel staves across the bedstead beneath the ticking.

The capacity of the jail is not equal to the demand upon it. Unless the number of cells shall be increased the undersigned believes it would be better to provide berths in each cell one above the other in all cases in which it is necessary to place two in a cell.

There is also a large workshop connected with the jail in which from 100 to 150 prisoners are employed, mostly in the making of chairs.

At the time of our visit there were 132 at work.

All the cells are surrounded by a corridor, of which the banks of cells themselves form the inner side, and the prison the outer side.

Large windows and ventilators in the roof afford very satisfactory ventilation.

The water supply is somewhat inadequate from deficient pressure.

The current is not strong enough to flush the water closets satisfactorily and afford the requisite amount of water at the lavatory.

Probably some changes in the plumbing arrangements will correct the defect.

The heating is by steam pipes, and is said to be always sufficient.

The sewage disposal is by the old pail system. Each prisoner carrying his own bucket every morning and emptying it in the sewer in the yard.

The food supply is abundant in amount, and wholesome in quality and variety, and served in an orderly and cleanly manner.

It is justly due to the jailer and his wife, the matron, to say that the prison is kept in all the various departments over which they have control in excellent order, and the culinary department is especially noticeable for its scrupulous cleanliness.

The undersigned would respectfully advise that provision be made for a more ample water supply, and that better accommodations be provided for lodging the excess of prisoners.

They would also recommend, on the score of humanity, that the floors of "coolers" in which prisoners are sometimes tempo-



rarily confined for punishment be covered with wood. The exposure for many hours, of prisoners thinly clad, to the cold stone floors, especially if in a low state of vitality, might induce dangerous illness in some of them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

G. P. INGERSOLL.

#### RÉPORT ON CAMP BRADLEY.

##### *To the Connecticut State Board of Health.*

On August 17th I accompanied Surgeon-General Patrick Cassidy of Governor Morris' Staff on a tour of sanitary inspection of Camp Bradley, the annual encampment of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic. We visited the hospital department, the kitchen and mess rooms, inspected the food and water supply, examined the out-houses and generally looked into the disposal of camp refuse. There was but little sickness at the hospital, none that could be traced to unsanitary condition of the camp. The kitchens were tolerably neat and the mess rooms and eating dishes were generally clean. The water drawn from wells on the grounds seemed clear. No serious complaints were made of it. The food supply is examined from time to time by the different regiment surgeons. The out-houses were generally in good condition, fresh dry dirt is thrown into them twice each day during the encampment. They had been newly painted and but little odor came from them. The refuse of the camp which could not be disposed of by burning was carted to trenches dug three feet in depth at some considerable distance from the soldiers' quarters and there buried. This plan has been found to work satisfactorily and no ill effects result. All trace of the refuse is said to disappear after a season.

The following is a list of cases of sickness and injury during the camp week as reported by the Medical Director's office :— Heat exhaustion, 2 ; sprain, knee, 1 ; contusion of back, 1 ; lacerated wound of eyelid, 1 ; alcoholism, 5 (3 plain drunks ought to be in guard house) ; subacute gastritis, 1 ; incipient typhoid, 2 ; chills and fever, 2 ; sprain, ankle, 1 ; subacute rheumatism, 1 ; wound of nose, 1 ; dysentery, 1 ; tonsillitis, 1 ; cramps, 7 ; diarrhœa, 6 ; wound of abdomen, 1 ; colic, 1 ; gastro enteritis, 1.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

## REPORT OF THE LITCHFIELD TOWN FARM AND POOR HOUSE.

*To the Connecticut State Board of Health.*

On August 18th in company with County Health Officer Hurlbert of Litchfield County I visited the Litchfield Town Farm and Poor House. The farm is located about three miles from Litchfield village. The Poor House, which is a commodious three-story wooden building, stands on a high elevation both healthful and attractive. We were courteously received by the matron and shown over the building. The first floor comprises the matron's apartments, kitchen, dining room and sitting rooms for inmates and hospital room. The sleeping rooms are on the second floor. The inmates' beds are provided with straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and light feather beds. The rooms looked clean.

There are at present 10 inmates, 6 men and 4 women. They looked in good health and had no complaints to make. The matron reported no sickness since last winter when one of the inmates had the grip. We found the food served, fair and the water supply seemed pure. Privies for the men and women are connected with the main building by covered alley-ways preventing exposure of inmates in wet or cold weather. The privies were clean and had no great amount of odor. Stable and hog-pen are located about 100 yards from the main building and were reasonably clean.

The Poor House is heated by three fair sized stoves on the first floor. Doubtless in winter the second story sleeping rooms are cold, but perhaps no more so than the inmates had previously been accustomed to sleep in. Whether a furnace should be put in the building is rather a matter for consideration of the State Board of Charities than for this Board. It would certainly be conducive to the comfort of the inmates. The State Board of Charities had visited the Poor House about two weeks previous to our visit.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. INGERSOLL.

The Secretary will conclude his report with the lists of Medical Colleges or institutions which have been filed with him under the Medical Practice Act, by the Secretaries of the Chartered Medical Societies of the State. The said colleges or institutions are recognized as legal and reputable by one or more of said societies, and their graduates are entitled to be registered.

## LIST OF LEGAL AND REPUTABLE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The following Medical Colleges or Institutions are recognized as legal and reputable by all the three chartered State Medical Societies, as appears by the lists filed by their secretaries, with the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

### *Arranged Alphabetically by States.*

#### CALIFORNIA.

California Medical College of San Francisco.  
Cooper Medical College of San Francisco.  
Medical Department University of California, San Francisco.  
Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.  
College of Medicine, Univ. Southern California, Los Angeles.

#### COLORADO.

University of Denver, Medical Department, Denver.  
Medical Department University of Colorado, Boulder.  
Gross Medical College, Denver.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Yale University, Medical Department, New Haven.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

National Medical College, Washington.  
University of Georgetown, Medical Department, Washington.  
Howard University, Medical Department, Washington.  
Medical Department, National University, Washington.

#### ILLINOIS.

Chicago Medical College, Medical School, Northwestern University, Chicago.  
Rush Medical College, Chicago.  
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.  
Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago.  
Woman's Medical College, Chicago.  
Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago.  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

#### INDIANA.

Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.  
Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.  
Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Fort Wayne.

## IOWA.

Medical Department State University of Iowa, Iowa City.  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk.  
Iowa Eclectic Medical College, Des Moines.  
Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines.  
Homeopathic Medical Department State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

## KENTUCKY.

Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville.

## MAINE.

Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin.

## MARYLAND.

University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore.  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.  
Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore.  
Women's Medical College, Baltimore.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Harvard University Medical School, Boston.  
Boston University School of Medicine, Boston.

## MICHIGAN.

Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.  
Homeopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.  
Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit.

## MINNESOTA.

College of Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis.  
Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, Minneapolis.  
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis.

## MISSOURI.

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.  
American Medical College, St. Louis.  
University Medical College, Kansas City.  
Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.  
St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.  
Medical Department University of Missouri, Columbia.  
Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.  
St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.

## NEBRASKA.

Omaha Medical College, Omaha.  
Medical Department Cotner University, Lincoln.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dartmouth Medical College.

## NEW YORK.

Eclectic Medical College of City of New York, New York.  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.  
Albany Medical College, Albany.  
University of City of New York, Medical Department, New York.  
Medical Department University of Buffalo.  
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.  
New York Homeopathic Medical College in New York City.  
Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.  
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.  
Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, New York.  
College of Medicine of Syracuse, Syracuse.  
Medical Department Niagara University, Buffalo.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Leonard Medical School, Raleigh.

## OHIO.

Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.  
Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.  
Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati.  
Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.  
Women's Medical College, Cincinnati.  
Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland.  
Starling Medical College, Columbus.  
Homeopathic Hospital Medical College, Cleveland.  
Medical Department University of Wooster, Cleveland.  
Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.  
Toledo Medical College, Toledo. For graduates subsequent to Jan.  
1, 1894.

## OREGON.

Medical Department Willameth University, Portland.  
University of the State of Oregon, Medical Department.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

University of Pennsylvania, Department of Medicine, Philadelphia.  
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.  
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.  
Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.  
Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston.

## TENNESSEE.

Meharry Medical Department Central Tennessee College, Nashville.

## VERMONT.

Medical Department University of Vermont, Burlington.  
Total 88.



In addition to the above, the following Colleges are found in only two lists filed with the State Board of Health, to wit : One by the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society and the other by the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association.

## ILLINOIS.

The Hering Medical College, Chicago.

## MARYLAND.

The Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Baltimore.

## BRITISH PROVINCES.

McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Quebec.

University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ontario.

Ecole de Médecine et de Chirurgie, Montreal, Quebec.

Trinity Medical College, Toronto, Ontario.

Laval University, Medical Departments, Quebec and Montreal, Quebec.

Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Ontario.

Halifax Medical College, Halifax, N. S.

University of Bishop's College, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Quebec.

Medical Department of Western University, London, Ontario.

Woman's Medical College, Toronto, Ontario.

Women's Medical College, Kingston, Ontario.

Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Total 14.

The graduates of the following named extinct Medical Colleges, are declared entitled to registration by the Connecticut Medical Society only :

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. Organized in 1812—extinct since 1840.

The New York Medical College, New York City. Organized in 1852—extinct since 1864.

Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. Organized in 1843—extinct since 1867.

Vermont Academy of Medicine, Castleton, Vt. Organized in 1818—extinct since 1861.

Total 4.

The following additional list has been filed by the Secretary of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association only :

The Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Iowa Medical College Eclectic, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized in 1881—extinct since 1887.

The Indiana Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The United States Medical College, New York City. Organized in 1878—extinct since 1882.

University of Florida, Medical Department. Organized in 1883—extinct since 1886.

The Medical University of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The State Board of Health called the attention of the Eclectic Association to the character of the last named institution and at its next meeting it passed the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Medical University of Ohio, be stricken from the list of colleges recognized by the Association.

Only one of its graduates had been registered before it was withdrawn.

Total 6—one withdrawn—5.

A graduate of any one of the one hundred and eleven medical schools in the foregoing lists, is entitled to registration under existing laws in Connecticut, without an examination. The statute, however, provides that the lists of medical schools may be corrected from time to time. Hence the lists as now published are liable to be changed as the medical societies of the State may dictate.

The operation of the Medical Practice Act has been more favorably received by the honest working members of the profession than was anticipated. It has seemingly worked but little or no hardship upon any considerable number. Those whose qualifications and medical learning would not entitle them to be registered after October 1st, 1893, were for the most part, shrewd enough to get registered before that date. The registration fee is so small and the facilities for getting registered were made so simple and easy, that the conditions have been accepted almost universally throughout the State. While the immediate effect upon the character, attainments and special fitness of the medical practitioners in Connecticut has not been strikingly conspicuous, it nevertheless has had, and still has a constantly present action in excluding the quacks and medical imposters, who driven from other States by similar or more stringent legislation would have sought refuge in Connecticut if this law were not in force. Now that Massachusetts has enacted prohibitory laws respecting unqualified and incompetent practitioners of medicine, and medical frauds, the States in which their presence is tolerated have become very few. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are all that remain within a thousand miles of Connecticut. Even in Rhode Island they have to be registered in the town clerk's office, and in Maine must get a certificate of good moral character from the town authorities.

The provisions of our law were made inoperative to expel these parasites now infesting the body social, who live and fatten upon the credulity of their fellows, but the law does act, to prevent accessions to their numbers. Time and mortality will coöperate with the law in effecting still further beneficent results.

REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.



## REPORT OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

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Section 4, of the Medical Practice Act, requiring County Health Officers to keep a full record of their doings and to make report thereof annually in the month of June, to the State Board of Health, was promptly complied with by all the County Health Officers.

Very full abstracts of these reports are here published. They indicate very positively the superiority of the new system over the old one, and the satisfactory manner in which the new administration has been received and is working.

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### REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health, of the State of Connecticut :*

I have the pleasure to submit to your Honorable Body, in pursuance of the Statute, the report of my doings as County Health Officer of Hartford County, from the date of my appointment, Sept. 13th, 1893, to June 1st, 1894, as follows, viz :

As soon after my appointment as I reasonably could, I appointed a Town Health Officer in each of the twenty-nine towns comprising Hartford County, excepting the town of Hartford. Before making my appointments I visited each of the several towns, excepting Burlington and Hartland, and made inquiry of reliable men in each town, as to the best man in the respective towns for the office. Burlington and Hartland I did not visit, but did make a careful inquiry as to good men in those towns, before I made appointments. I distributed my appointments as nearly equally as I could between the Republican and Democratic parties; there being two more Republicans than Democrats. As a rule the Town Health Officers have taken an interest in their work, and have discharged the duties of their office faithfully and fearlessly.

Immediately after the appointment of the Town Health Officers, together with some of the other County Health Officers I formulated a set of health rules, which, after being supervised by your Hon. Board, I caused to be adopted by each Town Health Officer and duly published, according to law.



Besides the cities of Hartford and New Britain, I think there are fourteen towns in Hartford County having a reservoir system, and but few of these towns have anything approaching a perfect sewer system. It is needless for me to remark to your Hon. Board, that such a condition occasions a great deal of trouble. Early in the term of my office, my attention was called to the dangerous condition of the sewer system in Windsor, it having been represented to me that, so far as could be judged, it was the occasion of a very severe epidemic of scarlet fever. The following will indicate the dangerous plan of the system :



the long lines indicating the main sewer and the pockets indicating catch basins in the line of the main sewer, which retained all of the solids emptied into the sewer. Aside from these pockets being a breeding place for disease, the stench arising from them was a public nuisance. I was informed that the owner of this sewer system refused to obey an order from the old Town Board of Health, to abate the nuisance. Under my direction the Town Health Officer of Windsor notified the owner of the system to abate the nuisance and suggested how the defect could be remedied. After some further trouble, the nuisance was abated and the defect in the system corrected. To show how crude the sewer system is in county towns, I beg to state that I was informed that at one time in this same system there were no traps to break the passage of gas from this same main sewer to occupied houses.

The next nuisance to which I ask your attention was in Thompsonville. Thompsonville is very compactly built, and in its center is a mill-pond over which there are two open bridges. The occupants of some of the houses abutting on the pond have used the pond instead of the sewer in front of their houses ; as a result the surface of the pond has been covered with filth and soiled paper, the current at times not being strong enough to carry the filth and paper over the dam. All of this has been in sight of many children passing and repassing the bridge. This nuisance all the parties, except one, chargeable therewith, have agreed to abate.

At Warehouse Point my attention has been recently called to a system of drainage which I consider very dangerous. The

wash from several water-closets, together with the drainage from a cattle pen, containing one hundred and twenty cattle most of the year, fed upon the refuse from a gin distillery, empties into a small, slow stream, which is nearly dry portions of the year, and which apparently never has sufficient force to carry off solids. The course of this stream is within a stone's throw of several dwelling houses. What is commonly called "black diphtheria" prevailed there last winter. Some of the parties complained of refuse to abate the nuisance. I have endeavored to persuade them to abate the nuisance without suit. If the nuisance is not soon abated, I shall have to bring suit. In several of the other towns my attention has been called to bad drainage, but I find that, except in the worst cases, the defects have to be overcome gradually. I shall endeavor to have some section of these towns organize for sewer purposes as prescribed by Statute.

In the month of April there were four or five cases of small pox in the town of Manchester. I am informed the disease was not recognized at first. As soon as it was recognized the district in which it existed was quarantined and the disease stamped out.

One case of small pox in a mild form was reported from New Britain. Careful measures were taken, and the disease did not spread.

Diphtheria has been prevalent in several towns in the county. Only one case required my attention, however, and that was a case of a violation of quarantine regulations ordered by the Town Health Officer. After seeing and cautioning the parties there was no more trouble.

My attention was called to the fact that several dogs suffering from rabies had been killed in Rocky Hill, and that other dogs exposed to the disease were at large. I immediately caused all of the dogs in the town of Rocky Hill to be confined until the danger period had passed. After the dogs were confined some suffering from rabies were killed. When the disease was stamped out the dogs were released. I afterwards learned that a child in the edge of Berlin towards Rocky Hill had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, and that the child had been taken to New York for treatment. Since then I have heard nothing further relative to the case.

I had reason to believe that a great many of the school buildings and school outhouses in the county were in an unsanitary condition. While it is the duty of the school visitors to attend

to the sanitary condition of the school houses, it is also the duty of a Health Officer to attend to them. I therefore instructed the Town Health Officers to examine the school premises, including outhouses, the source from which the drinking water was obtained, etc., in their respective towns and, if necessary, to pass such orders in the premises as in their judgment they deemed best. Where they found it necessary to pass orders the orders were complied with, except in one district. In that district, by my directions, the Town Health Officer had the work done, and collected the expenses from the district.

One of my duties is to enforce the law relative to vital statistics. In pursuance of that duty I made an examination of the certificates in some of the towns. I soon became convinced that the law relative to vital statistics had oftener been violated than observed. I then stopped further investigation for the time, and wrote to each physician and midwife in the county calling their attention to the law, and asking them to observe it from that time on. If in the future the law is not observed, more stringent measures will have to be taken.

I am strongly suspicious that in many cases of birth in the city of Hartford no certificate is returned. I have a plan by which I think the facts can be discovered at a small expense.

In an informal manner four appeals have been taken from orders of Town Health Officers, to me. Two were relative to contagious diseases where parties interested did not think the Town Health Officer was enforcing necessary quarantine. Upon investigation I found the Town Health Officer had given proper instructions, but the instructions had not been followed by the parties to whom they were given. I also found that the instructions had not been followed because of a misunderstanding, and not from any intention to disregard them; therefore I did not prosecute. In one of the other cases the appeal was withdrawn and the order of the Town Health Officer fulfilled. The other of the four cases was an appeal from the order of a Town Health Officer for the abatement of a nuisance claimed to arise from a slaughter house in East Hartford. In that case I heard the parties, their witnesses and council.

I think every house lot in the vicinity has a dwelling house on it. The distance from slaughter house lane to Main street is about 1,050 feet. The distance from Central avenue to the slaughter house measured 400 or 401 feet. I found as a fact that

for several years, several people living in the houses adjacent to the slaughter house had, at times, been made sick by the noisome smells from it ; that people near by had to keep their windows closed more or less, depending upon the direction of the wind ; that experts were of the opinion that the slaughter house and its surroundings were dangerous to public health, and that it could not be maintained so as not to emit noisome smells, and be a nuisance to people living in its vicinity. I therefore affirmed the order of the Town Health Officer.

I have had the Town Health Officers meet twice in Hartford, for the purpose of an exchange of ideas, and general instruction in the line of their duties. I think it would be well for them to meet at least once a year.

Besides the doings above reported I have had a great many consultations, and a great deal of correspondence.

Most respectfully submitted by

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

*County Health Officer for Hartford County.*

Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1894.

P. S.—I beg to say further that copies of a circular relative to epidemic small pox received from your Hon. Board I caused to be circulated as requested, and as a result there was a very general vaccination.

Before receiving the circular I had directed a general vaccination in the infected district in Manchester.

I am informed that there are a few violations of the Medical Practice Act in this county, and principally in this city by parties coming here from out of this State. I have delayed prosecutions for a time for reasons already suggested.

Most respectfully submitted by

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

*County Health Officer for Hartford County.*

Hartford, June 18th, 1894.



## REPORT OF THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

*To the Hon. State Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with Section 4, Chapter CCXLVIII., of the General Statutes, I respectfully submit the following report of my doings as County Health Officer for New Haven County from the date of my appointment, September 13th, A. D. 1893, to June 1st, A. D. 1894.

Upon receiving my appointment, a meeting of all the County Health Officers, to be held in New Haven on September 15th, was called. The said officers met in executive session and discussed the methods by which we should carry out the instructions of the law under which we had been appointed. The first duty to be performed was the appointing of a town health officer in each town.

I visited each town in New Haven County, and appointed a Health Officer after consulting with the selectmen and others as to the qualifications of the candidate. The appointments were completed November 18th, 1893, and town Health Officers were appointed in twenty-four towns.

Before the appointments were completed, the public began to appreciate the advantages of the new law as compared with the former Town Boards of Health, and I was called upon, frequently to cause the execution of the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health.

The County Health Officers provided a set of rules and regulations for adoption by the Town Health Officers and about December 1st, 1893, the Health Officers in New Haven County were fully prepared to perform the duties required of them.

During the second week in January, I began to make an investigation of the reports made by physicians, midwives and undertakers to the Registrars of Vital Statistics in New Haven County, the law requiring Health Officers to cause the execution of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

I found the records in a very imperfect condition, in many towns, while in others they were complete and well kept. In Waterbury the registrar had failed to verify the returns, it being impos-



sible to ascertain whether those required by law to make returns within a certain period, did so or not. In Wolcott, Middlebury, Bethany and Woodbridge the registrars were obliged to keep track of the physicians who practiced in their respective towns and obtain from them the returns.

I found that in all the smaller towns the physicians disregarded the law almost without exception, and made their returns to the registrar once each year, early in January. The undertakers were also found to be violating the law and in many cases did not return the certificate of death until from one to two weeks after burial. It required a great deal of time to make this investigation, but I think it was time well employed.

I found in those towns wherein the records had been completed nine hundred and thirty-two violations of the law relating to the registration of births, and two hundred and fourteen violations of the law relating to registration of deaths. I made a complete copy of the records showing violations and wrote to each of the physicians, midwives and undertakers who had been delinquent in their returns. In one or two instances I received letters in reply that were decidedly impudent, but with these exceptions the answers were kind and expressed satisfaction that the laws had been so arranged that it would be necessary to comply with them. I found that nearly ten per cent. of all birth certificates were imperfect and did not give the first name of the child. The registrars in several towns have made no effort to complete the certificates, and I think it should be made compulsory by law.

To illustrate the value placed upon our registration laws by some registrars, I would like to cite the following: I visited the registrar in one town in New Haven County who had held the office continuously for seventeen years. I asked for his birth, death and marriage certificates. He referred me to his drawer in his desk. There I found all the certificates that had been returned since January, 1888, mixed together as if they had been put in from time to time, and whenever necessary to refer to them, he had to empty the drawer upon the floor. I did not undertake to assort them, for it would have taken several days. I devoted one day to his records, and while he was somewhat surprised that I should presume to criticise his returns, admitted that there were a great many violations of the law and that even his own work in verifying the returns was not what it should be.

The registrars in some places keep their returns in excellent order and the investigation in such towns was very much simpli-

fied. I shall conduct another investigation during the summer and expect to find the number of violations much reduced.

During the month of March, all the Town Health Officers in this county were instructed to investigate the condition of the school buildings in their respective towns, and report not later than May 1st, 1894.

The reports are annexed hereto and will show, I think, that an investigation was needed. I would say that in every instance where the buildings were found in poor condition, the committee of each district was notified, and they caused the buildings to be put in proper condition.

The Town Health Officers of New Haven County held a meeting in this city March 14th, 1894. A vote was adopted perfecting a permanent organization, and electing the County Health Officer, chairman and secretary.

Several important matters were discussed, and the meeting was a success.

Hon. C. A. Lindsley addressed the Town Health Officers as to the duties connected with their positions, and furnished to them much valuable information.

We hope to secure by this meeting together of the different officers, uniform methods not only in the county, but in the State, as the same plan will probably be adopted by all the County Health Officers.

In accordance with the action taken by the Town Health Officers relating to the placarding of houses in which there is a contagious disease, I have furnished each town with printed cards, to be used, and you will now find each town in the county using the same precautions that have formerly been adopted in our cities only.

I have received twelve complaints of nuisance. Investigated the same, and in every instance succeeded in having the cause abated without resorting to legal proceedings, while there would be objection to compliance with an order issued by a Town Health Officer, I have found that when the parties fully understand the law and that there is now a provision for the enforcement of the same, they are willing to comply with the orders of abatement.

There have been four cases heard by me upon appeal, and after hearing the parties in each, the orders of the Town Health Officers were sustained in three of them, while in the fourth it seemed for the interest of all concerned, that a compromise should be made.

There has been one prosecution in New Haven County for violation of the Medical Practice Act. Upon receiving complaint I reported the case to the city attorney of Waterbury, and after an investigation he issued a warrant for the arrest of Helen Laura Keane who was located in Waterbury. The case was tried in the City Court, defendant found guilty, and a fine of one hundred dollars imposed. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, which has not yet been determined.

During the year the Town Health Officers have been supplied with literature upon sanitation, contagious disease and other subjects so far as I have been able to procure them.

In conclusion I would say, that the work of organization under the new law is now completed in this county. Each town has its Health Officer and the citizens have become familiar with their rights, so that during the coming year I think the law will demonstrate its advantages over the old system of Town Boards of Health. The public generally have shown their appreciation of the step taken, and so far as I know are in favor of continuing the system now in operation. Of course we must expect some criticism, and the work of establishing the law must be done with a great deal of care, so that possible antipathy will be avoided. I have instructed the Town Health Officers in this matter and have reason to feel proud of their work.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

CARLETON E. HOADLEY,

*County Health Officer for New Haven County.*

## REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:*

In compliance with Section 4, of Chapter CCXLVIII., of the Public Acts of 1893, I have the honor to report that I qualified in conformity with Section 2 of said Act, on the 18th day of March, 1894, and proceeded to make appointments of Town Health Officers for the several towns in New London County. I have heretofore sent you a full list of the names, the term and the town for which they were appointed.

A physician in active practice was appointed in each of the several towns except in the towns of Ledyard, Lisbon and Voluntown in which towns there was no resident physician. For the town of Franklin I appointed a physician residing at Yantic in the town of Norwich, just across the Franklin line, upon the recommendation of the town authorities. The town and city of New London being coterminous, no appointment was made.

Up to the date of this report I have made an investigation in four cases of alleged nuisance; held innumerable consultations relating to the duties of health officers under the Act of 1893, which seems to be little understood, and have prosecuted in the City Court of Norwich one case for the violation of an order of the City Health Committee. I have also prosecuted one violation of the Statute relating to vital statistics. In this case there was a violation of Sections 103 and 104 of the General Statutes and the evidence indicated a probable case of infanticide. So long time had elapsed, however, since the private burial of the body that in the opinion of the Town Health Officer a disinterment would throw no light upon the cause of death and consequently the body was not disinterred. This case occurred in the town of Colchester and probable cause having been found by the Justice, the prisoner was bound over for trial to the Superior Court.

The vaccination circular issued by the State Board of Health under date May 1, 1894, has been distributed throughout the county, but the reports from the several Town Health Officers indicate that the town authorities are slow to act upon the recommendation therein for free vaccination.

In Griswold there has been a general vaccination, all persons who had no objection, being vaccinated at the expense of the town.

There was a general vaccination in Lyme about three years ago when all children were vaccinated, also all adults who did not refuse. The selectmen of this town will take action upon the matter of another general vaccination in July.

The first selectman of Franklin is opposed to vaccination and this matter when considered by the Board of Selectmen and School Visitors was "indefinitely postponed." The Groton selectmen declined to coöperate with the Health Officer. The matter is under consideration by the selectmen of North Stonington and no action has yet been taken in Ledyard, Lebanon, Bozrah, Voluntown, Waterford and Stonington. In Salem the Town Health Officer has vaccinated many persons without the coöperation of the town authorities, most of the patients being Hebrews who believe in vaccination. Action under General Statutes, Sections 2607 and 2608, will be taken after full reports shall have been received from all the towns in my jurisdiction.

Complaint has been made from the town of Salem that a registered practitioner under the Medical Practice Act (Public Acts of 1893, Chap. CLVIII.) is practicing medicine to the injury and danger of the community. This matter is now under investigation and will be prosecuted if the facts warrant it. The statute first above named seems to be generally approved although the system of fees in lieu of a salary is open to objection.

The County Health Officer is called upon to act in numberless cases for which he cannot make the statutory charge without being the subject of criticism; and in cases which are and of right ought to be prosecuted he is not exempt from the suspicion that he is actuated by motives of gain rather than a desire to fulfill a public duty.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. THAYER,

*Health Officer for New London County.*

Norwich, June 30, 1894.



## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER FOR FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 27, 1894.

*To the Hon. State Board of Health.*

In accordance with the statute of the State I hereby make you report of my doings for the year, as follows :

Immediately after my appointment I proceeded as rapidly as possible to make appointments of Town Health Officers in the various towns of my county. In every town, after some searching in some instances, I was able to secure physicians resident in the town to take office, except in the towns of New Fairfield, Easton and Trumbull. In New Fairfield there was no physician and I appointed a resident of Brookfield to fill that position. The same is also true of Easton, and there I made an appointment of a Bridgeport physician, to whom I also gave the town of Trumbull, although there were two physicians in Trumbull, but neither of them would accept the office.

After making the appointments I arranged a meeting with all of the Health Officers and endeavored to have them get uniform views of the duties which were expected of them, and I think for the most part succeeded in that object.

During the year since the appointments this county has been free from epidemics of contagious diseases, except in Bridgeport where the local Board of Health has taken entire charge, since in the first place I have the utmost confidence in the zeal and intelligence of the Health Officer here, and, in the second place, I have grave doubts of the meaning of the statute which creates the office which I fill in the instance of where it speaks of my power to supervise the action of City Health Boards, since there is no provision which can in any way give me authority to make any order or to enforce any, if made, or even to allow in any way a respectful hearing unless *cum gratia*, should the County Health Officer desire to make any suggestions to the City Health Board.

For the most part the Town Health Officers have found their duties to consist simply in making some recommendations as to the removal of local nuisances, and in a few isolated cases supervising cases of contagious diseases of the nature of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and disinfecting premises after such sickness. The only exception where any problem of magnitude has arisen outside of the towns of Trumbull and Easton, has been in the

town of New Canaan where the sewerage has been permitted to run into the gutters of the streets and no effort has ever been made to collect, cover it up, or take from it its many odors. It is surprising that a community as intelligent as that is, with so beautiful a country town, has permitted so aggravated and open a nuisance to remain so long, but there is great difficulty in dealing with the question there and I have not yet arrived at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to all of it. Certain of the orders of the Town Health Officer have been appealed from to me and upon the latter I have not yet passed.

In the towns of Trumbull and Easton are situated the reservoirs and streams which supply them, which supply the city of Bridgeport with water. I had long been satisfied that certain of the sicknesses of this city were due to contamination of this water supply and long knew of many places where such contamination existed along the lines of the streams although the local Health Board had never been able to find them and the Health Boards of the two towns of Trumbull and Easton did not care to do so and would not have been convinced of their existence if they had been pointed out.

Immediately after the appointment of the officers for these two towns I directed him to make a tour of inspection of all these streams and the reports which he rendered corroborated my former views in the premises. Along the entire streams in close proximity to them, often washed by them, were barnyards, vaults, farm cesspools, and all manner of nuisances which would come from people living upon their banks; while upon one of them is a paper-mill which washes all of its stock, consisting of old papers, pasteboard, dyed with all sorts of mineral and vegetable dyes and covered with all ordinary kinds of filth which could accumulate on rubbish of this kind, directly into this stream, and at this time of the year all of the water that flows through the stream at this point is first filtered through that mass, as it requires it all to wash the amount of material that they are using. The water company has shown itself willing to assist in the manner of the abatement of these nuisances, and has already purchased many farms where it seemed impossible to otherwise get rid of the difficulty, and caused the houses to be abandoned. In other instances they have put in water-tight cemented vaults, removed barns to a distance from the stream and have done all in their power to assist the Health Officer in making this water supply

what it ought to be, and for the most part the situation has been greatly improved, except so far as the paper-mill is concerned. There, while they have taken care of some of the nuisances which arose from a number of men being employed about the place and no adequate provision being made for their accommodation, yet the main difficulty still exists, and it almost seems as though the only way to obviate it would be to cause them to cease operations entirely, to which of course they strenuously object.

In addition to overseeing the actions of the various Town Health Officers I have personally endeavored to improve the manner in which the registration of vital statistics has been carried on in this county, and have made a tour among the towns for the purpose of gaining information and making suggestions in the premises. I find that as far as the registration of births is concerned, with the exception of one or two towns (notably Bethel, and to some extent Bridgeport, which ranks second), the office might as well be vacant as far as any good has been accomplished during the last twenty or twenty-five years. In the bulk of the towns the first name of children is not given in one case in twenty, and in some of them not in one case in fifty, the physicians not having returned them originally with their returns, and the registrar never having made any effort to supply them. I have the promises of improvement from each town in this respect, and trust, if it shall become my duty to again inspect these records, that I shall find the evil remedied as far as it is possible to do so.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,

*County Health Officer, Fairfield County.*

## REPORT OF WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER, 1894.

*To the State Board of Health:*

The law makes it my duty to report to you my doings as County Health Officer for Windham County. In accordance therewith I submit the following report, covering the period from the date of my appointment to the first Monday of June, 1894.

What may well be considered as the most important part of my work has consisted in the selection and appointment of health officers in the several towns. The duties of these officers are of such a nature that the success of the new system, I am convinced, depends very largely on these positions being filled with proper, suitable, and competent men. I have every reason to believe that the Town Health Officers of this county answer that description; that they are men of character, in whom their respective communities repose confidence. I was not able, in all cases, to literally comply with the statute prescribing that the appointee should be learned in medical and sanitary science. Some of our towns have no resident physician, and the statutory qualifications could hardly be found embodied elsewhere than in a physician. In every instance the town authorities recommended, or indorsed, the appointments made. I deemed it especially important that every Town Health Officer should be thoroughly informed as to the duties which the law contemplates as pertaining to his office, and in furtherance of this end I devoted considerable time. They have been furnished with printed rules, and these rules have been adopted by each health officer in the County. Such literature pertaining to health regulations in cases of contagious disease, and such as were calculated to arrest the spread of particular diseases, have been distributed to them; together with such other literature as was recommended by the State Board of Health.

Thus far no appeal has been taken from any order made by any Town Health Officer in Windham County. On the contrary every order has been complied with, cheerfully and with alacrity. This has been true in those cases where the emergency demanded somewhat rigid orders as well as in those where the orders pertained to matters of a comparatively minor nature.

The bills that I have thus far audited for services rendered by Town Health Officers indicate that the expense entailed on the several towns will be very light. Yet the performance of the



duties incumbent on the office demands the exercise of a great deal of discretion. For that reason I refer to the selection and appointment of Town Health Officers as among the most important work performed by me during my term of office. On their good judgment and conservative action rests much more than would, perhaps, be apparent to one who had not carefully examined the laws of our State relating to health and sanitary matters.

I have had occasion, in the discharge of my duties, to give considerable attention to the matter of contagious diseases, more especially in the towns of Windham and Putnam. In the latter town small pox made its appearance in March, 1894, and assumed a most threatening aspect. Effective quarantine prevented the spread of the disease. Some weeks afterwards another outbreak occurred, although in no way connected with or attributable to the previous cases. The prompt and efficient action of the Town Health Officer, whose work was fully coöperated in by the town authorities, got the disease under control. It is easily within bounds to say that the eastern part of our county escaped serious results, by the enforcement of the rules adopted by the Town Health Officers of that region. Indeed under the present system of health rules, properly carried out, few, if any, secondary cases of small pox ought to occur.

During this period of alarm occasioned by these outbreaks of small pox, I was in several instances called upon to advise as to the expediency of issuing orders, in some of the towns, for compulsory vaccination. Investigation and information derived from reliable sources convinced me that only a small percentage of the people of those towns remained unvaccinated ; and after consultation with the State Board of Health I decided against advising compulsory vaccination.

There have been sporadic cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, but the precautionary measures with which they were met prevented any epidemic. In all these matters I rendered such assistance and advice as the nature of my office demanded. I have not, however, had occasion to bring any action or prosecution for refusal to comply with the orders of the Town Health Officers.

I have not found it necessary to cause prosecutions of any kind to be instituted. Certain nuisances and violations of law relating to sanitary matters have come to my attention, where prosecutions would probably have been sustained. They were all, how-



ever, manifestly acts of omission rather than of intentional commission, and were all remedied without the application of law.

I have devoted some time to the examination of the records of vital statistics. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the unhappy state in which some of these records appear to be. It would seem to be purely a matter of chance that these records of vital statistics, as they are often made, should prove to be a source of accurate information. The causes resulting from this condition are imputable to so many persons that it will undoubtedly take some time to bring about a better state of affairs. I pursued the method adopted by all the County Health Officers in calling attention to the imperfections and defects. In the past, some of these defects have been of a flagrant nature ; so flagrant, indeed, as to indicate a willful negligence that would seem to justify enforcing the penalty of law.

I have been engaged in the performance of the duties of County Health Officer forty-seven days. Of this time, seventeen days were devoted to the appointment of Town Health Officers, with the attending personal interviews with the appointees ; eight days were taken in attending meetings of the County Health Officers and consulting with the State Board of Health. The remaining twenty-two days were spent in the various other duties of the office. I have expended for printed matter, for Town Health Officers, and stationery, \$60.55, and my other expenses, including postage and traveling expenses were \$119.

This report is made under date of June 26th, 1894.

I am very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KING,

*County Health Officer, Windham County.*

## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER, LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health :*

Report of Walter S. Judd, County Health Officer for the County of Litchfield.

I received my appointment as County Health Officer on the 13th day of September, 1893, and September 28th took the oath of office before George A. Hickox, a Justice of the Peace, and was duly qualified under the law to perform the duties of said office.

I first attended a meeting of the County Health Officers of the State, at New Haven, called in order that we might become acquainted with each other and talk over the general scope of our duties and to receive and make such suggestions as would produce uniformity of action upon matters relating to the exercise of our authority.

I then notified the Town Clerks of the twenty-six towns, the registrars of births, deaths, and marriages, calling their attention to the new departure from the old law and of my authority to cause execution of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.

I then proceeded to appoint Town Health Officers in each of said towns. These were selected after an investigation of their fitness for the office. Twenty-two were physicians and four were laymen, there being no physicians resident in the Towns of Bridge-water, Warren, Colebrook, and Harwinton.

On April 27th, 1894, Dr. Kyte had moved to an adjoining County, leaving no resident physician in the Town of Bethlehem. He resigned on said date and I appointed by necessity a resident layman to succeed him in office.

The Town Health Officers now consist of twenty-one physicians and five laymen.

I divided them, as to terms of office, in to the four classes directed by statute.

And caused them after becoming duly qualified, to file with me as County Officer, in their own handwriting, their names in full, ages, college of graduation, date when they received appointment, date when oath of office was taken, and the authority before whom. I directed them to have written on the back of their appointments a certificate of their qualifications by the

authority before whom they qualified, and that certificate recorded in the Town Record.

I found some difficulty in persuading the best men to take the office, founded for the main part upon the belief that the exercise of the office might be prejudicial to their practice ; but this was finally overcome, causing some delay in filling the town offices, so that it was not until November 28th before all the offices were filled and the officers duly qualified.

I distributed a manual of statutes relating to the public health to each officer, and have caused them to be furnished pamphlets relating to contagious diseases and disinfection, authorized by your Honorable Board.

Under my authority to coöperate with and supervise the Boards of Health and Health Officers I have had the most to do. Winsted and Litchfield, by virtue of their borough charters, have the appointment of their Health Officers, also in Torrington, but in each of these places the Health Officer of the Town has been empowered as far as possible to use his authority independent or in connection with the authorities of the borough.

Besides personal investigation I have written nearly two hundred letters to the various Town Health Officers in response to inquiries in the line of their duties.

The diseases which have attained prominence, necessitating quick and decisive action, have been small pox, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. The small pox epidemic at Winsted caused me to insist upon a rigid quarantine by presence of a guard, which I found had not been done in the first instance.

A great deal of feeling was aroused throughout Winsted and the neighboring towns, and much danger was anticipated. As your board has reports of this epidemic in detail of cases, I will only state my action.

After Winsted had taken every precaution for preventing the spread of small pox, the fear of contagion in the surrounding towns seemed to be reaching its height. In Torrington, upon an assemblage of its authorities, they instructed its Town Health Officer to interdict all communication between Winsted and Torrington. I was present at the meeting of the warden and burgesses by invitation of the Town Health Officer, and in view of the determined sentiment expressed by such a body of intelligent men, was influenced to take no decided stand against their action. Also, because new matters of justification were an-

nounced which I had no time to investigate. An appeal was taken by aggrieved citizens of Winsted from this action of Torrington, and after immediate notice to the Town Health Officer of Torrington, I appointed a hearing at Winsted in the Court room at 2 o'clock P. M., January 22d, two days after the interdiction aforesaid.

The Health Officers and several prominent citizens and physicians appeared. As advisory of matters within their special knowledge, I secured the attendance of two physicians, members of the State Board of Health. On account of antagonistic feeling, arising from a belief of contagion, representatives of Torrington did not appear. On the following day, in pursuance of previous notification, I conducted a further hearing at Torrington. Several physicians from Winsted and others were invited to remain outside the room in which the hearing was held, which left the County Health Officer and the advisory physicians of your Board to hear the reasons why Torrington people and its Health Officer desired a maintenance of his order. After a thorough discussion, and after hearing all reasons that could be urged for such maintenance, I believed the field of investigation was exhausted. Upon a written report of the two physicians upon the danger of contagion and other matters pertinent to their special knowledge, I found:

That the effect of the order of Torrington's Town Health Officer was damaging the business interests of Winsted and intensifying the alarm of adjoining towns. That there was no new case of small pox since the determination of Torrington to publish said order. That Winsted had control and accurate knowledge of its own situation. That the danger of contagion to citizens of Torrington in pursuing the usual intercourse between the two towns was extremely small compared with the damage resulting to Winsted by reason of such order. The action of the Town Health Officer of Torrington was perfectly in accord with public feeling and sentiment then existing in that locality, but upon investigation, I found that such sentiment and feeling was founded upon rumors of exposures which were, in fact, no exposures at all; as an instance, it was stated by Torrington officials that a letter had been received in Torrington written by an inmate of a house in Winsted under quarantine. This was *prima facie* true because of the signature, but the fact was that the Winsted correspondent dictated the letter from her window to a person across the street.



The proximity also aroused such feeling, and the unfortunate start that it obtained in Winsted, as I believe, from the incorrect diagnosis of the disease in the first cases, and the consequent confusion for a time, lent color to the belief prevailing in Torrington that Winsted had not perfect command of its own situation.

After a consultation with the two physicians of the State Board of Health, and after weighing carefully the claims of both communities, I vacated the order of the Torrington Town Health Officer.

The following day, January 24th, I vacated a similar order of the Health Officer of the town of Barkhamsted.

February 1st I was notified by the Town Health Officer of Norfolk that one Cady, a baker, was to be tried for a violation of an order of the Town Health Officer of Norfolk, ordering him to keep his baker wagon out of said town, Cady being a resident of Winsted, and peddling bakery goods in Norfolk. Upon advice of authorities of Norfolk the Town Health Officer thought he could sign a criminal complaint, which he did, which he had no power to do, the arrest therefore was illegal. I corrected the mistake by withdrawing the prosecution, and finding the citizens of Norfolk had imperfect knowledge of the status of the epidemic, I invited the prominent ones to meet me in the bank building in order to lay before them the information that my investigation had given me.

I did so meet with them, and after a discussion of some hours, they judged that further measures like that above mentioned were not necessary.

From this time public feeling began to abate and the normal state of business and travel asserted itself in that part of the county.

I visited and corresponded with Town Health Officers, directed them to report to me whether physicians, undertakers and others were observing the laws relating to registration of vital statistics. Their reports and my investigation showed no serious breaches of the law in this respect.

Delinquents were courteously reminded of their faults and informed that the next examination made by me must show that the law was being obeyed.

In the early fall my attention was called to typhoid cases and imperfect drainage in Watertown. In company with the Town Health Officer I visited localities complained of and found house



drainage and closet drainage into and in the vicinity of wells near the silk mills, northeast of the depot, to be the apparent cause. Also near the depot, where tenements were bunched, draining into open gutters. I personally saw and talked with citizens interested, and the matter of correction was admirably carried out by the very efficient Health Officer, Dr. French.

Scarlet fever has been more or less prevalent in Torrington and in the edge of Harwinton adjoining Torrington, for some months, and is not yet in Torrington thoroughly stamped out.

Quarantine in Torrington has been rigidly enforced only by the perseverance and energy of the local Officer. Several times I was obliged to threaten prosecutions for interference with or reluctant compliance with his orders.

In April last I was complained to by Dr. Warren and Wellington Smith, of Winsted, that one J. J. McCarthy was administering medicines for compensation, to persons afflicted with a diseased liquor appetite, that it was contrary to the medical practice act, as he was not a physician, etc.

I visited Winsted and consulted representative citizens, and the Town Health Officer, also Drs. Lindsley and Goodwin of the State Board of Health.

I did not prosecute because I found he was not endangering the public health; because the Town Health Officer of Winchester, a physician, was supervising his work; because the public sentiment declared that he was doing great good to those he had treated; because a prosecution under any law in the face of a healthy public sentiment brings such a law, even if a technical conviction be had, into disrepute.

Also, it is not absolutely clear in my mind, whether a County Officer should bring such prosecutions as are called for under the medical practice act. In the event of doubt, a grand juror's complaint could have been made. This the complainants were aware of, yet such action has never been taken.

May 19th last, I called a meeting of the Town Health Officers at Litchfield, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and as far as possible establish a uniform and pertinent set of rules governing the public health of our country towns. Twenty-one of the twenty-six Officers were present, and entered in the spirit of the meeting. I stated at the opening of the meeting the reasons why such an organization would, in my judgment benefit the public. Dr. Lindsley, of the State Board,

delivered an address relating to public health, both instructive and entertaining. The meeting then organized, with Dr. B. W. Munson, of Sharon, as president ; and Dr. Livingstone, of Cornwall, as secretary. This meeting was of great value in increasing the interest of Town Health Officers in their work, and in adding to their knowledge by exchanging practical ideas relating to its practical performance.

The meetings are to take place quarterly, unless for special reasons they are called oftener by the County Officer.

The committee on rules are at the date of this report completing their labors, and the publication and distribution of such rules will soon take place.

My experience as a County Officer leads me to believe that the working of this new law will be eminently satisfactory to the people of the State, by reason of the directness and celerity with which matters affecting public health can be dealt with. There are no boards to disagree, no inaction to be excused, or different shoulders to toss the blame upon.

A slight feeling antagonistic is evinced by some selectmen in a few of the towns, which seems to be founded upon a theory that public health will regulate itself.

I have made a rule that Town Health Officer's bills should clearly show on their face the duties for which they charge, in order to give the selectmen an opportunity to urge objections to their approval, if such they have.

The expense to the several towns not affected by epidemics has been trifling.

As the Town Health Officer's reports are not called for in an entirety until the first Monday of October, I cannot in this report remark upon anything of interest which they may suggest.

Deeming it for the best interest of the public health, and this law, which I believe is conducive to a high standard of public health, I have avoided, when a just result could be otherwise obtained, bringing prosecutions and involving citizens in litigation, for I have learned that many well meaning people do not realize and are not as yet educated to the fact that epidemics and diseases are chiefly dangerous because of individual carelessness.

Almost every day brings a letter or letters of inquiry from Town Health Officers. Now that interest is fully awakened and

the discretion reposes in one man, and the responsibility is fully thrust upon him, the evils of offal, putrid drains and other disease breeders are recognized as menaces to the health of the community, which it is his duty, even without complaints, to watch and guard. How best to notify the persons responsible and what under the law should be his procedure, he generally relies upon the County Officer to advise him.

People often ignorantly believe their rights are being interfered with, and he is threatened with suits at law, and not being a lawyer he desires to state the circumstances to know he is right, and then go ahead.

Vaccination in that part of the county afflicted with small pox was not strenuously objected to by the general public, although not absolutely ordered. In other towns where small pox has not appeared it has not been practiced generally, and to secure its thoroughness when attempted, it has not been thought advisable to force it just at present. There has been within six weeks another slight outbreak in the town of Kent, about two and a half miles from the center. Health Officer Tuttle, profiting by the experience of Winsted, immediately quarantined the premises so thoroughly and efficiently that no increase from the original four cases has appeared.

And his letters proclaim the practical efficiency of the directions of the State Board of Health.

I have derived much benefit from the hints and suggestions in the line of duty which are voiced at the occasional meetings of the County Health Officers of the State.

Thus, with the State Board of Health, the County Officers organized, the Town Officers organized, all moved with the same ambitions and now in touch in the interest of a common labor, the efficiency of the service to the State as regards the public health is akin to that of a trained police force, preventing the spread of crime, and of the fire department, that moves with discipline to extinguish the first incipient blaze.

This report, based upon the record of my doings, I hope will be satisfactory to your Honorable Board. It is herewith respectfully submitted.

Dated at Litchfield, June 30th, A. D. 1894.

WALTER S. JUDD,

*County Health Officer for the County of Litchfield.*

## REPORT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER, 1894.

*To the State Board of Health:*

Having been appointed and commissioned County Health Officer for the County of Middlesex, I took the oath of office and entered on the duties of said office on the 15th day of September, 1893.

As soon as practical thereafter I made appointments of Health Officers for the several towns of Middlesex County.

Each of said Town Officers has been duly sworn and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

No appeals have been brought from the orders of the Town Health Officers.

I have made some investigations with reference to the filing and recording of Vital Statistics and have caused some investigations to be made of the sanitary condition of the school houses, but as the investigations have not been completed cannot report upon that at this time.

Aside from attending to some matters of contagious and infectious diseases in some of the towns, and attending to the routine business of the office, nothing further has been done by me. This report is to June 1, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY U. PEARNE,

*County Health Officer, Middlesex County.*

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REPORT OF TOLLAND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my report as County Health Officer for Tolland County, which report is as follows :

As soon as was practicable after my appointment, which was on the 13th of September, 1893, and after being sworn to the faithful discharge of my duties, I appointed for each town in the county, by a writing under my hand, a Health Officer for said town, there being no incorporated cities or boroughs in the county whose limits are coterminous with the limits of the town. They were made by me after a personal visit to nearly every town in



the county and after consultation with the principal officers and leading men of the towns.

In those towns containing local practicing physicians I have chosen such in each instance. There were four towns in which no physicians were located. While I might, perhaps, have selected for these towns a physician of another town, since the law does not expressly require that the Town Health Officer shall be a resident of the town for which he is appointed, it seemed to me that these towns, which, like all the other small towns, are usually quite sensitive to outside interference, and especially where as in this case they have the bills to pay, would be better satisfied with the appointment of one of their own number although not a physician. I therefore appointed in these towns, non-professional men, residents of the towns, but men whom I believed to be of good judgment although not in all instances especially "learned in medical and sanitary science." I will only add, in this connection, that I believe no mistake has been made in any of the appointments.

At my suggestion each Town Health Officer has established rules, which were prepared by a committee of the several county health officers and intended to be uniform throughout the State, by publishing the same in a newspaper of the town, where there was one, and by posting copies of the same on all the signposts of the other towns.

It might be too much for me to say that since my appointment there have been no violations of the laws relating to public health, or no nuisances dangerous to public health in this county, but no complaints or requests to prosecute have been made to me, except occasionally a notice of a nuisance, and these have been, in every case, abated upon notice from the Town Health Officer or from myself. No prosecutions have been instituted, and no appeals have been made to me from orders of Town Health Officers. The vaccination circulars sent me by the State Board of Health have been distributed by me to the Town Health Officers to be by them distributed to the town officers and others in the several towns, as requested by the State Board. Soon after my appointment I addressed a letter to each of the registrars in the county calling their attention to the frequent failure of physicians to make their returns of births and deaths according to law, and suggesting that they notify me, giving me the names of the delinquents. In several instances they have done so and I have written to those physicians, so reported to me, calling their attention to the



necessity of promptness and accuracy in these matters, and intimating that I should expect to find improvement.

In all these cases this course has proved beneficial and I have heard no further complaints. I have made a personal inspection of the original returns to the registrars of certificates of marriages, births and deaths in several of the towns but not in all, and I yet find some irregularities, both on the part of the physicians and the registrars themselves. The most frequent omission of the physicians is that of the name of the child in the birth certificates. These are doubtless caused, in most instances, by the failure of parents to name their children in season for the returns to be made. The registrars do, however, in many of these cases, supply the omission by filling in the name afterwards, where it can be done without much trouble, but there are too many cases where it is not done at all.

I have called their attention to this and urged them to greater diligence. In many of the towns visited I found the registrars had not been particular to endorse upon the certificates the date of their reception for record as required by law. In two of the towns they told me they had not done so because there were no blanks printed on the backs of the certificates for such an entry. In one town the entry for one certificate had been made on the envelope in which it had been sent. I urged upon them the necessity of making these inscriptions promptly and I have no doubt it will be done. So far as I observed, the death certificates are promptly returned, as this has to be done to obtain the burial permit. There have been no complaints to me of any violation of the Medical Practice Act, and, so far as I can learn, the Act has been well complied with. From the time of my appointment up to and including June 2d inst. I have spent twenty-eight days in attending to the duties of the office. I think that the appointment of a single Health Officer in each town is a decided improvement over the old system, as it concentrates the necessary authority and there is no division of responsibility.

I am glad to be able to say that there has been no small pox in this county during my term of office, and, I believe, no serious epidemics of other diseases.

As the Town Health Officers have made no report to me, as yet, I can give no detailed report of their doings.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. REED,

*County Health Officer, Tolland County.*

Stafford Springs, June 29th, 1894.



# THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.



# HEALTH OF TOWNS.

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For the information of the State Board of Health in the preparation of its Annual Report, the following circular was sent to all the Health Officials in the State.

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. }  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., September, 1894. }

*To the Health Officers of Towns, Cities and Boroughs.*

GENTLEMEN :—By an Act of the last Legislature every Town Health Officer is required to make a report, annually on the 1st day of October, to the town in which he is appointed, and to cause copies of such report to be filed with the County Health Officer and with the State Board of Health.

It will appear upon the least reflection, that the utility of these numerous reports, will be greatly enhanced and their value increased, if they are prepared in their general character, upon some common system. Thus by giving information upon the same subjects from all the towns at the same time, the facts can be analyzed and classified.

Comparisons of important items of interest in one part of the State can thus be readily made with like items occurring in another part.

In this manner valuable and practical results will be made much more available from the reports received.

In furtherance of this methodical plan of reporting, the subjects proposed in this circular, mostly in the form of questions, are respectfully submitted.

It is not by this, intended to limit any Health Officer to the topics here presented, but on the other hand he is urgently requested to make additional report of any and all matters concerning the public health that may come to his official notice.

Many of these enquiries are based, on the fact that in most places in Connecticut now, there are local laws requiring physicians to report the occurrence of contagious diseases.

The object of these laws is to enable Health Officers, as the appointed guardians of public health, to prevent their spread.

The only effective means of prevention are isolation and disinfection. The State Board desires to learn how fully these means are employed, and the results, and earnestly requests that the responses be carefully considered and made as accurate and definite as possible.

In order to obtain full information of the health of all the people of Connecticut and of the general sanitary condition of the State, which can be only partly reported by the Town Health Officers, the State Board of Health does most respectfully request that the Health Officers and Health Committees of the Cities and Boroughs, will, on or before



the 1st of October, respond also, to the enquiries presented in this circular. Complying with this very urgent request will be wholly an act of courtesy on their part, and will be so appreciated by the State Board, as the General Statutes do not impose it upon them as a duty. The Board confidently trusts that the consciousness of doing good, so characteristic of Health Officers (often their own incentive to accept the duty, and in many instances their only remuneration), will prompt them to supplement the reports of Town Health Officers by the equally valuable information which they only can give.

In behalf of State Board of Health,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*,

#### REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER OF THE TOWN OF ———

How many cases of Small Pox, including Varioloid, have been reported in your Town, Borough, City, during the year ending August 31st, 1894?

How often have primary cases been a source of further infection?

Same questions respecting Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.

Ditto concerning Typhus Fever.

Ditto concerning Typhoid Fever.

Ditto concerning Scarlet Fever.

Ditto concerning Measles.

Have any other contagious or infectious diseases occurred?

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

Please give detailed account of the practice of disinfection in above diseases. The agents employed? By whom applied? During sickness and convalescence?

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings?

Have any public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases been permitted?

Please state in detail what is practically considered to be a private burial in your town.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.

In addition to the above the following enquiries were issued to the health authorities of Cities and Boroughs:

What Hospital accommodations does your City or Borough possess for the isolation and care of contagious diseases?

Are children residing in houses, in which there are contagious diseases, prohibited from attending schools?

Do the Teachers report such sickness?

What, in your opinion, is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your City or Borough?

## ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUG. 31, 1894.

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These reports arranged by towns are in alphabetical order.

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ANDOVER—M. P. YEOMANS, E. H. COOK, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, there were no cases reported in Andover of small pox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup or scarlet fever.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There were three cases reported, two fatal. Neither of them were a source of further infection.

*Measles*.—Only one case ; recovered.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Disinfection was left to the doctors in charge. Health Officers gave it no personal attention.

What has been done during the year in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

Nothing of that kind seems to be needed at present.

ANSONIA—S. R. BAKER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

How many cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in your town during the year ending August 31st, 1894 ?

There were no cases of small pox reported.

*Diphtheria, Membranous Croup*.—There were six cases reported of which five were fatal ; 83 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There were six cases reported, of which three were fatal. Mortality 50 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases ; two fatal. Mortality 100 per cent.

*Measles*.—Two cases ; no deaths.

No other contagious diseases except whooping cough.

Isolation has been found practicable in nearly all cases.

Disinfectants employed, bi-chloride mercury, carbolic acid, sulphur. Applied by the medical attendant, nurse, and in some cases by the Health Officer.

Personal enquiry is made by the Health Officer, relating to isolation and disinfection.

Nothing whatever has been done during the year in town to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, or the drainage of wet lands.

ASHFORD—B. B. ROBBINS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid have been reported in town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

There have been no cases reported of diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, or scarlet fever.

*Measles*.—Two cases ; not fatal.

The two cases of measles were isolated successfully.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Nothing has been done during the year in this town to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.

There have been no improvements.

AVON—R. W. E. ALCOTT, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria*.—Three cases reported ; no further infection ; no deaths.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Had in my practice five cases during the year ; two deaths. Mortality 40 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—No cases reported ; no further infection. I had three or four cases ; no deaths.

*Measles*.—None reported.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable.

The practice of disinfection in above diseases: Nurse instructed to disinfect patient, clothing, and discharges with chlorides or mercuric solutions. Rooms disinfected personally with sulphur fumes, after convalescence or death.

Do you make personal enquiry as Health Officer to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings?

Yes. If I have any fear that isolation and disinfection is not successfully performed I see the attending physician and have it done.

BARKHAMSTED—H. D. MOORE, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Membranous Croup.*—One case reported; not fatal.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Three cases reported; none fatal.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Eight cases; one fatal. Mortality 12 per cent.

*Measles.*—One case; not fatal.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in nearly all the above diseases.

The practice of disinfection: Where possible, have enforced strict quarantine of all inmates of infected house. In other cases had patient in upper rooms of house. Used sulphur and bichloride as disinfectants by the attendants. Clothing used about the patient burned.

Make personal enquiry as Health Officer to be assured that isolation and disinfection have been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings.

Nothing has been done during the year in this town to promote the public health, in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.

BEACON FALLS—E. J. TERRELL, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No cases of small pox, diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or measles, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

Several cases of whooping cough have occurred.

Nothing has been done during the year in this town to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.

BERLIN—ROBT. E. ENSIGN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

No cases of diphtheria, including membranous croup, have been reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases, ending in recovery.

*Scarlet Fever*.—No cases.

*Measles*.—Very few cases ; no deaths.

A few cases of mumps have occurred.

I think isolation is rarely practicable in the country, because not educated up to the necessity, i. e. I mean a thorough isolation.

The practice of disinfection in the matter of typhoid fever, disinfection of the stools by sulphate of iron, chloride of lime, applied by the nurse, and also burial of the stools. In diphtheria, fire and bichloride of mercury ; the same in scarlet fever, with the inunction of the body during the period of desquamation, and in case of death the wrapping of the body in sheets saturated with carbolic acid.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings?

If I am satisfied that the medical attendant is abreast the times I converse with him : otherwise I feel it my duty to personally examine.

Have any public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases been permitted ?

Not by my permission, and such is the feeling of the public.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

Not anything worthy of mention, unless it be the forbidding of sink-drain outlets in the highway and the erection of a number of windmills to force water into houses, thereby giving means to flush drains and dilute their contents.

BETHLEHEM—GEO. C. STONE, *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

There have been no cases of diphtheria, including membranous croup, scarlet fever or measles reported.



*Typhoid Fever.*—Three cases were reported during the year ; recovered.

Disinfection is practiced by the nurse under instructions.

As Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings, I enquire from members of the family as to sanitary conditions of the premises.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

Nothing, as these conditions do not occur in this place.

A certain slaughter house, which in years past has been a great nuisance on account of stench, and some persons had attributed sickness to the same. When I received my appointment last April as Health Officer, I immediately notified the owner or user of slaughter house that we should no longer submit to the nuisance. As a consequence such care has been taken that we have had nothing to complain of during the past hot summer.

BOROUGH OF BETHEL—MR. J. A. DAY, *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria.*—Two cases reported. The disease has not been a cause of further infection as the cases were isolated.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Forty-two cases reported. No infection from primary cases. Supposed cause, poor well water and bad sewerage. Seven deaths. Mortality 16.6 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Cases reported, nine. No deaths.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in nearly all cases.

What hospital accommodations does your city possess for the isolation and care of contagious diseases ?

We have access to Danbury hospital, which gives only a limited chance for isolation.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your borough ?

Thorough drainage and sewerage.

BLOOMFIELD—O. K. ISHAM, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria.*—There has been one fatal case reported.

No cases reported of typhoid fever or measles.

*Scarlet Fever.*—There were three cases in one family; two deaths. No other cases reported in town. Mortality 66.6 per cent.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Please give detailed account of the practice of disinfection in above diseases; the agents employed? By whom applied during sickness and convalescence?

In typhoid fever cases stools are disinfected by nurse with carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate or chloride of lime. In diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever and measles, during sickness, isolation and the use of some of the chlorides as disinfectants about the room. During convalescence patient removed, bathed, clothing changed, etc., sick room closed tight and fumigated with sulphur for 24 hours.

As Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings, I make a personal visit providing my services seem to be required.

No public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases permitted.

What has been done during the year in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

There is no public water supply nor sewer construction. There is very little wet land, but, what has been drained, has been done by the owners thereof.

BOLTON—CHARLES F. SUMNER, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No contagious or infectious diseases have occurred in Bolton.

Not much has been done during the year in this town to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.

BOZRAH—NATHAN JOHNSON, M.D., *Health Officer.*

The only contagious or infectious diseases in Bozrah were five cases of whooping cough, all in one family and away from any other house.

At the request of the County Health Officer, investigation of each school house was made, and all found in good sanitary condition; privies were cleaned; no other improvements made.

There have been no children afflicted with contagious diseases so as to prevent their attendance at school.

There is no building controlled by the town for care of contagious diseases.

I do not think of any nuisances menacing public health within the limits of this town at present. Sink drains, cesspools and privies, especially among tenement population of the manufacturing villages, are cleaned twice a year, in spring and fall, and are for the most part in good condition.

Judging from the unusually small amount of sickness during the year, I should think the public health of the town was the very best, and cannot be improved.

BRANFORD—WALTER H. ZINK, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup*.—Seven cases, with no further infection; two deaths. Mortality 28.6 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There were eleven cases, with no other infection; two deaths. Mortality 18 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—There were three cases of a mild type, with no further infection; no deaths.

*Measles*.—There were quite a number of cases before my appointment as Town Health Officer, but none afterwards.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in every case but one.

The practice of disinfection in above diseases; as recommended by the Connecticut State Board of Health.

As Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings, I enquire, both by personal visits and frequent consultations with attending physicians.

No public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases have been permitted.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

Several small streams have been cleansed and obstructions to free flow of water removed. A number of filthy cesspools, water closets, and filthy hen coops near dwelling houses, were abated.

BRIDGEPORT, TOWN AND CITY OF—RICHARD FITZ GIBBON, ESQ.,  
*Health Officer.*

There were 19 cases of small pox, including varioloid, reported in this city during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

A primary case has been a source of further infection only once. In the case of six children because of inadequate accommodations at hospital, and difficulty in securing proper nurses just at that time.

*Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup.*—Seventy cases reported. Where we find a poor family in three or four rooms, it is difficult to properly isolate, consequently infection is transmitted from the first case. Many physicians neglect to report membraneous croup. Several instances have occurred which have had all the symptoms of diphtheria. Mortality 60 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Thirty-three cases reported. Mortality 21 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Two hundred and thirty-three cases reported. Mortality 3 per cent.

*Measles.*—One hundred and thirty-one cases reported.

*Whooping Cough.*—Eleven cases. Mortality 91 per cent.

*Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—One hundred and six deaths, or  $11\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of the whole number for the year.

Isolation has been found practicable in about 75 per cent. of the number of cases reported in above diseases.

What hospital accommodations does your city or borough possess for the isolation and care of contagious diseases?

Small pox hospital accommodations very poor. A six room house, only the extra upstairs room can be devoted to patients of both sexes together on the same floor, which makes it bad. Have an isolation hospital with 12 cots.

Please give detailed account of the practice of disinfection in above diseases. The agents employed? By whom applied? During sickness and convalescence?

Fumigation with sulphur, 3 lbs. to 1000 feet of air space; carbolic solution and bichloride of mercury is used for all wood-work, floors, windows and furniture. The chloride is used by householders. Disinfection is performed by the householder where they can be trusted according to instructions by the physician and the Health Officer. Children residing in houses in which there are contagious diseases are prohibited from attending schools.

Teachers report such sickness sometimes when near the school, but not usually.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer, or Health Committee to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings?

I enquire as to the source of the disease. I require as far as possible a strict isolation of the patient. I require the children of the family to be kept from the public schools. In many cases I inspect the premises. I placard the house and endeavor to make one or two visits to see that the foregoing instructions are observed.

Have any public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases been permitted?

Our rules prohibit public funerals.

What has been done during the year, in your city or borough, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc.

Much good work has been done to improve the water supply, also much improvement in the school houses, ventilating and putting in water closets.

What in your opinion, is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your city or borough?

Our sewer system is very defective. Nothing has been done to improve it; they all discharge into the harbor, which converts that into an open cesspool.

BRIDGEWATER—B. E. BOSTWICK, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Only one case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases.

*Measles*.—One case.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation was practicable in the Scarlet Fever cases.

BOROUGH OF BRISTOL—WM. W. HORTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membranous Croup*.—Six cases reported. No further infection. Five deaths. Mortality 83 per cent.



*Typhoid Fever*.—Four cases reported. Two deaths. No further infection. Mortality 50 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases reported. No further infection.

*Measles*.—Two cases reported. No further infection.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation not found practicable.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction survey has been made for a system of sewerage, and school houses and their privies looked after.

BROOKFIELD—JUNIOUS F. SMITH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Four cases. The primary case was the source of further infection in two other cases. This occurred before the attending physician had reported the cases to the Health Officer.

*Measles*.—One case.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases.

The practice of disinfection in above diseases : disinfection in all cases ; always use burning sulphur, chloride lime, and bi-chloride mercury. Use standard solutions as recommended by State Board of Health. They are applied by attending physician if competent. If Health Officer is in doubt in regard to his ability Health Officer attends to it himself, applied both during sickness and convalescence.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer?

Enquiry is made of the physician in charge, also personally to the family, regarding isolation and disinfection.

No deaths of contagious diseases.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

Nothing. No sewers. No public water supply. No wet land that is inhabited. Natural drainage.

BROOKLYN—A. H. TANNER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five cases were reported. Two near Wauregan. Two in the borough of Danielsonville, and one in Brooklyn Center.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

The rules relating to Public Health, as recommended by County Health Officer, were adopted by me.

The general health of the town has been good. In contagious and infectious diseases, isolation, ventilation, disinfection of patients, bedding, etc., are strictly enjoined.

There has been no complaint calling for sanitary inspection.

The water supply is principally from wells. The ice is obtained from ponds fed with pure water.

BURLINGTON—MR. JOHN LUBY, *Health Officer*.

*Measles*.—One case in a very light form.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

CANAAN—FRANCIS L. SKIFF, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Only one case, was isolated, and disinfection thoroughly carried out. One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases. The discharges from these patients were disinfected and buried.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

CANTERBURY—JOHN O. SMITH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of smallpox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria*.—Three cases reported.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation found practicable once in diphtheria.

CANTON—GEO. F. LEWIS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case, no spread or any contagion occurred to any other man. The primary case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Twice communicated from primary cases but not outside of house in which primary case occurred.

Other contagious or infectious diseases—whooping cough.

In all above diseases isolation found practicable.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, the placing of one sewer by private means, for the accommodation of four or five families. No public action in any way.

CHAPLIN—F. C. LUMMIS, Esq., *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

CHESHIRE—M. N. CHAMBERLIN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases, not transmitted to others. One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases. No spread of the disease from these cases.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases. Very mild.

*Measles*.—One case. Imported.

Other contagious or infectious diseases. A few cases of whooping cough.

Isolation was practiced in scarlet fever and diphtheria.

By order of the County Health Officer, an examination of the twelve public school houses was made in the Spring, and a report made of their condition. In seven it seemed proper to request that some repairs be made for the comfort and health of the occupants. The District Committee were requested to attend to such repairs and improvements, and it is believed that they have in all cases complied.

The town may be considered as in good sanitary condition. A number of cases of pneumonia occurred last winter, but otherwise we have had no epidemic disease. The attention of our citizens should be again called to the importance of vaccination. This subject has been alluded to in former reports. Many of our school children are yet unvaccinated. The Health Officer would suggest that some suitable building be provided for the reception of cases of severe contagious disease. A proper location for such a building would seem to be on the Town Farm. The sanitary Regulations adopted by the State Board of Health were posted on the sign posts of each school district, and in other places also. The state circulars on vaccination were posted in various places and given to nearly all the teachers to be read in the schools. The Monthly Bulletins of the State Board of Health were put up in the center Post Office as usual. Through the kindness of the Acting School Visitor the circulars in regard to school hygiene have been distributed as usual to unsupplied Districts. The County Health Officer has now caused these circulars to be reprinted and supplied to the schools for the entire county. A few of the pamphlets issued by the Pennsylvania society for the prevention of consumption have been distributed. The selectmen during the past summer have deepened the bed of the old canal, and freed it from obstructions, so that the rapidity of its flow through West Cheshire has been greatly increased.

CHESTER—S. W. TURNER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two. No further infection from either. One of these cases originated at "a cottage by the sea," on Long Island Sound, the other probably from bad drinking water, at a manufacturing establishment in neighboring town, where the man was at work.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Please give detailed account of the practice of disinfection in above diseases. The agents employed? By whom applied? During sickness and convalescence?

In one case of typhoid, the excreta were disinfected with solution of bi-chloride 1 to 500 for twelve hours, then buried deeply in the ground. Looked after by a trained nurse during sickness and convalescence. Not reported to the office until sixteen days after the case was first seen. The other case treated similarly with the exception that the hydrochloric acid dilute was not used in cleansing vessels, etc.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection has been successfully accomplished, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings?

Of the attending Physician.

What has been done during the year in your town to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

During the month of May the river running from Cedar Lake was carefully inspected, privies, water-closets, sinks and drains bordering on, or emptying into the same, were examined and such suggestions and orders made as were deemed expedient. The manufacturing establishments were visited and arrangements made to prevent in future any deposit of refuse matter or filth of any kind in the stream, the end in view being primarily to insure greater purity for the ice supply of the inhabitants, and particularly that the coming season our ice dealers need not be liable to the penalty of fifty dollars for offering for sale for family or hotel use ice taken from a pond where sewers empty, as provided in section 2654 of the Statutes of Connecticut. Printed copies of the rules established for the town were furnished to the parties interested, and also to the grocers and market men. It gives me great pleasure to state that in nearly every instance all suggestions have been kindly received and promptly acted upon—decaying vegetables and other refuse matter not being allowed to ac-



accumulate in the streets nor in the water of our beautiful streams. In two instances, where the drainage of sinks was allowed to flow into the street, a change has been made. In the month of August, on the written complaint of a citizen, notice was sent to the owner of a nuisance existing on the premises which was very offensive and dangerous to the health of families living in the neighborhood, and the nuisance was promptly abated and all parties satisfied.

The stream flowing from the Deep Hollow reservoir to the cove, on the banks of which are several residences and manufacturing establishments, has for years been polluted by the drainage from privies, water closets and sinks, not particularly offensive, perhaps, while the stream is full, but during the dry weather of summer and autumn exceedingly filthy and prejudicial to health. During the past summer frequent complaints have been made to the Health Officer, as a result of which, changes are being made that promise to purify the stream and make it "a thing of beauty." It is a well established fact that prolonged drouth by increasing the density of pollution in water courses makes the nuisance intolerable, produces typhoid fever, and is a standing menace to the public health. Anything that we as good citizens can do to promote the health, and by so doing increase the happiness and prosperity of the people will, I doubt not, be done most cheerfully. Our pleasant little town, with its hills and running streams, is now comparatively healthy, and with a few and inexpensive improvements should soon become a place where typhoid fever, diphtheria and kindred diseases will not gain a foothold.

COLCHESTER—M. W. ROBINSON, M.D., *Health Officer.*

In conformity to the Public Acts relative to the same I have the honor to make the following report :

On November 1st, 1893, I received from the County Health Officer my appointment as Health Officer of the town of Colchester (which includes only that part of the town outside of the Borough) and immediately after taking the oath of office entered upon its duties. The rules furnished by County Health Officers were at once promulgated by publishing in The Colchester Advocate, which are the only ones in force in this town regarding the public health. At the commencement of my term of office there were a number of cases of whooping cough under treatment, but did not learn there were any number of new cases. Two cases of



scarlet fever were reported in November, in the same family, another in April. These cases were isolated by boarding out the members of the family except those needed to care for the sick. The sick rooms were kept properly disinfected, and after recovery were fumigated with sulphur, under my personal supervision, and then thoroughly cleaned and renovated before using. No deaths occurred. January 15, two cases of diphtheria were reported in one family living about six miles from the Borough. Both were properly quarantined and disinfected, and recovered. There have been but three complaints of nuisances, two cesspools and one a water-closet. Orders were issued for their abatement, which were duly obeyed, no appeals being taken.

The Almshouse was investigated and I found it in good sanitary condition within and without and speaks well of the management of the new superintendent.

I have visited the several school houses in the town and find their condition generally good and think will compare favorably with like buildings throughout the State. In two or three instances a little attention to the underpinning would add to the comfort of the scholars in giving warmer rooms. I think each school district should have a well near the school house to furnish the children with fresh drinking water, which would add greatly to the comfort of both pupils and teachers. District No. 2 has already begun this improvement. The water supply throughout the town is from wells mostly, and I think generally good.

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER—M. W. ROBINSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eighteen cases reported. Two deaths. Mortality 11 per cent.

There were a number of cases of whooping cough at the beginning of the year,

Has isolation been found practicable?

Not at all. In two or three instances partially isolated, except all are isolated from those living without the house.

No hospital for contagious diseases.

What has been done during the year in your borough to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.?

Absolutely nothing. There was a movement to construct a sewer on one of the streets, but on account of hard times the whole matter was postponed.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your borough?

Construction of sewers and a public water supply.

COLEBROOK—H. L. CULVER, Esq., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eight cases. One primary case was source of further infection.

COLUMBIA—MR. W. H. YEOMANS, *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case. No infection resulted.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case with no spread of the disease.

*Measles*.—Seven cases of very mild type.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in each of the fever cases.

About the first of September investigation was made regarding the condition of privies connected with school buildings, and the committees of the several school districts in town were directed to remove all the ordure in the vaults of the same.

It remains no longer a theory, but a settled scientific fact, that infectious or contagious diseases are dependent upon and are a legitimate result of germs.

Disease comes from the invasion of the system by some of these germs, which destroy animal tissue and poison the system.

Several of the germs that cause such diseases as consumption, smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases have, within the past fifteen years been discovered, described and named.

Conditions of filth are the best possible for breeding disease germs.

The best sanitation, then, requires the suppression of cesspools, garbage-heaps and any conditions that are fertile sources of cultivation of disease germs; this can be accomplished by proper disinfection, and by this is meant something more than the destruction of offensive odors. These are not an evidence of the presence of disease germs, neither is their absence any proof that no disease germs exist.

To disinfect is to destroy infectious material or rendering it incapable of generating germ life.

It is to be hoped that all citizens will cheerfully unite with the Health Officers to the end of securing the best possible conditions of sanitation, and in all efforts for the prevention of the spread of disease.

CORNWALL—JOSEPH A. LIVINGSTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of smallpox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup*.—Three cases of membraneous croup. One case may have developed from case one. Third case five miles distant and no avenue of infection known. One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case.

*Measles*.—Three cases, all in sections widely separated and in visitors who had been exposed out of town.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred to my knowledge.

Isolation has been found practicable in each and every case.

CROMWELL—G. W. LAWRENCE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One fatal case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One death.

*Measles*.—Thirty-five cases. Three deaths. Mortality 8 per cent.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation was practiced in all measles cases.

COVENTRY—W. L. HIGGINS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Membraneous Croup*.—One case of membraneous croup reported. One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One death.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case reported.

There were ten or fifteen mild cases of whooping cough.

Isolation has been found practicable in all the cases except whooping cough.

During the month of May and June a general vaccination was ordered, as public sentiment seemed to be strongly in favor of it and it was also urged upon us by the members of the State Board of Health.

Over four hundred persons have already availed themselves of the opportunity of being vaccinated or re-vaccinated. The sanitary conditions around some of our homes and public buildings are not yet what they should be, but in this as in other things progress must necessarily be slow. There is, however, some improvement to be noted during the past year.

DANBURY—W. H. MURRAY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases. In neither instance have any other cases resulted and they happened in two different parts of the town.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases. Not transmitted.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in every case.

There have been new sewers laid in city and now they are constructing a disinfecting plant to purify a body of water that is used in the manufacture of paper. The river has always taken all the city sewage, drains, etc. Wet lands which have come to my notice have been improved ; water supply of town is good.

Twenty-eight complaints of nuisances were reported, each of which have been abated.

In visiting each of the Town Schools I find them in very good condition regarding their sanitary arrangements and water supplies.

The city dumping grounds are a great source of trouble and a decided nuisance, one which should be attended to before the warm weather sets in.

CITY OF DANBURY—MR. W. F. GRIGGS, *Health Officer*.

*Small Pox including Varioloid*.—There have been reported in this city during the year ending August 31st, 1894, two cases. One death.

Have primary cases been a source of further infection ?

No, because rigorous isolation was enforced.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Thirty-eight cases. In seven cases as reported by physicians, the cases were isolated from all others—from all other people in the families. Nineteen deaths. Mortality 56 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Seventeen cases. Four deaths. Mortality 25

per cent. The cases that were reported came in most cases from bad water and bad sanitary conditions.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eighty-five cases reported. No deaths. In most cases contagion was reported by physicians as having been contracted at school. In 95 per cent. of the houses where scarlet fever has been, the sanitary condition of the premises was good.

*Measles*.—Ten cases reported.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, chicken pox and mumps.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases.

No hospital accommodations are possessed by this city for the isolation and care of contagious diseases. The town has a pest house that is about as big as a dog house, and that is used for patients with the small pox, and a sort of a tool house by the town.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.

Nothing has been done about the water. There have been several sewers laid and a disinfecting plant started at the pitfall sewer. School houses are in good condition.

To further improve public health in this city, the employment of garbage wagons, more sewers, less water-closets and cess-pools, and a change of the present system.

DARIEN—WM. FREEMAN FRENCH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox, including varioloid, has been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria*.—Three cases reported. The cases were in three different localities. There was no spread of the disease from the infected. One death. Mortality 33 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases. The original case was probably due to infection on a train. Before a physician was called a child was allowed to visit the original case, and contracted the disease. The hired man living where the first case occurred also contracted the complaint, also the doctor. One death. Mortality 33 per cent.

*Measles*.—Twenty cases. Caused by children attending a confirmation at R. C. church, Stamford. All developed at same time. Very little spread.



Isolation practiced in all cases. Difficult to confine measles. Strict quarantine in scarlet fever and diphtheria.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c., the New Haven Railroad has constructed a 24 inch sewer from the Darien station to a stream one-fourth of a mile away. It will drain at least half a square mile in the center of the town.

*Sanitary Inspection.*—Nuisances whenever observed or complained of, have been abated as promptly as possible. The principal complaints have been those against foul and overflowing cesspools and the unburied bodies of animals. Complaints against the unsanitary condition of cesspools and vaults for the past year were three in number. There were likewise three complaints against allowing the bodies of horses to go unburied. In all six orders were issued for the abatement of the same, and from these orders no appeals were taken.

*Public Health.*—The health of the town is uniformly good.

The water supply, sewage disposal, and drainage, all that can be expected in a country town made up of scattered dwellings, is each surrounded by a considerable plot of ground.

It ranks among the healthiest in the State. While these conditions exist, I cannot suggest anything to make it more perfect.

EASTFORD—E. KEYES ROBBINS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever.*—One case. One death.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

EAST GRANBY—MR. B. N. ALDERMAN, *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

What has been done during the year, in your Town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c.?

This is a small town, and there is no sewer construction, no public water supply.

EAST HADDAM—W. PLUMSTED, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

No contagious or infectious diseases have occurred this year.

A new sewer has been constructed in the Town and the drainage from sinks in localities where it has been poor has been very much improved of late.

EAST HARTFORD—E. H. GRISWOLD, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Four. All mild cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five positive. Two doubtful. Three of the five were fatal. Mortality 60 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Four. All mild cases.

*Measles*.—One. Uncomplicated and mild.

Other contagious or infectious diseases? Mumps and whooping cough have prevailed. Isolation has been found practicable in all cases.

EAST LYME—F. H. DART, M.D., *Health Officer*.

A mild epidemic of whooping cough the only contagious or infectious disease reported.

EASTON—BENJ. W. WHITE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

There has been no inspection made of public buildings in the town.

No teachers have reported to me any contagious or infectious diseases occurring in their districts.

Twenty-two inspections of nuisances have been made throughout the town during the year and the same number of orders for their abatement have been issued.

The town of Easton furnishes a large portion of the water used by the city of Bridgeport and it was along this watershed that I have found nuisances of every description and of the gravest character because of their proximity to the reservoirs and to the streams entering into same.

In one place I found a stable, barnyard, privy vault, and drain from house sink, which were within fifty feet of the very edge of reservoir No. 1. All of these, including decomposing garbage of every sort which was thrown upon the earth's surface, because of their situation, had their inclination for washing and sweeping directly into the reservoir. Here I closed the sink drain, had the old privy vault cleaned, disinfected and filled

with fresh earth and a new cement-lined water-tight one built; the garbage and stable manure cleaned up and carted to a distance not less than 300 yards away, and every bit disinfected.

A barn situated on the east bank of the reservoir and directly under a leak in the new dam has been torn down and entirely removed, because of the water flowing directly under the building and washing a stream of liquid manure directly into the lower reservoir. I ordered the water comprising this leak to be confined to a pipe of either glazed tile or iron and conveyed underneath the earth's surface into the reservoir below.

At School No. 3 I found another privy vault which stands within twenty feet of a stream tributary to the upper part of reservoir No. 1. I ordered all its contents, including its stone wall, thoroughly dug out and removed away from the stream and buried to a depth of not less than twelve or fourteen inches in fresh soil, and that a new cement-lined, water-tight vault be substituted.

Another privy vault within a very short distance of the last mentioned was found. This vault was also located within thirty feet of a stream which flows into the head of reservoir No. 1. I ordered that all excreta and earth wall be removed to a distance of not less than 300 yards, and a new cement-lined water-tight one be built.

In this same vicinity another privy vault was eliminated and a new one was built of stone and lined with cement. A drain running from a kitchen sink directly towards a small brook and upon the earth's surface was also removed. This waste sink water had been allowed for months to lie upon the surface and gradually work its way down towards the brook, which finally and eventually ends in one of the reservoirs. I ordered that this sink water be conducted into a filter six feet deep by three in diameter, and the bottom of this filter be lined first with a layer of large cobble stones, then a smaller layer of crushed stone, then one of gravel and finally sand on top, which I thought would catch all the organic matter which might be contained in the water running from the sink.

I found another privy vault located within twenty feet of the very edge of No. 1. reservoir. This vault was one which had been made simply in the earth and without any protection as to stone on either sides or bottom. I ordered the immediate cleansing and disinfection of all material contained in this old vault

and its contents removed and buried in fresh earth, and that a new cement-lined, stone vault be built.

Just across the road from this last mentioned nuisance, I found another exceedingly filthy vault which had not been, according to my judgment, cleaned for years. I ordered immediate cleansing and disinfection of this one and a new water-tight vault built in its place.

Next visit was made for the purpose of inspecting school known as No. 4. Easton. The privy vault had not been cleaned for a number of years and the excreta was not caught in any sort of excavation, pit, or even depression, but retained on top of the soil to be acted upon by the elements and scattered in all directions. I ordered the school committee to cleanse and disinfect with chloride of lime this privy.

At the upper part of reservoir No. 1, I found another privy vault. This, too, was close to the bank of the reservoir and was in a most filthy condition. I required the owner to remove all excreta, to cart it away and bury it in fresh earth at a distance of not less than 300 yards from any spring, pond, or source of water supply whatever; and that a new cement-lined, water-tight vault supplant the old one.

Above the upper end of No. 2 reservoir I found another dirty privy vault. This one was located within twenty or thirty feet of a small stream which ultimately empties into Wakely's Pond, which, in turn, supplies the stream known as Mill River. I ordered the owner to clean and disinfect this vault and that a new one of the same character as those built below the new dam be built in its stead.

On the premises of \* \* \*, who has a factory for the manufacture of coal sifters, and who keeps a stable located on the bank of a stream which flows into Mill River, I found that manure was thrown promiscuously around upon the surface and even upon the very edge of this stream and no attempt had been made to prevent the stream from becoming polluted. I ordered him to scrape and clean from the surface of the earth all manure and build a large pit 8x12 for the purpose of receiving the same from the stable. This pit should be made of stone and rendered water-tight with a cement lining.

In another place I found a barnyard and outhouses used for privy purposes located directly upon the edge of a stream contributing to Mill River, and a collection of apple pomace which



had been accumulating for thirty years. The incline from this outhouse and barnyard was of such a character as to allow all the manure and straw to be washed into the stream. In fact, there was no other direction for this filthy material to drain. I ordered that this outhouse should be torn down and removed, and that all straw, pomace, stable manure, decayed wood, in fact, every particle of organic material, scraped from the ground and removed to such a distance as to render further contamination of the stream impossible and that a liberal quantity of chloride of lime be spread over the whole of the surface thus abused.

The water-shed located in this town and used continuously as public water has been greatly abused for a number of years and but very little has been done to prevent its pollution. I have endeavored to look up every source of pollution of this public water and with promptness abate the same.

The body of water known as Wakeley's Pond has been a long existing source of contamination of the water-shed which furnishes public water. This pond comprises a large portion of Mill River and is kept intact by a dam provided with a gateway for the purpose of drawing off the water at certain times. The conduct of this pond and gateway has, heretofore, I am told, been of the most criminal and abusive character. Reptiles, frogs, and all sorts of fish and living organisms come here to hatch and breed and their habitat has been disturbed by persons, who would at certain times open the gate and draw off all the water from the pond, thus leaving all of these living things to die and decompose in the sun and atmosphere—a most horrible stench emanating as a result.

I have advised the authorities controlling the water and I think it has been already done, to purchase this body of water and tear away the dam, grub and clean out all bushes and stumps and narrow down the channel to an easy controlling width.

During the month of August all the newly constructed privy vaults along the water-shed were re-inspected and ordered cleaned and disinfected with a liberal supply of calcium chloride. I made it imperative that the excreta from each vault be mixed with fresh earth and conveyed in a water-tight tub or barrel to a distance not less than 300 yards and there buried in the soil.

There are no public hospitals in the town of Easton, nor is there any building devoted to the purpose of isolating persons



suffering from contagious and infectious diseases. It seems almost imperative that each town should be provided with such a public hospital or place for the reception and care of persons afflicted with such diseases.

EAST WINDSOR—P. H. SELLEW, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Three cases. All three in the same building. Four deaths reported by Registrar.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Four cases reported. Primary cases. Have not been the source of further infection.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Twenty-five cases reported. Primary cases have been the source in most of the cases. One death. Mortality 4 per cent.

No other contagious or infectious diseases, except whooping cough. Isolation has been found practicable in the three cases of diphtheria and also in most cases of scarlet fever.

What has been done during the year, in your Town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c.?

One sewer has been constructed draining bull stalls where 100 to 125 head of cattle are kept and fed on swill from distillery.

ELLINGTON—E. T. DAVIS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

A private burial would be one where only those necessary to bury the victim were present.

There has been some drainage of wet lands that would have a tendency to improve public health.

ENFIELD—JOHN F. DOWLING, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Ten cases. In no case has it extended beyond the family infected, and in no family more than one case. Four deaths. Mortality 40 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Twelve cases. In no instance so far as known has any of the cases reported this year been the cause of further infection. Three cases were traced to a special source. These cases occurred at a farmhouse, and all used water from the

same well, which by analysis was found to be unfit for drinking purposes. The theory of the attending physician, and I believe a well-grounded one, is that the water in this well became contaminated by the night soil used on the farm as a fertilizer. This soil was collected in different parts of the town, and typhoid bacilli were probably carried to the vicinity of the well on the footwear of the workmen, when going for water, and washed from the surface into the well by rains.

Typhoid fever is generally more prevalent during dry seasons. This, no doubt, is due to the large amount of organic matter that accumulates, and lack of copious rains to wash it off into the sewers and streams. The more serious aspect of the collecting of filth is the possibility of harboring bacteria, for organic material forms a nutritive soil for pathogenic germs. In this way garbage and filth play a role in the spread of some infectious diseases, notably typhoid fever, diphtheria, and cholera. Then it is important that property owners and tenants keep their premises, especially the outhouses, cellars, and back yards, clean. Garbage can be disposed of to a large extent by burning it in stoves, etc., cremation being the ideal way of destroying disease-breeding matter. Four deaths. Mortality 33 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Two cases. In no case extended beyond the family infected.

No other contagious or infectious diseases were reported.

Isolation was strictly carried out in all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

ESSEX—C. H. HUBBARD, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Four. Possibly in one instance due to contagion from previous case.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

The year has been an exceptionally healthy one.

FAIRFIELD—W. H. DONALDSON, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Four cases. In two cases due to contagion. One death. Mortality 25 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever.*—One death.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case. Unable to trace source.

*Measles*.—Ten cases. All from two primary cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Almost impossible in measles.

Great difficulty is experienced in convincing people of the importance of observing the rules in cases of measles. Many parents are even anxious to have their children take them, and, moreover, are not at all particular to guard against giving them to other people's children. This is a grave mistake, as measles frequently lead to serious consequences and even result fatally. It is quite necessary that all such cases should be isolated and all measures observed to prevent their spread. Nearly all of the reported cases could easily have been prevented by proper caution.

The Health Officer has also given attention to thirty-two other matters, besides the contagious diseases, as follows: House drains corrected, sixteen; privy vaults, six; dead horses improperly disposed of, five; other nuisances corrected, four.

At the suggestion of the Health Officer the property owners abutting the stream draining Pequot Swamp in Southport have cleaned the bed of the stream from the accumulated mud and other obstructions, giving a free course and greater fall to the water. The effect on the land drained is already apparent. Members of the State Board of Health in 1888 pronounced this the probable source of the malarial diseases occurring in Southport. The culvert under the railroad is several inches higher than the bed of the stream on either side and acts as a dam. It is expected that this will soon be lowered.

The attention of the School Committee has been called to the unsanitary condition of several school buildings. In nearly all of them the ventilation is bad. The town should immediately expend a liberal amount to put these buildings in proper condition.

An effort is being made to prevent the attendance at school of any scholar with a sore throat, or coming from a house where sore throat exists, as many such cases are communicable. The teachers have not yet observed the law strictly.

The new law requiring registration has been complied with by the three resident physicians, but not by one or two mid-wives who continue to practice here.

The former Board of Health purchased a site in a good location for a contagious disease hospital, but nothing further has been done in the matter. When the need of such a building arises it will be too late to construct one in time. I would recommend that provision be made for this object.

GROTON, CONN.—JOHN GRAY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria*.—But one case of diphtheria, contracted abroad. Patient was strictly isolated, and rooms, bedding and clothing faithfully disinfected, both during the disease and convalescence. No one infected from it.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eighteen cases reported. Every case was thoroughly isolated, and apartments disinfected same as in diphtheria. No sequelæ or transmission.

*Measles*.—But few of many cases reported. Number of all unknown. Isolation and restrictive measures were enforced as much as possible. Disease prevailed in the Winter, Spring and Summer.

*Other Contagious or Infectious Diseases*.—Whooping cough developed to a limited extent at the time of measles and later. No reports.

Isolation has been found practicable in all above diseases that I had knowledge of and control over.

During the past year, on complaint, I have inspected and ordered to have abated thirteen nuisances, implying unsanitary conditions, and every order has been readily and willingly complied with. The nature of the evils was neglected privy vaults, cess-pools, sink drains, garbage and other offensive accumulations, and two very filthy tenement houses with disease therein. No pollution of water or ice is known to me in town. The Town has no building for the reception and care of persons afflicted with contagious diseases. No public buildings have required my inspection, excepting school houses, which have received my attention and suggestions for improved ventilation. Scholars having any contagious diseases are prohibited from attending public schools, and teachers are required to report to me any non-observance of this order. No appeals have been taken from my orders. I have nothing to recommend that is absolutely necessary to be done to improve the public health in town. The sanitary rules and regu-



lations received from the County Health Officer at the time of my appointment, and my special order issued thereafter to have all nuisances and unsanitary conditions corrected and kept so, are the only corrective, restrictive and preventative measures now in force in Town.

Recently malaria has prevailed quite extensively in the north-west part of the Town in consequence, I believe, of drought, dry swamps, low wells and newly cleared up woodland. So far as I am informed and can judge, there has been less sickness in town the past year than formerly. Between the fifteenth and twenty-first of August I visited and inspected every school house in Town and found them all in a very commendable and satisfactory sanitary condition except in one important particular ; namely, the improper and unsafe method of ventilation by dropping windows and exposing scholars to take cold thereby.

FARMINGTON—S. J. EDGERTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases during the year, both mild, used disinfectants, no spread of disease occurred.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

What has been done during the year, in your Town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet land, etc. ?

We have had sewers laid in the Farmington Village and city water in the Village of Unionville.

FRANKLIN, CONN.—S. S. KOHN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

No contagious or infectious diseases reported.

GLASTONBURY—CHARLES G. RANKIN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Nine cases. One case at least due to infection. Patient was brought from another town. Three more cases occurred in the same family. Two deaths ; mortality, 22 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Five. All in same family. One death, supposed to have been infected from a visitor from an adjoining town. Mortality, 20 per cent.



No Measles.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In above disease isolation has been practiced.

What has been done during the year, in your Town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

Water mains have been extended to supply water to a small portion of the Town.

GOSHEN—J. HOWARD NORTH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—In the village of West Goshen a case developed, the origin of which we could not determine ; at intervals of several weeks between, there have been isolated cases of the same eruptive fever, some swelling of the glands of the neck following, but no serious complications as yet. In all but perhaps two cases I consider the disease Rubella or Rotheln.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

In above diseases isolation has been attempted. In all cases, while we have endeavored to make it complete, we have not succeeded in making it so, although we believe it has been reasonably efficient.

What has been done during the year, in your Town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

Being a thoroughly rural and agricultural town, with good natural drainage, there is nothing done in a public way, though individuals as a rule look intelligently after the sanitary surroundings of their respective domiciles.

GRANBY—ALFRED J. WEED, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—There have been seven cases of it. The first patient became a source of further infection. Five deaths ; 70 per cent fatal.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Eight cases.

*Measles*.—Six cases. Primary case imported.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

GRISWOLD—GEORGE H. JENNINGS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox, including varioloid, has been reported in this Town during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria, including Membraneous Croup.*—There were few cases during the past year. Generally isolated cases. One family had three sick at one time, all mild.

The prevalence of small pox in several parts of the State during the Winter and Spring, asking the coöperation of the Selectmen to take such steps as might be deemed best to protect the people by vaccination. With the approval of the Selectmen the Town was divided into sections, and the four physicians of the Town visited every school house and mill, so that none who desired to be vaccinated need be overlooked. Pure animal virus was obtained from Dr. Martin, of Boston. The virus was procured on ivory points, so that each one might have the separately prepared virus, without fear of contamination from another person. A circular was sent to places where a physician was to be, giving date of such visit.

There were ninety-five vaccinated who paid, and three hundred and twenty-six who were vaccinated free, making a total of four hundred and twenty-one.

Four complaints were made during the year, three for foul privies and one of a sink drain. In each case the owner promptly abated the nuisance when notified.

An inspection of the water closets in the mills in Town and the sink drains and privies used by the mill operatives was made during July and August. The water-closets in the mills were in every instance found to be in good condition.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Cases were single. No spreading from any case.

*Scarlet Fever.*—No spread from any case. In one family two children became sick but one day apart.

*Measles.*—No care is taken, when children are in their ordinary health, to isolate cases of measles. Frequently whole families are ill, contracting the disease from some member of the family.

*Whooping Cough and Mumps.*—No isolation is practiced.

Isolation has been found practicable in scarlet fever each time. In two families small children in the family escaped.

*Water and Ice Supply.*—The water supply is almost wholly from wells. In Glasgo Village the mill and tenements are supplied from a good spring, located on ground near the village, and at an elevation to furnish the whole village. In the village of Jewett City there are a few good wells. The majority are fairly good, and some are very poor. The increasing number of cess-

pools and privy vaults makes the question of water supply a serious one. The bringing of a good water supply from outside has been considerably discussed, and it is to be hoped that the near future will see the fulfillment of this much needed want. The ice supply of the villages is taken from the ponds on the Ashland stream. The discharge of the water-closets of the mills at Voluntown and Glasgo into the stream makes the use of ice for drinking purposes a source of danger. Although the sewer matter is largely diluted and the water flows probably ten miles, falling over several obstructions before reaching the point from where the ice is taken, yet the possibility of conveyance of typhoid fever is always present, as it is well known that under favorable climatic conditions this germ may spread almost indefinitely. The procuring of ice to supply the villages from some pure stream that could be closely policed is feasible and most desirable. In Jewett City the need of a better water supply and a system of sewerage would add greatly to the health of its inhabitants, in my opinion.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF GUILFORD—G. PERRY REYNOLDS, M.D.,  
*Health Officer.*

During the past year the health of the town has been about the same as in years heretofore. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although a few isolated cases of Diphtheria, Scarletina and Rubeola have occurred. Only one case of Typhoid Fever has been reported for the past year, ending September 1st, 1894.

A few nuisances have been reported in writing, which I have carefully investigated, and, in the main, the rules established by the Town Health Officer have been observed. An improvement, is possible, relative to the regulations concerning special nuisances, as Privy Vaults, Cesspools and Drains, also relating to Garbage, Imperfect Drainage or Sewerage.

HAMDEN—G. H. JOSLIN, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No small pox reported during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria.*—Six cases; three deaths. Mortality, fifty per cent. Primary cases have been a source of further infection.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two cases. No further infection. One death.

*Scarlet Fever.*—One case.

*Measles*.—One case. Imported.

*Whooping Cough*.—Sixty-one cases. Isolation has been found practicable in all cases except whooping cough.

Nothing has been done during the year, in town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c.

HAMPTON—HORACE JACKSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, there were three deaths from typhoid fever.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

HARTLAND—CLIFFORD L. CONDRAV, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases; one death. Not reported until after the burial.

Isolation was found practicable in one case only.

HARWINTON—J. S. PRATT, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

No small pox.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Nine cases. Three of the nine cases have been a source of further infection, but only in same houses where fever was reported.

Isolation found practicable in four cases.

HEBRON—CYRUS H. PENDLETON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There have been but four cases during the year ending October 1, 1894, and of these two have been of doubtful diagnosis, and neither of these cases have been a source of further infection.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

HUNTINGTON—W. S. RANDALL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

Ten cases of contagious diseases have been reported as follows:

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six cases reported.

*Whooping Cough*.—One case reported.

*Diphtheria*.—One case reported.

*Measles*.—One case reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case reported.



In the majority of these cases the patient was isolated and confined to one room until it was time for disinfecting the apartment.

Sanitary inspection has been carried out in numerous cases during the year. In one case the attending physician reported symptoms of diphtheria and upon investigation I found no traps or other device to prevent the escape of sewer gas into the house. Upon notification of the landlord these were properly placed.

Some six complaints have been made and orders issued in three cases from which no appeals have been taken. In the matter of public buildings no investigations as to their sanitary condition and ventilation have been made except in case of one of the district school buildings. This was found in a very poor condition, especially as regards the ventilation. It is the intention of the health officer to make a tour of inspection of all the schools and other public buildings in the near future with a view of correcting any existing defects.

Great care has been exercised in regard to reporting suspicious cases in the schools. Inquiry is made by the teachers each day relative to throat troubles and contagious diseases. If any are reported such children are prevented from attending school and the health officer notified, when the suspected case is visited, and if a contagious disease is found the patient is detained and isolated. In this way much sickness has been prevented the past year.

The water supply of the town is obtained from wells and two large reservoirs and generally speaking is good. That from the reservoirs, especially, is excellent water, and no injurious effects have been reported from its use. No steps have as yet been taken by the present health officer to prevent pollution of this water but it will be quite necessary to look after this matter in the near future.

Quite pure ice is taken from the reservoirs in question. It becomes, then, of the highest importance to guard well our water supply and keep it free from every possible source of contamination.

We have in this town no regular public hospital. During the epidemic of small pox in Derby and Huntington, in 1892 and 1893, a temporary structure was erected but is not now used. A small emergency hospital would be of great value in many cases and it is to be hoped that some provision of this kind may soon be made.



There is no doubt that a better sewage system in certain parts of the town would be highly advantageous to our people.

In two or more instances where small streams are used in which to discharge sewage it is the opinion of the health officer that a very unsanitary condition exists, more especially in the hot dry months of the year. These are matters for early correction.

BOROUGH OF SHELTON, IN THE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON—GOULD A. SHELTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

A large number of cases of illness is so largely due to careless living and surroundings, that the statement becomes true, that our lives are in our own hands to prolong or terminate them at our pleasure.

The general sanitary condition of the Borough is believed to be much better than formerly, owing much, doubtless, to the improved methods of drainage which are now employed, and the systematic disposal of garbage.

In the year just closed, there have been fewer demands for active work on the part of the Board of Health, than on some previous years, yet, in the early part of the year a thorough health inspection of the Borough was made by the Sanitary Officer, and the few localities that seemed of doubtful healthfulness were promptly corrected, in a manner satisfactory to the Board.

The importance of this annual sanitary inspection, regularly and systematically carried out in the early season of each year, cannot be over-estimated. It stimulates the careless to a better regulation of their homes, and removes from unsanitary localities much that invites and fosters disease germs for summer activity.

There has been no marked epidemic of any disease beyond that of scarlatina, and this of a very mild type, attended by only the fatal case, and that as a sequel of the disease. It is believed to have gained footing in a family where a stray case of a mild character obtained lodgment, which did not receive attention at the hands of any physician; the children of the family permitted to attend school, and after a few days the patient itself. Following this improvident act of the family, others in the school received the necessary exposure, and cases of the same disease followed, but fortunately of a similar type.

This single example proves the great public necessity of early consulting medical aid in cases of eruptive diseases, or others of

doubtful character that may be contagious, in order that a correct diagnosis may be made, the family properly instructed in its care of the case, and the public health protected.

In the arrest of this disease, the greatest care has been taken by attending physicians to isolate families, to prevent attendance at school of any member, until at least a month after the latest development of symptoms, and a thorough and complete disinfection of the residence has been made.

While there are still some fugitive cases within our limits, the efforts made to suppress and care for the cases in the best sanitary way, furnish little or no cause for uneasiness on the part of our citizens. Should families themselves observe the same precaution in their intercourse with others in contagious diseases, as sanitary laws and good judgment directs, very much of the illness of our community would be prevented.

A few cases of diphtheria appeared in the early part of the year, but fortunately unattended with any fatal results.

It is of special necessity, and imperative on the part of public health that each physician engaged in the care of contagious or infectious cases of disease, should report them at the earliest date of diagnosis to the Health Officer of the Borough, who can render valuable aid in protecting the families in that locality, and arresting further spread of the disease. The physician in attendance it is true, can, and does act conscientiously in this matter, but the authority of the appointed officer aids much by his recognized powers. The important work of disinfection—the very serviceable agent in arresting the course of the disease—is much more effectually accomplished when carried out under the direction of acknowledged authority.

The lurking germs of la grippe, encouraged by favorable atmospheric influences, have again visited us with a much milder epidemic than on former periods, yet in some persons already debilitated by previous attacks it has made serious onsets, enfeebling to a great degree its victims.

Typhoid fever gave us its usual visitation in the late Summer and Autumn, but in such different localities, and from such varied causes, as to disassociate it from any prevalent or general unsanitary conditions.

In the analysis of the mortality list of the Borough it is a remarkable fact that during the year just passed, no deaths have occurred from the dreaded disease of Summer—cholera infantum.

Since this disease is so favorably influenced by the intelligent care and feeding of infants, it is to be hoped that renewed watchfulness may be exercised in this direction, and much of the suffering and sorrow attending our Summer season become obviated.

KENT—A. L. TUTTLE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

Of *Small pox, including Varioloid*, there has been reported during the year ending August 31st, 1894, ten cases; three deaths.

How often have primary cases been a source of further infection?

The epidemic started from one case of varioloid not recognized as such, at the time, by the attending physician.

Contagious or infectious diseases?

None other than German measles and chicken pox have occurred.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

So many had been exposed when small pox was recognized that it was only practicable to quarantine families, and in one instance the whole district.

KILLINGLY—A. E. DARLING, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—I do not know of any during the present year as there have been very few cases, and only one reported to me by another physician.

(Registrar reports 8 deaths.—*Sec'y*.)

*Typhoid Fever*.—No cases reported to Health Officer.

(Registrar reports 3 deaths.—*Sec'y*.)

*Scarlet Fever*.—I have seen during the past year scarlet fever in ten or twelve families, where it commenced with one child and afterwards other children coming down with the disease in course of ten or twelve days.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation not very often found practicable, as cases have occurred in tenement houses in factory villages, but when possible I have put the patients into rooms by themselves.

Nothing has been done during the year, in this town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c.

KILLINGWORTH—E. P. NICHOLS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One fatal case. The patient came from New London, sick.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

LEBANON—E. L. DANIELSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—No cases reported to Health Officer.

(Three deaths reported by Registrar.—*See'y.*)

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

LISBON—MR. HENRY LYON, *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

LITCHFIELD—CHARLES O. BELDEN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No small pox reported during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases. Two cases from a common source presumably well water, but cause not discovered, both occurred in carpenters working together. Third case contracted in Morristown, N. J.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases. First case occurred in a child who had visited in a neighboring town where the disease prevailed. The two other cases occurred in children occupying seats in Center School next to first case. Closing school for two weeks apparently prevented further spread of disease as no other cases developed.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation has always been found practicable.

There have been no deaths from contagious diseases.

The water supply of the borough is derived chiefly from the reservoir situated four miles from the town and is so isolated that no possible source of contagion can exist. The sewer connections are as complete as possible. We are at present adding 2,300 feet of sewer which will connect nearly the entire borough with the public sewer.

No hospital accommodations for isolation and care of contagious diseases exist.



LYME—J. G. ELY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five cases. In two instances a second case followed in the same family.

*Measles*.—Five cases; all contracted from exposure to one case reported from New York.

Isolation in case of measles was quite practicable and fairly satisfactory, only getting into two families, although material was plenty.

MADISON—A. D. AYER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, only one case of diphtheria.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Practice of disinfection by the attending physician employed.

MANCHESTER—M. S. BRADLEY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, one case of small pox and one of varioloid. Also two cases of varioloid were diagnosed "German measles" and not reported.

How often have primary cases been a source of further infection? From the two cases of varioloid that were called "German measles" the other two cases originated. One case was fatal.

One case of diphtheria has been reported to me and that case infected no other to my knowledge. (Registrar reported two deaths from diphtheria.—*Sec'y*.)

*Typhoid Fever*.—Ten cases of typhoid. In one instance it was questionable whether the patient became infected from the primary case or from the unsanitary surroundings. Three deaths.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Seven cases. In two instances primary case has infected a secondary. One death.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In above diseases isolation has been found practicable. In all cases of scarlet fever and in the case of varioloid and the one of small pox.

The practice of disinfection in above diseases: after recovery or death from scarlet fever or small pox the rooms infected are fumigated with sulphur 24 hours; the woodwork is washed with a bichloride solution (1 to 500), and all other articles capable of carrying contagion, burned. During typhoid fever the stools and



vomited matters are disinfected with strong carbolic or bichloride solution.

No public funerals of the victims of contagious diseases permitted.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc. ?

A bog which sometimes infects the water of the Cheney reservoir at the south end is at present being drained by porous drain pipe and sand filtration and the bog itself will be removed.

A small amount of new sewer construction has been added to the already excellent system in South Manchester during the past year.

MANSFIELD—MR. E. G. SUMNER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

I have responded to all complaints of nuisances, and they have been abated or removed. I have made a personal investigation of most of the factories in town, and have examined the cesspools and drains of many private residences. My attention has been called by the physicians to all of the contagious diseases occurring in town, and I have visited the places and given such instructions and cautions as to the spread of the disease as my duties demanded.

We have had, during the year, in different parts of the town, nearly all of the contagious diseases, viz : scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. One case only has proved fatal, that of scarlet fever in an adult in the winter. No less than in five sections of the town has scarlet fever made its appearance, and I think it but fair to infer that the precautionary means used, together with the generous use of disinfectants, has prevented the spread of this disease. The State Board of Health believe that typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria are almost as capable of being controlled as small pox were the same attention given to them. If so, it is of great importance that the people be informed as to the prevention and act in accordance with modern hygienic laws.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases.

What has been done during the year, in the town to promote the public health ?

Nothing of a public nature. I have made many suggestions regarding the drainage and cesspools at private residences and

people are much more afraid of the sink drain nuisances than formerly. I think the sanitary condition of our town is improved as the people are more educated upon the subject of hygiene.

MARLBOROUGH—JOHN W. DAY, *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, no contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

MERIDEN—E. A. WILSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup*.—Two cases.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases.

*Measles*.—Eight cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

In above diseases isolation has been found practicable in all but one case. There no physician was called until the 20th day of disease. After that isolation was enforced.

CITY OF MERIDEN—E. A. WILSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Twenty-three cases reported. Ten deaths. Mortality 43 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Cases reported, twenty-seven. Two deaths.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Cases reported, thirty-one. Two deaths.

*Measles*.—Cases reported, eight.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Hospital accommodations of city for the isolation and care of contagious diseases.

Town pest house of eight rooms for small pox patients. City hospital admits typhoid cases and quarantines that ward.

What has been done during the year in your city to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.?

Main and lateral sewers are being laid as fast as possible. City owns all water-shed property and permits no nuisances on it. Tenement houses are connected with sewers as laid. Majority of school houses are in good sanitary condition.

What, in your opinion, is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your city?

The prompt reports of contagious and infectious diseases by physicians, and a thorough sanitary inspection of all tenement houses.

MIDDLEBURY—GEORGE B. BRISTOL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—January 11th received notice of case. Found that there had probably been one mild case in the same house before this one reported, and found two cases at the place of which I had notice. The place was quarantined and there has been no more cases at that point. March 10th one case reported to me which probably had its source from one mild case not reported.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in two of the above cases.

There has been no action "townwise" in reference to sewerage, water supply or drainage of wet lands, but private enterprise has shown itself in that direction.

MILFORD—E. B. HEADY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Small Pox*.—Two cases. Both parties contracted the disease elsewhere.

*Diphtheria*.—One death.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Difficult to ascertain where the first case came from; all cases were mild. I am informed that some family had children who had scarlet fever and had no attending physician, and the children were allowed to play with others while the skin was peeling off.

*Measles*.—Not severe, in the majority of cases needing but little attention. Do not know how it spread.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

The town is badly in need of public water supply and drainage.

MONROE—JOHN G. STEVENS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six children, all in one family. The first case being very mild was not recognized as scarlet fever until the other five were taken in like mild form.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, one case of chronic glanders.

Isolation was carried out in the cases of scarlet fever.

No sewers have been constructed. Water supply is from wells and springs. No drainage of wet lands for sanitary reasons has been undertaken.

MONTVILLE—WM. M. BURCHARD, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No contagious diseases have been reported except scarlet fever—seven cases reported. Six cases of diphtheria followed by one death. Two cases of typhoid fever; both fatal.

There has been only one complaint of a nuisance requiring sanitary inspection—a water-closet in the Montville railroad station.

The public buildings in this town are limited to the poor-house, which is in good sanitary condition at the present time.

No cases of contagious diseases in the public schools have been reported.

There is no public hospital or building for the care of contagious diseases.

Isolation and disinfection in cases of contagious diseases is best carried out in cases of the graver diseases, as diphtheria and small pox ; in cases of scarlet fever and measles in tenement houses, it is extremely difficult. The cases of scarlet fever were apparently sporadic and very light. The cases of diphtheria occurred in one house in isolated position, due apparently to local unsanitary conditions. The source of the contagion in the two isolated cases of typhoid fever is not evident.

No secondary cases have been developed in any case of contagious disease known, or reported to me.

The disinfectants used have been carbolic acid in alcoholic solution for spraying by atomizer ; chloride of lime for typhoid excreta ; the same mixed with dry earth, for privies. Strong sublimate solution for dead bodies, and for disinfection of bed linen, with subsequent boiling ; antiseptic soaps for the skin in scarlet fever and measles. Immediate inspection is made in all cases when needed, with attending physician ; notification of town authorities, and of factory superintendents, in tenement cases ; the co-operation in all cases have been prompt and cheerful.

MORRIS—EZRA B. PIKE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

The only contagious or infectious diseases reported are measles, three cases, and whooping cough, three. A few others not reported. Mumps have been in town but not reported. The three cases of measles were in one family. No others infected that I know of.

NAUGATUCK—W. J. DELANEY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

The number of cases of contagious and infectious diseases reported during the year are as follows : Four cases of scarlet fever, two of typhoid and ten of measles. Two nuisances reported, both of which were remedied.



In the cases of scarlet fever isolation was rigidly enforced, with thorough disinfection and fumigation of each house after the patient was pronounced recovered.

In the typhoid cases special care was taken to disinfect the stools. All drinking water was boiled, and any source of contamination to the water inquired into.

In the cases of measles detention from school, with instructions to guard against bronchial complications, was advised.

An inspection of the town schools reveals a bad state of affairs. Pond Hill, Straitsville and Millville schools were the ones visited. In all three the proximity of the water-closets was both disagreeable and dangerous. The light, heat and ventilation in all were of the poorest description. Desk room was cramped, and necessitated postures on the part of the scholars detrimental to their development.

BOROUGH OF NAUGATUCK—ISAAC A. MORSE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Had two cases in one family reported in September, 1893, both children. Have had no others since. Both recovered.

Have heard of but few cases of membranous croup.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case reported in October, 1893, and two in August, 1894. We cannot trace in either instance to any special primary case. At present time we have had three cases in one new building, built, as we might say, over two large privies, used by twelve families, within fifteen feet of apartments where cases reside.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Of sixty-three cases between Jan. 1 and April 24, there were two deaths, and only three cases where it attacked the second one in same family. It was spread in three factories by a family of five who had it, but so light that they did not call a physician. No further appearance of disease since we stamped it out.

*Measles*.—Cannot say how often—had over one hundred cases with one death. Children had it very light.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, a number of cases of whooping cough early in the spring.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

Used signs, and isolated patient in every case of diphtheria and scarlet fever as soon as reported, and until physician fur-



nished a certificate of safety. In two cases only were signs torn down when I required the whole family to remain in until the house was fumigated.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc., nothing has been done. The want of sewage is badly needed. We have a fine public water supply. We are not troubled with wet lands.

The forcing of our citizens to keep their out houses and cess-pools clean, together with the garbage being collected three times a week has done much to make Naugatuck a healthy town. At the present time the sentiment of the community is to have it kept so.

NEW BRITAIN—W. B. BUNNELL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including membranous croup*.—None reported.

(Registrar reported 11 deaths in town and city.—*Sec'y*.)

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case reported to the Health Officer.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Twelve cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In the cases of scarlet fever they have all been isolated.

There has been a number of new sewers put in and our water supply has been greatly improved by the building of a larger dam, also there has been new canals built and much more surface drained by these at Shuttle Meadow. The town has bought all the land about the lake and thus done away with any chance of its being used for picnic purposes. There has been very little to do for the town as it is smaller than the city which has a City Health Officer.

NEW CANAAN—C. B. KEELER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

We have had but two cases of diphtheria and but one of membranous croup. Both without further infection. One death.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There has been a number of cases. Six have been reported without further infection. Two deaths.

*Scarlet Fever*.—There has been one case of scarlet fever reported without further infection.

*Measles*.—There have been four cases without further infection.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in every instance, excepting one case of measles.

No sewers have been constructed. The water supply is from wells and cisterns. Some wet lands have been drained and some tiled.

NEW FAIRFIELD—JUNIOUS F. SMITH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Measles*.—Five cases of German measles.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported. •

NEW HARTFORD—JERRY BURWELL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Contagious Diseases*.—There were three cases of typhoid fever, two in one family and one in a family entirely remote from the first case. In neither attack was there any death. There were seven cases of scarlet fever. No deaths. Excepting scarlet and typhoid fever we have had no contagious diseases.

*Public Buildings*.—In good sanitary condition.

*Public Schools*.—Children are debarred from attending public schools who have contagious diseases. Some teachers report contagious diseases, some not.

*Public Hospital*.—None. Public health has been good in the time covered by this report.

*Sanitary Inspection and Nuisances*.—There were twenty-seven complaints: cases of small pox suspects, scarlet and typhoid fever, dead animals, foul privies, offensive sink drains, festering pigsties, etc.

*Water and Ice Supply*.—Good.

*Small Pox*.—Early in the present year small pox invaded Winsted. We were obliged to defend ourselves against it at a great expense for vaccination, interdicts and taking care of those who escaped from the infected districts, which added much to the current reported expenses of the town.

NEW LONDON, CITY OF—CHARLES J. HEWITT, *Chm. Com. on Health*.

There were eleven cases of diphtheria reported. Each case in a different part of the City, and there were never two cases at one time.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Eight cases reported. Two cases supposed to be caused by water from an infected well, which was immediately filled up. Three deaths. Mortality 37.5 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases reported, both recovered.

*Measles*.—Thirty-two cases reported. We had a slight epidemic of measles in the northeastern part of the City, none fatal.

There was one case of chicken pox reported.

In all cases strict isolation has been enjoined.

We have no ward for contagious diseases attached to the Memorial Hospital, but have a pest house on our Town Farm, where such cases are isolated and cared for.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer? A police officer is detailed as an inspector, who visits daily all those houses from which cases of contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

NEW MILFORD—JAMES C. BARKER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases membranous croup.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases, one death.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One.

*Measles*.—Two.

*Mock Measles*.—Twenty-five.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation was found practicable in all but the mock measles.

Several new sewers have been put in; old ones flushed. Water has been very good and has been kept in a very healthy condition.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—DANA P. RICHARDSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

Two cases of diphtheria and one membranous croup. Two deaths.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases, one death.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases reported.

*Measles*.—Ten cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases to my knowledge.

Isolation has been found practicable in about 90 per cent.

What Hospital accommodations does your City or Borough possess for the isolation and care of contagious diseases? None at all, except where the town's poor are provided for and maintained.

What has been done during the year in Borough to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc. Nothing except the sanitary condition of the school houses which are now being thoroughly overhauled.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in Borough? A pest house for contagious diseases. Some system of sanitary education in public schools. Rules adopted by the Health Officer of the town published weekly in local paper.

NORFOLK—J. C. KENDALL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

In January of this year small pox appeared in Norfolk. There were three cases, with no deaths, all in one house. Our first case communicated the disease to three other persons before the diagnosis was made. Under the conditions a general vaccination of residents in the town seemed imperative. Vaccination had been neglected in town for twelve years, and there were many people of mature years and in middle life who had never been vaccinated, or not since infancy. The vaccination was entered into by the people with spontaneity. This interest would have been kept up until all were vaccinated but for the fact that the small pox was seen to be under control in that one house. A few persons who were sick or had waited until other members of their families had passed through the vaccinia were omitted. School children were not allowed to attend school until they had been vaccinated.

During the year visits of inspection have been made in nineteen cases, orders have been necessary in all but about five. This does not include quarantine work. There have been no appeals. The Health Officer takes this opportunity to make known the fact that all persons with whom he has been brought in contact have promptly acquiesced in his suggestions, have coöperated in what was understood to be not a whim on anybody's part, but an effort for the good and the welfare of the public. The Health Officer during the past year has not suffered one single face to face rebuff. He is witness to the public that people have for weeks suffered annoyance, hardship and loss, and have foregone their pleasure uncomplainingly that others might be spared the accident of sickness such as their families were then suffering. (An exception must be made of certain persons outside of Norfolk.)

The lock-up was put in its present improved condition two years ago. At that time it was considered that the first essential was a ditch to drain the place. That ditch has failed in its purpose: water and ice have stood above the floor fifteen inches. The place is always damp; the bedding of the cots feels damp; ventilation is ignored; the stove is wholly inadequate at times



to heat and *keep hot* the place ; even light has no ingress ; the purifying rays of the sun cannot exert the least influence in those cells ; mold and chilly dampness characterize the lock-up. Such conditions as these are a savage menace to health, and especially to such persons as make up a large share of those who are likely to be placed in the custody of the constable. It will never be surprising if a person date the onset of pneumonia or of Bright's disease from a night spent in such a lock-up. So well aware are our town officers of these facts that they have felt obliged to find other quarters for prisoners and to furnish a night watch rather than expose prisoners to the influence of that lock-up. The lock-up was put in its present shape to avoid the expenditure necessary to provide approved iron cages in a wooden structure which it was proposed to erect in the rear of the Town Hall. This remodeling condemned itself in the town meeting and the experience of the past two years has sealed the condemnation of such a lock-up. The town owes it to the public health to abandon this cellar at once and construct a lock-up in accordance with modern ideas both as to architecture and sanitation. Not to saddle this enterprise in any degree the other public buildings are allowed to hold over.

Children sick with contagious disease have been prevented from attending school, except the whooping cough cases. No teachers have reported any cases of sickness.

The ice supply of Norfolk can hardly be criticised. The people are fully aware of the possible dangers from polluted ice, and spare no care and expense to provide the best.

The town has no provision for caring for persons sick with contagious diseases.

Complaints of nuisance have been made of privies, cesspools and pigsties. The nuisances that menace public health in Norfolk are privies and cesspools, still clinging to us from the old order of things. Norfolk, owing to increase of building and thick settlement, has outgrown such appurtenances. These have not been abated because the village is just at a turning point in its history and a little more time is necessary for certain things to adjust themselves.

Two things are essential in public sanitation in Norfolk, a general introduction into houses of the public water and the removal of privies and cesspools.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Three cases of typhoid fever have been re-



ported. In no instance did a primary case communicate the disease to another person. The source of the disease in these three cases are unknown.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Three cases of scarlet fever reported. No communication from the one to the other. A family of about half a dozen children had scarlet fever, following a primary case in the same family. They were not reported as they were so lightly sick that no doctor was called. The regimen of the first case was carried out by the mother with the others. She purified the house after all had recovered.

*Whooping Cough.*—Six cases in one family.

Isolation has been found practicable.

In every case, i. e., as to house and family the practice of disinfection in above diseases is carried out by the nurses and families under the personal direction of the Health Officer.

Laying the mains for public water supply is in progress.

NORTH BRANFORD—MR. GEO. L. FORD, *Health Officer.*

*Measles.*—There has been but one case reported; the first one of a family of seven. All having it later. There were about fifty cases, I am told, in Northford locality, but no cases reported.

Isolation was not found practicable at all to my knowledge.

NORTH CANAAN—C. W. CAMP, M.D., *Health Officer.*

One case of small pox reported during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

*Diphtheria.*—But one case.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two cases—two deaths.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Four cases.

The health of the town has been unusually good all through the summer. The water supply is exceptionally pure and good.

NORTH HAVEN—R. B. GOODYEAR, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Twenty-five cases. None that I know of where it has been possible to establish isolation and disinfection. In families where it has been possible to separate the patients from other members of the family further infection has been prevented.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two or three cases have been treated with same precautions as typhoid. They were malarial. No further infection.

*Measles*.—Twenty-five or thirty cases—nearly all have been a source of further infection—say 75 per cent. Where I have attended have isolated as far as possible. Epidemic lighter and fewer number of cases.

Whooping cough prevailed in early part of spring, probably 50 per cent more. Do not know how many cases.

Isolation has been found practicable.

In diphtheria nearly all have been isolated and disinfection practiced. A few "mild" cases have passed on without medical attention until other cases had developed of a more serious character requiring medical attendance.

The water supply is nearly all from wells. Discussions in regard to sanitary matters have been held. Several papers have been prepared and read before the Grange, followed by discussions, and more than the usual interest has been awakened by this means—also pollution of streams—no definite action has been taken. Attention has been called to the sewage of Wallingford in the Quinnipiac river. If the practice is continued it may cause trouble in the future. Water from that sewer only used by cattle.

One complaint in due form required inspection and an order for its removal was promptly complied with. An inspection of all the public buildings in accordance with special instructions from the county Health Officer has been made and a report submitted. They were found to be in a reasonably fair condition, with two notable exceptions: the room in the basement of Memorial Hall known as the "lock-up"—a place provided by the town for transients and criminals, is without sufficient ventilation and is not a safe or suitable place for the confinement of persons requiring its use.

The second is the condition of the school rooms and the buildings connected therewith. But one of the schools have modern improvements in ventilation. The outbuildings in several of the districts were in a most unsanitary condition. Instructions were given to each of the district committees and all of the school buildings have been renovated and put in a more healthful condition. It is the first time in many years that all of the school buildings have received this treatment, and the instructions have been cheerfully complied with.

Teachers have complied with the rules in relation to reporting contagious diseases.

A small number of children have been prevented from attending school by reason of infection.

The town has no pest-house or public hospital for the care of contagious diseases.

Twelve nuisances have been abated.

NORTH STONINGTON—E. H. KNOWLES, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case ; mild type, in month of March.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Nine cases ; three in March, four in April and two in June ; malignant form ; three deaths. Isolation always urged but cannot always be carried out.

*Measles*.—Forty-three cases ; five in March, twenty-eight in April, ten in May. No deaths. Isolation is not practiced in this disease.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases except measles.

NORWALK—WILLIAM J. TRACEY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Nine cases. In two cases the primary one has been the source of others.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Four cases. In no case did the infection spread.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Sixteen cases. In three cases the primary one was found to be the source of others. One death. Mortality, six per cent.

*Measles*.—Nine cases. In two cases the primary one was found to be the source of others.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, dysentery was prevalent during the summer.

Isolation was found practicable in every case.

CITY OF NORWALK AND SOUTH NORWALK—WM. J. TRACEY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Ten. In three the primary case has been the source of others. In two by affecting other members of family. In one it was conveyed by a visitor to his family.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases reported. In these cases the primary one was not the source of the other.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eighteen cases reported. In one instance where children played together before nature of disease was known.

*Measles*.—Ten cases reported. In two cases primary one was the source of others. Children playing together.

Dysentery was prevalent during July and August.

Isolation was found practicable in every case of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.

We have no hospital for the isolation and care of contagious diseases.

New sewers have been laid in many streets. In a great many cases orders were issued compelling houses to connect.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your City? We should have some method for disposal of garbage. Most houses in both cities should be compelled to connect with sewer.

TOWN OF NORWICH—E. H. LINNELL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case of diphtheria. No further infection.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Thirteen cases reported, all of mild type. Two of these were primary cases, occurring in different school districts, where the patients attended school while suffering with the disease, which was thus communicated to other children in the schools.

In the month of April, 1894, I personally attended one case of scarlet fever on Plain Hill. In this instance chlorides were used during the illness; the clothing and bed-linen were washed in a solution of chloride of lime, and the house disinfected with fumes of burning sulphur. While in attendance upon this case I casually heard of several others in the same school district, and one was reported to me by the attending physician. The school house was promptly closed. I concluded, after investigation, that the epidemic was caused by the presence in the school room, of a child suffering from a mild form of the disease. Before the school house was reopened it was disinfected with burning sulphur, by my order, and the School Committee was instructed to admit no scholar from a house where a case of the disease had occurred without satisfactory evidence of entire recovery and proper disinfection of the home and clothing. In the same month there was also a mild epidemic of the same disease among the children attending the school in Sturtevant Village. In this instance the cases were reported to me by the chairman of the School Committee. The same measures were employed in regard to the school house, and the interior has since been repainted and



repapered by my order. I personally visited each case (eight in all) and gave directions in regard to isolation and disinfection which I believe to have been followed.

In May two cases of scarlet fever were reported to me by a neighbor. They were both in the same house in Norwich Town. The premises were found in a filthy condition. I had them thoroughly cleaned, and the two out-houses destroyed.

One case of diphtheria was reported to me by the attending physician, after recovery. He assured me that he would personally superintend the matter of disinfection. These are the only cases of contagious disease which have come to my knowledge within my jurisdiction, that is, outside of the city limits.

Three complaints of unsanitary conditions have been made. In all cases my instructions were promptly obeyed without remonstrance.

I have examined nine (9) school houses. Where I found necessary I ordered cleaning, disinfection and the privies put in better condition.

The water supply of the school houses was satisfactory. In fully one-half of the buildings I found no cellar. The rooms must necessarily be more or less damp. In none of the rooms did I find properly constructed desks. They should be readily adjustable to the size of the scholar. I consider this a matter deserving attention, as a faulty position at study is a cause of eye-strain and many spinal affections.

The efficiency of your Health Officer would be very much enhanced if the law requiring physicians to report contagious diseases was more uniformly observed.

*Whooping Cough* was quite prevalent in the spring.

There is no public sewer construction. In two cases private sewerage has been constructed by order of the Health Officer, and one meadow has been drained.

The efficiency of the Health Officer is much restricted by the fact that almost all the physicians disregard the law regarding the reporting of contagious diseases. In only two instances have such reports been made to me.

OLD LYME—W. H. H. WALLACE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case of diphtheria. No further infection.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case. One death. No further infection.

*Measles*.—Three cases.



Other contagious or infectious diseases whooping cough and mumps.

In above diseases isolation has been found practicable in every case except whooping cough.

One drain has been laid. No lands have been drained to my knowledge. There is no public water supply.

OLD SAYBROOK—JOHN H. GRANNISS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

There have been no cases of small pox, including varioloid ; diphtheria, including membranous croup, nor typhus fever during the year ending August 31, 1894. There were five cases of typhoid fever, one death, followed by two cases in the immediate vicinity. Six cases of scarlet fever—no deaths. No cases of measles or any other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the same time.

Cases have been isolated so far as possible, but not the attendants. Absolute isolation is practically impossible.

For disinfection in scarlet fever, the skin is kept anointed, cases isolated as far as possible, all clothing worn during sickness to be thoroughly boiled and rooms ordered disinfected by burning sulphur as soon as desquamation has ceased. In typhoid fever, all dejections to be passed into a saturated solution of ferri sulph., and buried deep—below the plough line.

So far I have been the attending physician of all the cases, and have endeavored to see that my orders as Health Officer were put in force.

Nothing has been done during the year to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c.

ORANGE, INCLUDING THE BOROUGH OF WEST HAVEN—JOHN F. BARNETT, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Two cases reported. I feel satisfied that a case of diphtheria, reported February, 1894, was the result of a primary infection. Two cases occurred in one family which were not brought to the attention of Health Officer until one had proved fatal.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases reported. These cases were isolated, disinfectants freely used, and no spread of disease occurred. One case proved fatal. Probable cause—cesspool infection.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Cases reported, nine. Isolation was practiced and no cases occurred from these as a primary infection.

*Measles.*—Cases reported, six. The same precautions have been taken as with scarlet fever.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, a mild epidemic of varicella, in December, 1893.

When promptly reported, isolation has been required in every case.

No public accommodation for the isolation and care of contagious diseases in hospital.

What has been done during the year, in your city or borough, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.?

Under the auspices of the Borough Board, all house plumbing is inspected, and every complaint for the abatement of nuisances, dangerous to health, has received prompt attention from the Health Officer. Sixty-two orders have been issued, and except in one or two instances, have met with no resistance, and prosecutions, for failure to comply with the same, have not been necessary.

The condition of every school building in the town has been ascertained, and as far as it was possible, its sanitary condition improved. Except in the Union, and Northern Districts—where the buildings are modern—are there any safe means of ventilation and heating; while most of the out-houses almost constitute nuisances dangerous to health. Children stricken with contagious disease, and those living in a house where such disease exists, are prevented from attending school. Parents and teachers are required to report any suspected cases to the Health Officer. Such reports have done much towards preventing epidemics, and prove the value of such an ordinance. Every effort will be made to protect the schools, as it is chiefly through them, that these diseases get their start and spread.

Most, if not all, of the ice used during the year, has been imported, and of good quality. The water supply of the town is largely from wells, and when sufficiently remote from chances of pollution, from privies, and cesspools, is the only pure source of a safe water for domestic use. As small yards multiply, the danger of well-contamination increases, and perhaps many wells now in use should be condemned. The West Haven Water Com-

pany supplies most of the houses in the borough with water. This company has constructed an artificial pond, in the northwestern part of the borough. Chemical analysis of this water shows it to be comparatively free from "albuminoid ammonia," of an animal nature; but from its recent construction and the nature of its bed, the amount of vegetable contamination is large, especially during stages of fermentation. In hot, dry weather, when the pond is low, this water is hardly fit for use, unless filtered, or boiled. It is claimed that it will purify itself; but until this much to be desired self-purification occurs, our community would hail with delight, another, and better water supply.

Considerable has been done to improve condition of low and wet lands. Further important work in this direction is in contemplation. The recommendations for improvement of school buildings have been carried out. We have no sewer system but the condition of cesspools receives our constant attention.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in borough?

A system of sewage and better drainage of our low, spongy meadow lands. A good supply of pure water is greatly needed.

OXFORD—LEWIS BARNES, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Five cases in three families, with three deaths. One of these cases is recent—in the same house where it existed in 1893—otherwise the source of infection is speculative.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six cases in three families—most of them very mild. Four cases in one family. A visitor in the family contracted a very mild form of the disease. One mild case arose from a similar case in Seymour by reason of a social call.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in every case.

Wet lands are sometimes drained for tillage. Year by year wells are disused for potable purposes, and near by springs, which are noted for purity are connected with the houses.

PLAINVILLE—I. N. BULL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

PLYMOUTH—W. W. WELLINGTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, there have been six cases of typhoid fever. In but one case only can a primary case have been a source of further infection, and that doubtful. Four deaths. Mortality 66 per cent.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six cases in one family. The second case was from the primary. Two deaths. Mortality 33 per cent.

There has been an epidemic of measles—twenty-eight cases reported, and all primary cases the cause of further infection.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in all but measles, and had it been known proper measures would have been taken to prevent their spread.

What has been done during the year in your town to promote the public health?

Nothing except extension of sewer.

There has been eight complaints made, caused by the violation of rules posted. Eight orders issued for abatement of same, and no appeals taken from orders as all complaints were just.

Careful investigation of the public school house in Terryville Center, it was found necessary to thoroughly fumigate, which was done on the 12th day of January, 1894.

All children afflicted with any contagious disease have been prevented, as far as possible, from attending school, and the teachers are instructed to report all cases, should there be any.

The water supply of the town is the best. It being supplied by springs and no surface water; it being considered one of the best in the State. The ice supply of the town is good, great care being taken to prevent pollution.

We have no public building for care of patients with contagious diseases.

One complaint also made of immigrant from infected ship, being in town, was found and quarantined for thirteen days.

POMFRET—MR. CHAS. O. THOMPSON, *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases were reported during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

Nothing but talk.



I have caused since my appointment April 17th, 1894, the remains of twenty-six dead animals, horses and cattle, to be buried, which had not been attended to by the owners.

PORTLAND—FRANK E. POTTER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year ending Sept. 1, 1894, we have had no prevailing epidemic. But there have been isolated cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and whooping cough. There have been five cases of scarlet fever, none of them fatal. The first case occurred about the 15th of Dec. 1893; but as there was no Health Officer or Health Board at the time, it was not reported, and no precautionary measures were taken. From this primary case four other cases were developed, all in one house. These were reported the last of Dec. 1893. The family was strictly isolated; and, when the patients had completely recovered, the house was fumigated, by burning three pounds of sulphur to each one thousand cubic feet of space. There was no spread of the disease from these cases, and none have been reported since.

Seven cases of diphtheria and membranous croup have been reported. Three of these were fatal. These were reported Feb. 24, Mar. 2, Mar. 5, Mar. 8, and Aug. 7. In nearly all cases of diphtheria the plumbing was found to be defective, and, where the disease proved fatal, invariably so. The patients were isolated in all cases of diphtheria, and the house disinfected in those cases, which in the progress of the disease, proved to be true diphtheria. In all cases of death from diphtheria, the funeral has been strictly private; no persons have been allowed to attend, except the undertaker, the clergyman, and those in the house at the time the death occurred.

In all cases of death from a contagious disease, the body is immediately thereafter wrapped in several layers of cloth saturated with a disinfecting solution.

Three cases of typhoid fever have been reported, occurring June 22, Aug. 17, and Aug. 18. Two of these were fatal. In cases of death from typhoid fever, the body has been disinfected, but a private funeral has not been required as in scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Regarding sanitary inspection, the majority of the complaints have been made in regard to drainage from sinks, and the disposal of sewage; there being no public sewer. Ten complaints have been made during the year, all of which have been promptly



attended to, by the owner of the premises where the nuisance existed, as soon as he was acquainted with the cause of the complaint.

In one case, where there were two deaths from diphtheria, the well where the family obtained water for drinking and culinary purposes, was suspected, from its location between two shallow cesspools, as the source of the contagion.

A sample of the water from this well, was analyzed by Prof. Charles D. Woods, Chemist at Wesleyan University, and pronounced by him to be "merely dilute sewage and entirely unfit for drinking and cooking purposes." I would like to add just here, that there are several wells in town that are suspiciously near to cesspools, privies and hog-pens, and the sooner they are closed up and city water substituted, the better for the health of the people. In one case a large garbage heap was allowed to remain in an offensive condition. This was promptly removed when its condition was made known to the administrator of the estate. In all cases where complaint has been made, the owner has been willing and prompt to remove cause.

In regard to the public schools the greatest care has been exercised to see that children afflicted with contagious diseases, do not attend.

In case a child has been detained at home, because of a contagious disease, he is not permitted to again enter school without a written permit from the Town Health Officer.

Portland has a most excellent water supply from a reservoir among the hills, well removed from human dwellings. But in some parts of the town, wells are still in use. In nearly all cases, the purity of the water from these wells is questionable. It is to be hoped that the city water will be extended to all these houses as rapidly as practicable.

We have no hospital or building controlled by the town for the care of contagious diseases.

The things which seem most necessary for the improvement of the public health, are :

1. The construction of a public sewer.
2. The disuse of all shallow cesspools, and the putting in of deeper ones. A cesspool should be ten feet (?—*Sec'y*) deep and cleaned twice a year, in November and March.
3. The placing of traps under the sinks in many houses which are without them.

4. Greater care should be exercised on the part of parents in seeing that their children, who are suffering from a contagious disease, do not mingle with other children. This remark applies especially to cases of whooping cough. If patients suffering from this disease were carefully isolated, it would not long rank as the second most fatal of all the contagious diseases of children.

5. The coöperation of the citizen, the physician and the Health Officer, to put the town in the best sanitary condition possible.

PRESTON—O. S. HAINS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

The past year has been very healthy, there has been no typhoid fever or scarlet fever that I know of, if so, have not been reported. Complete isolation and disinfectants are employed when they occur.

*Diphtheria*.—Now and then a case, sporadic.

*Water Supply*.—Springs.

*Drainage*.—Natural.

Sanitary condition of town good.

Health Officer makes sanitary inspection only upon complaint, there has been no code of sanitary regulations issued.

There has been manifested quite a public interest in questions of public hygiene.

PROSPECT—MR. JOHN R. PLATT, *Health Officer*.

Including all sickness, there has been less during the eleven months ending September 1, 1894, than the average in previous years in corresponding months.

*Contagious Diseases*.—Typhoid fever none. Scarlet fever, four cases confined to two families. Isolation and disinfection effectually practiced. General sanitary condition of houses infected with scarlet fever, good. Measles, none. Diphtheria, none. Malarial diseases, less than formerly.

*Water Supply*.—Springs and wells good all months of the year usually.

*Drainage*.—Good in most places.

*Public Buildings*.—In good condition, ventilation fair.

*Nuisances*.—Have had no complaints. Some came under my own observation and ordered them abated. Orders were promptly complied with.

General sanitary condition of town is good.

PUTNAM—J. J. RUSSELL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Small Pox, including Varioloid*.—During the year ending August 31st, 1894, twelve cases. One death. Mortality 8 per cent.

How often have primary cases been a source of further infection?  
Twice.

*Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup*.—Have been no cases to my knowledge. (Registrar reported two deaths—*Sec'y*.)

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases reported to Health Officer. Registrar reported four deaths.

*Scarlet Fever*.—About twenty cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

Always, except in small pox cases. In these cases it was not always possible to perfectly isolate patient and nurse.

REDDING—ERNEST H. SMITH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

There have been the following cases of contagious diseases during the past year. These include only those in the practice of the Health Officer, as no cases attended by other physicians have been reported by them to the Health Officer.

*Measles*.—Two cases occurring about the middle of January, 1894. Cases were isolated and no further cases developed. There were no measures taken as regards disinfection.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases occurring in October and November, 1893. Isolation and disinfection were carried out according to the methods advised by the State Board of Health. No further cases developed from these.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Eleven cases occurring in December, 1893, and January, 1894. Ten of these cases were in one family; all recovered, and isolation and disinfection were carried out so that the disease did not spread outside of the family. The other case was in another family, and in this case isolation was carried out carefully enough to prevent the disease spreading to the other members of the family. In all these cases of scarlet fever disinfection was carried out in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Health and was under the direct personal supervision of the Health Officer.

No complaints have been made this year to the Health Officer, and there have been no investigations of public buildings.

In families where there is any case of contagious disease, the children are always forbidden to attend school. This rule applies not only to the patient but also to the other children in the family, and in such cases the children are not allowed to return to school until at least two weeks after the final disinfection of the house.

The water supply of the town is mostly from wells and springs and on the whole is fairly good.

None of these physicians have made any report to the Health Officer of cases of contagious diseases occurring in town in their practice. If such reports could be made in every case and if the final disinfection could be under the personal supervision of the Health Officer there would be less danger of such diseases spreading. It seems very desirable that at least a report should be made to the Health Officer in each case.

RIDGEFIELD—W. E. WEED, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case. No further infection. In this case a child brought from New York City was attacked after being here two days.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six cases. No further infection in two cases, in two of the others another case developed, but in the same family in both instances. One death.

*Measles*.—Two cases occurring in the same family. No further infection.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, German measles and whooping cough.

In diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles all cases were isolated.

A company has been organized to provide a public water supply.

ROCKY HILL—H. B. PLUNKETT, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case. No subsequent infection.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In the case of diphtheria isolation easily accomplished.

As the natural drainage of this town is an efficient one, there is no need at present for any public expenditure in this respect. In the few instances where his advice and services were demanded the Health Officer has found that any apparent neglect was speedily remedied according to his instructions. The drainage is wholly a surface drainage.

ROXBURY—L. J. PONS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Eight cases. Three deaths. Mortality 37 per cent.

*Measles*.—Forty cases.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, the itch.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

Partial isolation in measles and absence from school for three weeks, and requiring itch cases to stay from school until cured. School house disinfected.

What has been done during the year in your town to promote the public health?

Nothing, except removal of a few unsanitary privy vaults.

SALEM—C. F. CONGDON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Three cases. No further infection from any of them.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three cases reported. Two existed, and were not allowed to further infect any one.

No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

In none of them.

SALISBURY—HARRY M. BURTCH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—Only two cases, both mild.

*Typhoid Fever*.—So far as I am able to ascertain only two cases.

*Measles*.—No epidemic.

Of other contagious or infectious diseases none whatever.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable?

Only in diphtheria and scarlet fever.

A good system of sewerage is in operation at Lakeville, which has been extended the past year; also a good water supply from reservoir fed by mountain streams. No wet lands have been drained to promote public health, but has been done to some extent by owners to improve productiveness.



SAYBROOK—EDWIN BIDWELL, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case October, 1893. One death.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

I have the honor to make report as Town Health Officer for the year ending September 1, 1894: An unsanitary condition was found to exist on four separate premises. These consisted chiefly of sink drains in a very filthy condition and were remedied by constructing cesspools, connecting sinks with cesspools, by tiling underground, and providing traps or gas escapes. The improvements were not wholly satisfactory.

The four sink drains found emptying upon the highway have been satisfactorily remedied.

Other minor sanitary improvements have been made.

SCOTLAND—MR. ARTHUR M. CLARK, *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

## SEYMOUR.

*Diphtheria including Membranous Croup*.—Four cases. There have been no secondary cases which could be traced in any way to the primary. Four deaths. Mortality 100 per cent.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases have occurred. One was contracted outside the town, the patient having lived in another part of the State. The other can give no cause for.

No other cases occurred.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Seven cases. In two cases it has been possible to trace secondary cases back to the primary. In one family where three cases occurred there were seven children and several others in the house, but only three cases occurred in the house.

*Measles*.—One case. No cases following.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In every case isolation has been ordered, but was not carried out very fully in two cases of scarlet fever, and it was in these that the secondary cases occurred.

SHARON—B. W. MUNSON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases reputed to have come to Sharon from Cornwall near a case of typhoid, were found to be remittent. One case the attending physician visited the Health Officer

and explained the circumstances: the other case was not reported. The Health Officer advised the attending physician of the fact of possible typhoid. Both cases were domestics employed in a hotel.

*Measles*.—Three cases have been reported. Two, June 25th and the third early in July. The first two were at Amenia Union, light in character, in a house remote from others. Third case happened in "The Street." It was also light in character, and patient had had rubeola previously. Rubella has prevailed in and around Amenia Union two or three weeks prior to the attack. I believe all three cases to have been rubella, not rubeola.

Isolation has been found practicable in each case.

There is a water supply for the village—village has been "incorporated" and is known as the "Sharon Fire District," and in common parlance "The Street." The Health Officer has endeavored to get a sewer system, but unsuccessfully thus far.

SIMSBURY—C. M. WOOSTER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membranous Croup*.—One case of diphtheria and one of membranous croup, with no further infection.

There have been ten cases of typhoid fever occurring within the limits of the town, with one death—all in different localities, and in no case has there been further infection discovered.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Only one case has been reported, and that one imported from another town, with no further infection.

Two cases of measles, with no spread of the disease.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation was found practicable in the cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Attention has been enlisted as much as possible to the proper drainage and care of private and public buildings and their surroundings.

SOMERS—A. L. HURD, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Four cases.

*Measles*.—Nine cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases.

To promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc., nothing has been

done. The water supply is very poor. The most of it is obtained from wells. For the past three months a large proportion of the wells have been dry. Many of them never failed since the oldest inhabitant can remember.

SOUTHBURY—MYRON C. COOLEY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year twelve cases of scarlet fever—four cases of which originated from the primary case.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in most cases.

SOUTHINGTON—J. H. OSBORNE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—Eight cases were reported. All were sporadic.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases, all sporadic.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Three, all sporadic.

*Measles*.—Fifteen, have no data.

Other contagious or infectious diseases occurred. Varicella, whooping cough.

Isolation was found practicable in one scarlet fever case.

SOUTH WINDSOR—C. L. BLAKESLEE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There have been two cases, but there has been no cases of further infection from either case.

There has been some drainage of wet lands, but no sewers have been constructed, as the drainage is through natural streams of considerable size.

SPRAGUE—T. F. STANTON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

We have had no cases of typhoid fever. (Registrar reports one death from the disease.—*Sec'y*.)

No contagious or infectious diseases have been reported.

STAFFORD—F. L. SMITH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—None reported to Health Officer. Have had during the past six weeks eight cases of typhoid fever in my own practice.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One death. None reported. Had four cases occur in my own practice during the month of July.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation has been found practicable in my own practice in scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

The borough of Stafford Springs has a good system of water works, and the amount of sickness very visibly diminished since its introduction.

STAMFORD—FRANCIS J. ROGERS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

The number of cases of contagion reported during the past year is :

*Diphtheria*.—Four.

*Measles*.—Forty-nine.

*Whooping Cough*.—Three.

In diphtheria and scarlet fever strict isolation and disinfection have been insisted upon ; in measles and whooping cough the attacks have generally been so light during the warm weather of the past summer that many of them were running around in the open air, a constant menace to the health of the neighborhood.

In cases of death from diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles, the funeral is private, according to law, such ceremony being confined to the immediate family, and only one hack or carriage beside the hearse is allowed to accompany the body to the grave.

Sanitary inspections have frequently been made, particularly in regard to public school houses and their surroundings, and the closets, urinals, etc., have been supplied with deodorants and disinfectants in many cases, particularly the larger school houses, and everything has been done to keep them in a wholesome and sanitary condition.

Scarcely any of the schools have anything more than the primitive method of ventilation, viz: Open doors and windows. In the latter part of the nineteenth century such things should not exist, and if we have no other feeling for such a hard worked and useful a body as our school teachers are, than even that of humanitarians, the comfort, health and lives of our children ought to stimulate us to seek a remedy for this crying evil.

Children afflicted with any contagion are excluded from school, in all cases, and teachers are instructed to inquire daily in regard to any cases of contagion that may exist in the homes of the children, and if there be anything suspicious, report such to the Health Officer.

Our water supply from Trinity Lake is as good and efficient as any in the state, and our ice is from ponds, outside of the city, entirely free from pollution so far as we are aware.

There is, we are sorry to say, no hospital in the town, to which cases of contagion might and ought to be removed in case of necessity. In a place as large as Stamford such a fact should not exist.

Many nuisances of minor importance have been abated during the year, such as swill piles, rubbish, ash collections, garbage, manure piles, etc., and many more might with propriety be attended to by the owners without any official notification.

People who are the most cleanly, in and around their premises, generally are the ones who enjoy the best of health, have the smallest fee to pay to the doctor, and administer a wholesome lesson to their children and neighbors, for cleanliness is certainly one of the necessary branches of education. If the frugal man will once or twice a year brush up in and around his barn, hen house, pigsty, cesspool, woodshed, cellar and all of the out-of-the-way places, there will be much less malaria and other kindred diseases, while the community will be much better off for their being clean. Cleanliness in dark and little frequented places will, in questions of health, pay for the inspection and labor.

BOROUGH OF STAMFORD—C. R. HEXAMER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases reported.

*Measles*.—Cases reported, 166. This figure represents the actual number reported; there were probably twice as many not reported.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, whooping cough and chicken pox.

In above diseases isolation was not found practicable, except in scarlet fever case, and in this was efficient.

No hospital accommodations are provided for the isolation and care of contagious diseases.

The city has in the last four months materially changed its sewer facilities; \$50,000.00 has been appropriated to making the sewer outlet adequate to the requirements.

School houses have been improved and are being put in better condition all the time. In my judgment they are overcrowded.

The poorer tenements and some of the better class are in a frightful condition, some have plumbing and would be better



without it, and others are the reverse. As an example, a three-story frame house occupied by seven or eight families, each have a wash sink (for dishes), the wastepipes from these run straight down through the house into or onto the ground underneath it, the house has no cellar and is built on a stone foundation, about 3 feet from the ground.

Recommendations 1st, to take the Department of Health and Sewers out of politics, and 2d, an energetic, well-informed officer, who has no political axe to grind.

STERLING—MR. O. W. BATES, *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—None reported to Health Officer. (One death reported by the Registrar.—*Sec'y*.)

*Measles*.—Three cases.

No contagious or infectious diseases reported by physicians to Health Officer.

STONINGTON—O. M. BARKER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case, one death. No secondary case.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases, two deaths. No secondary case reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Two cases of a mild type. No secondary reported.

*Measles*.—Eight cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Cases of contagious diseases have been so mild that pure air and cleanliness have been thought sufficient during sickness. Attending physicians have employed disinfectants when required, disinfecting of rooms and clothing of patients. Chloride of lime, solution, and fumigation with burning sulphur have been freely employed.

As Health Officer, in severe cases, by personal inspection.

Nothing has been done to promote the public health in the matters inquired of; sewers are much needed in Pawcatuck and Mystic. I would advise the adoption of a system of sewage in both places, so that future improvements in this direction may conform to a general plan.

BOROUGH OF STONINGTON—C. O. MAINE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Two cases reported. Sisters in one house. About 30 days after the first one was brought home from school sick, the second one had a light attack. Both recovered.

*Measles*.—One case reported.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

No hospital accommodations are provided for the isolation and care of infectious diseases.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your Borough? Proper drainage.

STRATFORD—G. F. LEWIS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case only. No further infection.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Nine cases. In one case further infection had occurred before disease was recognized. In another family isolation was found impossible.

*Measles*.—Seven cases. Further infection occurred in two cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

In three cases of measles, three cases of scarlet fever, and in the case of diphtheria, isolation was found practicable.

SUFFIELD—J. K. MASON, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Small Pox including Varioloid*.—Only rumor of suspected cases.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup*.—No diphtheria, and only two serious cases of croup have come to my knowledge during the year. Both were fatal and unattended by a physician. Evidently spasmodic and not membraneous.

*Typhoid Fever*.—On the 21st of May last was notified by Health Officer Dowling, of Enfield, of a case of typhoid fever which he was attending in East street. Patient afterwards passed into the hands of a clairvoyant and died. Proper sanitary measures used. No further infection. This is the only case reported.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case contracted in East Windsor, October 1st, 1893. Patient quarantined and isolated: and premises fumigated and disinfected during convalescence. No further infection and no other case in town during the year.

*Measles*.—One case brought here from Westfield and another from Springfield in January and February last. Patients isolated and the disease did not spread beyond their respective families.

A few cases of whooping cough and mumps occurred.

Isolation has been found practicable in every case.

There was some talk last Winter and Spring of bringing water from the mountain in West Suffield to Main street in the center ; but nothing has materialized from it as yet. There is, however, a project on foot to bring it from Enfield, across the river, at Thompsonville, into East street, and iron pipes are now being laid for that purpose. I know of nothing worthy of mention in regard to sewer construction or drainage : though considerable has been done in former years.

THOMASTON—R. S. GOODWIN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Contagious Diseases*.—From my appointment to date, only one case of disease has been formally reported to me. This was a case of typhoid fever. The excretæ were disinfected by chloride of lime and buried at a distance from any water supply. The case was of a mild type and recovered. With this exception, no case of infectious or contagious disease requiring isolation and disinfection, has been reported to me by any physician, and so far as I can learn, no such case has occurred during the year. There has been no scarlet fever nor diphtheria. Many such cases have occurred in the adjoining towns of the Naugatuck valley. This fact justifies the inference that Thomaston has been notably free from the local causes and unsanitary influences which have favored the prevalence of such serious diseases among our immediate neighbors. Our mortality record shows that the general sanitary condition of the town has been exceptionally good. There have been only forty deaths during the twelve months preceding September 1st, 1894. This, with a population estimated at 3,300 gives us an annual death rate of about twelve per thousand. The average death rate for large cities is twice as great. Paris has an annual death rate of about twenty-four per thousand, New York twenty-six, Chicago nineteen, New Orleans twenty-nine. The death rate for our entire state does not vary much from nineteen. That for Litchfield county has averaged during the last five years, sixteen per thousand. This makes an excellent showing for Thomaston this year.

The principal causes of death were consumption ; from which there were six deaths, cholera infantum seven deaths, heart disease six deaths, and pneumonia four deaths. The unusual number of deaths from cholera infantum this year is chargeable to the excessive heat of July and August and the large number of bottle-fed infants, who succumbed to the unsanitary and deadly influences of the nursing bottle. Cerebro-spinal-fever has caused the death of three persons, located in different parts of the town, and in no case could any local cause be found.

The public school buildings have been inspected twice and found in most respects to be in an excellent sanitary condition.

The attendance at the public schools has not been interrupted by the presence of contagious disease. The teachers have been prompt to report suspicious cases of sickness, which fortunately have not been numerous. During the prevalence of small pox in Winsted and other neighboring towns, last winter, 370 public school children were vaccinated under my direction at the expense of the town.

The public water supply, although abundant enough in all seasons to meet every possible demand for fires or for lawn and street sprinkling, yet, owing to the growth of algae in the reservoir, is not potable during the summer months. It has not been so bad as usual, however, this summer. The wells are still the chief source of supply for drinking water. This source is obviously objectionable ; for in the absence of a sewerage system, the well water is in danger of pollution from the numerous cesspools and privy vaults which honeycomb the soil. We need therefore the adoption of some plan for the purification of our water supply, and the construction of a system of sewers whereby the impurities may be carried away from the soil. It goes without saying that an abundant water supply, without sewerage, is an anomaly in sanitation, which cannot exist long in any village of our size, without seriously affecting the public health.

The public ice supply comes mainly from a pond on the Northfield branch. This ice is objectionable on account of privies above on the stream. It has been reported by the state board of health that the excreta of from twenty-five to thirty individuals in Northfield finds its way daily into this stream about two miles above the pond whence the ice is taken. It has been settled that polluted water is not purified by freezing. Since the source of this pollution is in another town, beyond my jurisdiction, I



cannot order it discontinued, but can only recommend that our ice supply be obtained elsewhere.

The town does not own or control a building for the care of persons suffering with small pox or other contagious diseases.

THOMPSON—LOWELL HOLBROOK, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No contagious diseases except a few cases of typhoid fever of mild type have occurred in this town ; three fatal.

Only in two instances has the town Health Officer been called by notice, of attending physician, for official duty in giving advice as to sanitary measures, to limit spread of disease.

(Registrar has reported three deaths from diphtheria and three from typhoid fever.—*Sec'y.*)

*Measles*.—Only three cases ; one death.

Isolation has not been found practicable in any case because of want of room in crowded tenement houses.

Nothing special has been done during the year, in this town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, &c., except by individual enterprise on private grounds, by way of drainage.

TOLLAND—W. N. SIMMONS, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—I have not known of a case of typhoid fever in this town for three years, and there has not been a case reported during the past year.

(One death reported by the Registrar.—*Sec'y.*)

*Scarlet Fever*.—There has been six cases of scarlet fever during the year reported to the Health Officer. Not once was a primary case the source of further inspection.

*Measles*.—There has been only four cases of measles during the year, and they were all cases that had not been exposed to other cases.

No other contagious or infectious diseases that I know of.

Isolation has been found practicable in every case of scarlet fever, but not so in measles, only one case being isolated to keep it out of a school which was in session, and other members of the family were prevented from attending also.

The disinfection of the above diseases is done first, by placing patient in a room that has been specially prepared for him, *i.e.*, remove all unnecessary articles, etc. The excreta is received in



vessels containing disinfectants, and everything used around the bed and patient is disinfected, then washed, and what can be, is burned, e. g. rags and linen, and things of no value. Agents used, chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon of water ; corrosive sublimate, permanganate of potash, of each two drachms to the gallon of pure water ; four ounces sulphate of copper to the gallon of water ; applied by the nurses during sickness and until well, when the room is thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, washed, dried, and things of no value, burned, etc.

What personal enquiry do you make as Health Officer ? I ascertain if my rules are followed, and keep track of the disinfectants, and I prepare them generally myself so I can see how much is used on my daily visits to the patients, then I ask all about how everything goes when I am away, etc., and note amount of disinfectants used daily, etc. If any other physician attends then I ask him to report, etc.

The public water supply is mostly from wells, dug on the land of the farms, and places in general, with the exception of "Tolland Street," that is supplied from a reservoir constructed specially for this village, which has been thoroughly overhauled and cleaned this summer, and now has plenty of pure water, although the dry summer has materially affected a good many of the dug wells in town.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF TORRINGTON—ELIAS PRATT, M.D.,  
*Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria.*—Four cases. No further infection from original cases. One death.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Three cases. No further infection. One death.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Thirty-six cases. A large proportion were secondary cases. Impossible to learn the exact number. One death.

*Measles.*—Seven cases. No further infection.

Other contagious or infectious diseases. One case of cerebro-spinal fever. Three cases of whooping cough.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water

supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.? There have been extension of public sewer, many private houses connected with public sewer, extension of water supply.

TRUMBULL—BENJAMIN W. WHITE, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case reported, fatal. No other cases were developed from this one. The physician resident in Trumbull could not trace source of infection with certainty.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Four cases reported, two at Trumbull Church and two at Nichols' Farm. The physician reporting that the infection originated from other cases. The two at Nichols' (same family) were traced to Bridgeport for their origin. If the other two (same family) were developed from other cases in the town they were not reported to me.

*Measles*.—Two mild cases at Nichols' Farms, one occurring in the month of March and the other in June.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

In all of the above cases I have insisted upon isolation.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.? Barnyards, pigpens, cess-pools and privy vaults have been abolished as long existing nuisances on the water-shed which furnishes Bridgeport with its water supply. Chestnut Hill school has been provided with a new cement, water-tight privy vault. The premises known as Tait's Paper Mill have been cleared of decomposing organic matter in the form of old decayed straw, rotten timber, rags, and, worse than these, the excreta from a dozen workmen. Charles S. Mallett's barnyard consisted of a portion of a stream of water which enters into the formation of No. 2 reservoir.

UNION—MR. E. W. UPHAM, *Health Officer*.

No contagious or infectious have diseases occurred.

VERNON—A. R. GOODRICH, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—In only one case has it been evident that the primary case has produced further inspection, and that was in diphtheria. Three deaths.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Typhoid fever has prevailed much less than in former years; cases sporadic. Two deaths.

*Scarlet Fever.*—A few cases of scarlet fever and of a mild character and wholly confined to the places where it originated. Perfect isolation carried out and disinfectants freely used. No deaths.

*Measles.*—No measles to any extent; a few sporadic cases in various parts of the town.

Isolation has been found practicable in all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Nothing of a public character done in the way of sewage construction or public water supply. Some drainage of wet land by private individuals has been made and converted into the cultivation of grass which speaks well for the owners of these swamps, thus unconsciously helping to destroy the miasma arising therefrom.

CITY OF ROCKVILLE (within the limits of the town of Vernon)—  
REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

As a rule the ordinances regarding health and nuisances have been generally observed. The whole number of permits issued numbered 50. There were only eight complaints made, and orders issued for the abatement of nuisances. The health of the city has been generally good, and the number of deaths not above the average of other years. The only menaces to public health are the cesspools, open gutters and culverts, the latter being largely used as sewers. There seems to be but one remedy against these evils, and this lies in a public system of sewage, which we strongly recommend.

MARTIN DOANE,	} <i>Committee</i>
E. G. BUTLER,	
FRANK R. RAU,	

} *on Health.*

VOLUNTOWN—MR. J. K. BITGOOD, *Health Officer.*

During the year ending August 31st, 1894, six mild cases of diphtheria. Did not spread beyond families afflicted.

*Typhoid Fever.*—None reported. One death reported by registrar.

*Measles.*—Five cases measles of a mild type.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation found practicable, to a certain extent, in all the cases.

Practice of disinfection in above diseases. Only ordinary disinfectants were used.

What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer? Enquiry was made concerning patients and the doctor assured me that all the precautions necessary had been taken.

WALLINGFORD—F. E. COUDERT, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Membranous Croup*.—Four cases of membranous croup, they occurred in Yalesville, independent of each other. No cases of diphtheria reported.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Nine cases reported. Five cases occurred in one family. Due to bad drainage. The rest were independent of each other.

(Registrar reported ten deaths including the borough.—*Sec'y*.)

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case of Scarlet Fever.

*Measles*.—Eight cases of measles. Yalesville, five in one family.

Other cases of contagious or infectious diseases. East Wallingford school, epidemic of whooping cough, school closed for six weeks.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable? Once in scarlet fever. Twice in typhoid. Three cases of measles it was found practicable. The other five occurred in the same house.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.? There are no sewers in Wallingford Township. The water supply is taken from Muddy River, and has been improved in the following manner: A barn and drain pipe which was in too close proximity to the river has been removed. The dam at the pumping station has been carried further up the river so as to escape a small stream which carried a very questionable water.

WARREN—MR. WILLIAM FORESTELLE, JR., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—There was one case.

WASHINGTON—R. A. MARCY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case of diphtheria. Was not a source of further infection.

*Typhoid Fever*.—One case only.

*Measles*.—Two cases of German measles.

Isolation has been found practicable in all above cases.

WATERBURY—B. A. O'HARA, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Contagious Diseases.*—Scarlet fever, sixteen cases, reported on the following dates : November 11 and 29 ; December 10, 18 and 20 ; January 4 ; February 18 ; March 13, 24 and 30 ; April 4, 21 and 26 ; May 1 and 2 ; June 4. Diphtheria, three cases reported as follows : January 26, April 22, June 30. Method of treatment for disinfection as follows : Gave personal attention to the rooms occupied by the patients ; burnt from fifteen to twenty-five pounds of sulphur in the rooms ; used bi-chloride solution, chloride of lime solution, etc., thorough ventilation afterwards ; have had patients isolated as well as conditions would allow, and all persons in the houses, liable to be infected, debarred from the premises.

*Sanitary Inspection.*—Received eighteen complaints, cases as follows : Pollution of Mad river ; boiling dead horse and feeding same to pigs ; dead horses, dogs, cats and chickens left unburied ; privies overflowing and unclean ; drain, sink and dish water running from houses on adjoining land ; garbage and store refuse dumped on side of public roads.

*Public Buildings.*—I have visited all town schools, ten in number, and in eight of them the privies were in bad condition. The same were ordered cleaned, at the present time they are all in good order. In seven of the schools, the only means of ventilation is by the windows, the other three are supplied with ventilators.

*Public Schools.*—Children afflicted with contagious diseases are not allowed to attend school, or any member of the family so afflicted, until they shall have obtained a permit from the Health Officer. Teachers do not report cases ; they are reported by the attending physicians.

*Water and Ice Supply.*—All causes known of, that would in any manner contaminate our water supply, have been removed. At the present time the same is in good condition.

*Public Hospital.*—There is no building in the town for the care of contagious diseases.

*Public Health.*—In my opinion the public health may be greatly improved by proper ventilation in schools and dwelling houses. Out-houses should be thoroughly cleaned about twice each year, and some disinfectant used in the vaults of same. Particular attention should be given to wells, from which persons are supplied with drinking water. They should be located as far as possible from privies, cesspools, stables, etc.



CITY OF WATERBURY — GEORGE O. ROBBINS, M.D., *Health Officer.*

Two cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this city during the year ending August 31st, 1894.

Primary cases have not been a source of further infection.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Number of cases reported, fifteen. Registrar reported twenty-nine deaths.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Thirteen cases reported. (Fourteen deaths reported by Registrar, including the town.—*Sec'y.*)

*Scarlet Fever.*—Thirty-four cases reported. Three deaths.

*Measles.*—Cases reported, fifteen. One death.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, whooping cough and chicken pox.

In almost all of above diseases isolation has been found practicable.

What hospital accommodations does your city possess for the isolation and care of contagious diseases? None, I am sorry to say, not even a pest house.

What has been done during the year, in your city or borough, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.?

Are at present constructing a water plant that will cost nearly, if not quite, one million dollars. Are constantly adding to the present sewer system. The schools are nearly all modern equipped.

What is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your city or borough?

Coöperation on part of other physicians in reporting contagious diseases. A complete abolishment of all outside closets, and some more severe way of dealing with nuisances on second and third complaints.

WATERFORD—G. M. MINOR, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Typhoid Fever.*—One case. One death.

*Scarlet Fever.*—None reported.

(One death reported by Registrar.—*Sec'y.*)

*Measles.*—One case.

Isolation was practiced in the case of measles.

There is nothing done in regard to sewer construction, except in some cases of private enterprise. The water supply is from wells.

A number of the farmers are draining their wet lands by means of blind ditches.

WATERTOWN—W. S. MUNGER, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Four cases reported. In one case three in one family, the first coming home sick from New Haven. Four deaths. Mortality 100 per cent.

*Measles*.—About 150 cases reported. One death. In several families several cases in a family.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

How often in above diseases has isolation been found practicable? Have instructed families not to permit persons not protected to come into the house.

WESTBROOK—THOS. B. BLOOMFIELD, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No cases of contagious or infectious diseases have occurred in the town for over a year. During the month of July, one case of typhoid fever was brought from a western city, through the ignorance of the parents, but was promptly isolated, and went on to recovery.

But three complaints have been made of existing nuisances. Early in May complaint was made that a well on the premises, at that time just vacated by Jeremiah Walden, in the north-western part of the town, had been poisoned with Paris green. I visited the premises and found evidence of such poisoning and took steps toward apprehending the guilty party, but so much of the evidence was circumstantial, and no positive proof being obtained, it was thought best to forego any prosecution, I therefore posted a notice on the curb warning any parties from using water from the well. The present owner has since cleaned the well in a satisfactory manner, and no injury has resulted therefrom.

On July 8th complaint was made to me of a stench arising from the storing of fish on the town dock, near the mouth of the river. I visited the place, and found it was the habit of our local fishermen to leave fish on the dock, subject to the convenience of the purchasers thereof to cart away, and they remaining at times so long as to become offensive and a menace to the health of the surrounding neighborhood. It has so long been the custom for the neighboring farmers to use these fish for a fertilizer, and hesitating to do any one an injustice in the matter I issued an order to the effect that unless the purchasers of the fish were ready to receive and remove at once, no more would be allowed to land.

On July 20th complaint was made that the occupant of a shore cottage at the west end was depositing garbage and offal in the privy, and in the rear of cottage on the edge of Salt Meadow. On visiting the premises I found them in a filthy condition. The occupant moving out the same day, I notified the owner to abate the nuisance, which was promptly done. No appeals were taken from the above orders.

No special investigation has been made of our public buildings as they are in very good condition.

No cases of contagious disease has occurred in any of the schools of the town. The teachers will be notified hereafter to report such cases at once.

Nothing has been done as yet to prevent the pollution of our ice and water supply. At this time the supply of ice is good except from one source, which will be remedied before the cutting season begins.

We have no hospital of any kind. In case of small pox it would be necessary to utilize some building removed from the center of population.

In conclusion I would say that in every instance where it has been necessary to offer a suggestion, or to issue an order, I have been met with an appreciation of the reasons therefor, and with uniform courtesy.

WEST HARTFORD—L. D. McLEAN, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—No typical cases of diphtheria or membraneous croup have been reported to Health Officer by other physicians.

*Typhoid Fever.*—One case reported by attendant. Two in personal service. From unofficial sources I am advised that two or three other cases from the infection have occurred in this town. Three deaths.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Five cases reported. No mortality.

*Measles.*—Two cases Röthlen—personal service.

Save in one case of typhoid fever sent early to Hartford hospital the isolation has been imperfect, or such only as could be effected under private management in the home of the patient.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, etc.?

In the matter of public sewage, this town has no system. In the more populous "East Side" section citizens feel a special

need of such a system, either independent of or connected with, the Hartford plant. The matter has been agitated from year to year, and the agitation will doubtless continue until we reach a solution of this health problem, which time, we hope, is not far distant.

WESTON—FRANK GORHAM, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Diphtheria*.—One case diphtheria. Isolation and disinfection resorted to. No one took the disease from this case.

*Measles*.—Twelve or fifteen cases. Isolation and disinfection practiced to a limited extent.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

In the one case of diphtheria isolation almost perfect, in measles seldom practicable.

WESTPORT—L. T. DAY, M.D., *Health Officer*.

During the year the following contagious diseases have been reported to the Health Officer :

*Measles*.—Eight.

*Scarlet Fever*.—One.

*Whooping Cough*.—Four.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three. One death.

These cases have been isolated as far as possible and disinfected when required. During May the town was treated to a small-pox scare, which proved to be measles. Owing to the prevalence in our neighboring city of the disease, all children attending our schools who had never been vaccinated were ordered to be before attendance was allowed. In the neighborhood of 150 children were vaccinated in compliance with this order.

Fifteen sanitary inspections have been made in various parts of the town, including two consultations with the County Health Officer. The nuisances for which the inspections were made have been abated.

The general sanitary condition of the privy vaults of the district schools is poor. One building has been rebuilt and others ordered cleaned and disinfected.

WETHERSFIELD—EDW. G. FOX, M.D., *Health Officer*.

*Typhoid Fever*.—None reported. (One death reported by Registrar.—*Sec'y*.)

*Scarlet Fever*.—Seven cases.

*Measles*.—One German measles. Three cases of measles. No other contagious or infectious diseases reported. All cases were isolated.

WILLINGTON—MR. C. C. ESSEX, *Health Officer*.

The following is a list of contagious and infectious diseases during the year :

*Measles*.—Four cases ; deaths, none.

*Typhoid Fever*.—Three cases ; deaths, none.

One case of the fever was contracted in the town of Tolland while caring for a person who died from the disease. The following nuisances were found where the other two existed : Decaying vegetation and a wet cellar at one, and at the other decaying vegetation and a defect in the sink drain, which emptied within seven feet of the well.

The sanitary condition of our school buildings is not the best. One has an out-building, or earth closet, which adjoins, and three have them very near, and they must be obnoxious unless often attended to. Seven of the schools have only one out-building each, and some of them are open on one, some on two sides, and through the roof, where the sunshine and rain beats in. I would recommend that they be repaired, cleaned twice a year, and that each school have two, at a reasonable distance from the school building and each other,—that the morals of the pupils might be improved, if nothing more. I would also recommend that all persons in the town who have not been vaccinated should be. Twenty or twenty-five persons have been vaccinated during the year at my request.

WILTON—A. B. GORHAM, M.D., *Health Officer*.

No diphtheria or croup reported to Health Officer. (Registrar reported three deaths.—*Sec'y*.)

*Scarlet Fever*.—One case in February.

*Measles*.—A few cases, mild type.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation found practicable in every case.

WINCHESTER, INCLUDING BOROUGH OF WINSTED—

WM. S. HULBERT, M.D., *Health Officer*.

Sixteen cases of small pox, including varioloid, have been reported in this town during the year ending August 31st, 1894. Four deaths.



How often have primary cases been a source of further infection? Cannot state.

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Two reported. (Registrar reported four deaths.—*Sec'y.*)

*Typhoid Fever.*—One case. Disease was contracted in another town. (Registrar reported four deaths.—*Sec'y.*)

*Scarlet Fever.*—Ninety-four cases. Two deaths.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation found practicable in every case except typhoid fever.

WINDHAM—F. E. WILCOX, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Two cases of diphtheria in same family. Second case infected from first.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

The two cases of diphtheria were isolated.

CITY OF WILLIMANTIC IN TOWN OF WINDHAM—

F. E. WILCOX, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria.*—Five cases. None a source of further infection.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Cases reported, two. Sporadic cases.

*Scarlet Fever.* Cases reported, eight. In seven different families. Only one case a source of further infection.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, one case pertussis.

Isolation has been practicable in every case of diphtheria and scarlatina.

No hospital accommodations for the isolation and care of contagious diseases.

What has been done during the year, in your city or borough, to promote the public health in regard to sewer construction, public water supply, drainage of wet lands, improvement of tenement houses, school houses, etc., etc.?

About \$2,000 expended in constructing sewers.

What, in your opinion, is necessary or desirable to further improve public health in your city or borough.

A more general connection of premises with sewers.

WINDSOR—NEWTON S. BELL, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—One case membraneous croup. Fatal. Of diphtheria there have been five cases reported. Two cases fatal.

*Typhoid Fever.*—There have been four cases since October, 1893, only two of which were reported. One death. No other cases resulted from infection.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Twelve cases reported. October, 1893, four cases; February, 1894, two cases; March, 1894, two cases; April, 1894, one case. These five, I believe, in spite of precautions, were caused by the first four. In June, 1894, there were three cases more, not traced to the previous cases. One fatal.

*Measles.*—In December, 1893, there were a number of cases of measles of very mild type not reported.

Other contagious or infectious diseases.

Mumps and chicken pox quite general.

In most of the diseases mentioned above (with the exception of mumps and chicken pox), isolation has been practicable and has been enforced as far as possible.

The sewer constructions, their inlets, catch-basins and outlets, have all been personally inspected, and they have all been put in good sanitary condition. The water supply is of the best, being from springs. There are no wet lands, or but little, and that being along the river, finds its own outlet.

WINDSOR LOCKS—J. A. COOGAN, M.D., *Health Officer.*

One case of diphtheria. One death.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Four cases. Three deaths.

Other contagious or infectious disease, whooping cough.

Isolation found practicable in the diphtheria case alone.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health?

One thousand feet of drainage-pipe laid. Closets, out-houses and garbage removed and cleaned according to Health Officer's orders, in fact, twenty nuisances abated.

WOLCOTT—MR. J. HENRY GARRIGUS, *Health Officer.*

The only contagious or infectious diseases reported were four cases of whooping cough.

Isolation not found practicable.

WOODBIDGE—J. W. BARKER, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—One case diphtheria. Membraneous croup, one case. This was a fatal case. Dis-

infection was said to have been thorough. No further cases resulted.

*Typhoid Fever.*—One fatal case of typhoid fever reported.

*Scarlet Fever.*—One case, with no further spread of the disease.

No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Isolation found practicable in the case of diphtheria.

WOODBURY—D. R. RODGAR, M.D., *Health Officer.*

*Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup.*—Two cases, properly quarantined and disinfected.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Two cases.

*Measles.*—Five cases.

Other contagious or infectious diseases, mumps, two cases.

The families have been so isolated that individual cases did not seem to call for especial interference in the cases of measles. The house was quarantined in the cases of diphtheria and fumigated.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health?

Public water has been put through the town. We have opened the water way in the street, having it cleaned and giving free flow so that there will be no standing nor stagnant water or pools. We are about to have a large swamp ponded. Closets and sinks emptying into the above mentioned street-drain have been cut off from using the street-drain for anything but clean water, which may be poured into them, and the order to stop using for closet and impure water purposes has been observed. Several cesspools have been filled and their sink connections ordered taken out, which order has been observed. Others have been properly trapped and vented.

WOODSTOCK—GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN, M.D., *Health Officer.*

No contagious or infectious diseases reported.

What has been done during the year, in your town, to promote the public health?

Nothing of a public nature, but many farmers have taken advantage of the dry summer to drain wet portions of their lands, and in several instances have constructed drains to protect the dwelling, barns and cattle yards.

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In response to the foregoing circular of enquiries issued to the Health Officers of the towns, boroughs and cities in the State there were 158 replies from towns out of a possible 168. There were 13 replies from boroughs, and 9 replies from cities.

After a careful reading of these reports one is impressed with the sense of personal responsibility which seems to be felt by the Town Health Officers and the Health Officials of the cities and boroughs.

In response to the questions, What personal enquiry do you make, as Health Officer, to be assured that isolation and disinfection have been successfully accomplished in contagious diseases, both in regard to the patient and his surroundings? What disinfectants are used?—by whom applied? etc.

Almost all claim to give these points such direct attention as to know by personal investigation that they are satisfactorily attended to.

Less than 20 Health Officers will admit that they entrust all this to the doctors and nurses without enquiry. There is also good evidence of their faithful discharge of duty in the fact that although the contagious diseases have been very prevalent as regards their wide diffusion through the State, there are a great many instances in which only one case in a town occurred—and where there were two or three cases, they were often in the same family. In these facts we find proof that contagious outbreaks have been vigilantly watched, and the proper precautions taken to restrict them to the primary cases or to the families in which the first cases appeared.

Small Pox appeared in	.	.	.	12 towns
Diphtheria in	.	.	.	82 “
Scarlet Fever in	.	.	.	84 “
Measles in	.	.	.	61 “
Typhoid Fever in	.	.	.	100 “

And notwithstanding the many little outbreaks of these dangerous diseases the death-rate was somewhat less than the average of the previous five years.

Another noticeable and important fact appears in these reports of local Health Officers, namely, that in so many towns something practical has been done during the year to remove unsanitary conditions of one kind or another, and some effort has been made to make progress in the practice of public hygiene.

The towns in which nothing of this nature has been done are almost exclusively the most rural, agricultural towns, where natural conditions as to drainage, water supply, etc., are satisfactory to the small and scattered population.

The potent influence of schools in spreading contagious diseases is being more appreciated. In several instances epidemics have been promptly stopped by closing the school in which they have originated.

The prohibition of public funerals in cases of contagious diseases is now very general. In none of the reports of the Health Officers is it said to be permitted; and the definition of a private burial is very uniformly and correctly given in all the reports.

The State Board has provided postal cards, on which is printed a list of the diseases, of which notification to the health officers, is now required in almost every town and city in the State. These are supplied to all health officers with a request to make monthly reports, to the State Superintendent of Vital Statistics.

Unfortunately the annual reports of the health officers show that in many towns the observance of this law is ignored.

Whenever it is neglected, it is at some risk of neglecting those precautions which are found so effectual in restricting the spread of these diseases.

The State Board strongly urges the importance of more careful attention to this matter, and respectfully requests that all health officers who receive notification of such diseases would report them monthly to the Board on the postal cards furnished them.

One thing is much to be regretted that there are so few towns or even cities in Connecticut in which there is any public provision for the isolation and care of persons sick with contagious diseases. Everybody who gives thought to the subject knows that the occurrence or non-occurrence of an epidemic in a community depends upon the care which is given to isolate the first case or cases which appear in it. Everybody also knows the frequent impossibility of isolation in crowded habitations. And when everybody knows such important facts as these, it is only a matter of time and patience when such knowledge must bear fruit in public action, and a "retreat for the sick," a "house of isolation," or a "hospital for contagious diseases" will be provided, in all the large towns and cities first, but eventually every place will have some provision for the care of dangerous com-



municable diseases. The problem of the right use and proper administration of such hospitals is rendered much easier of solution than it ever was before, because of the modern science of disinfection.

In this connection it is eminently proper to enter a protest against the use of the term "Pest house" which is too often used in the reports of Health Officers. That term is repugnant to one's feelings in every respect. It carries with it a sense of dread and fear that the place itself is pestiferous. It means to many a prophetic intimation of death. It robs a patient who is told he is to be taken to a "pest house" of the strengthening encouragement of hope at a time when he is most in need of it. All this may be said to be only sentimental. Very true, but good cheer and despair are only sentimental emotions, and yet they often determine the issue between life and death. But a so-called "pest house" is in these days either a crime or a lie. A hospital for contagious diseases, under modern appliances of science, rightly conducted, is not a source of pestilence—not a breeding place for disease—not a center of infection, but a safe harbor, a hospitable home, where persons suffering from disease can be cared for in the best way, with the best means of recovery, and where they can be saved the danger of making real pest houses of their own homes.

## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

BY DANIEL A. MARKHAM, ESQ.

The following supplementary reports of County Health Officers, are based on the responses to circulars which the County Health Officers issued to the Town Health Officers, in their respective Counties.

*To the Hon. State Board of Health :*

The Town Health Officers of Hartford County have taken a commendable interest in the work imposed upon them by their office. As a rule they have enlisted the hearty coöperation of their brother physicians in their efforts to protect and improve public health, and the public have also, in many cases shown a high appreciation of their work. Besides giving the subject of complaints of nuisances their attention, they have, as a rule, kept a lookout for any nuisance dangerous to public health, and especially nuisances of such a public nature as every person would desire to have abated, yet which no one might deem it a personal duty to complain of. In many respects there has been a similarity of work in the different towns. Notably in this, that the same health rules and regulations have been established by each officer ; each officer has inspected the school houses and grounds in his respective towns and when necessary has enforced thorough sanitary regulations ; in towns having a generally common water supply the town officers have inspected its surroundings ; children having contagious diseases have been, generally, excluded from the schools ; the places of contagious diseases have been disinfected ; quarantine has been enforced when necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

Many orders for the abatement of nuisances have been made during the year, varying with the size of the town ; in one of the largest towns there has been eighty-four nuisances abated. That the order for the abatement of nuisances has been judiciously made is shown from the fact that with one or two exceptions they have been obeyed.

From the examination of school houses in the county there has been a general cleaning, and repairing of school out-houses, and in many districts, new out-houses have been built. There are yet needed improvements in the school rooms in many districts, for the health of the scholars. The condition and surroundings

of some of the reservoirs shows the wisdom and necessity of their supervision by a Health Officer with power to act. In one instance a sink drain was found emptying its contents into a brook a few rods from where the brook runs into the reservoir which supplies sections of two large towns with drinking water. And in several instances sink drains, and in some cases sewers have been found running into a pond from which ice for market has been gathered.

The Town Health Officers of Hartford County have had two meetings during the year at Hartford for the purpose of discussing sanitary subjects and their treatment. The meetings have been attended by nearly all the officers and much good has resulted from the discussion and exchange of ideas. The interest which the town officers have taken in their office is shown from the fact that they have left their business two days to attend the county meetings and have made no charge to the towns for the same.

The general opinion throughout the county of the present system is, that it is full of life, thorough and efficient, while the old system was dead and ineffective.

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## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

BY C. E. HOADLEY, ESQ.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 19th, 1894.

*To the Hon. State Board of Health :*

Having received the annual reports from the Town Health Officers of New Haven County, I here submit a report from the same, to your Honorable Board showing what has been accomplished during the first year under the new Health Laws in this county.

The reports are from each town that has not a borough or City Board of Health. There are twenty-four Town Health Officers in the county. The reports all show that these officers have performed their duties in the different towns and have accomplished a great deal. In the smaller towns of course, there is not very much to be done in the sanitary matters, although in several instances, nuisances have been abated that under the former law could not be reached. In these towns, however, much

has been done to control contagious diseases and the reports show that the work has been very effectual. In every instance where disease has appeared in the public schools the Health Officers have been vigilant and kept the same well under control, so that epidemics have been avoided. The people seem to have appreciated this work and have assisted the Health Officers by readily complying with their orders as to quarantine, fumigation, etc. In the larger towns much has been done to improve the sanitary conditions. Public buildings have been examined and suggestions made which the authorities have carried out. Many school houses have been put in first-class condition as to ventilation and cleanliness, the school committee without exception complying with the request of the Health Officer. In two towns in this county the Health Officers have resigned, owing to their being too busy with their regular practice to devote the time to the office that was required. With these exceptions these officers originally appointed have been continued in office. It was not thoroughly understood by the Selectmen of the different towns that the Health Officers' report should be printed with the annual report, and on this account, several towns in New Haven County did not do so. There has been, however, a desire expressed in these towns where the report was not printed, that the Health Officers' report should be published and distributed among the voters. Several important questions have arisen for the Health Officers to decide, especially with reference to the power conferred upon them by the statute, to order the drainage of land, so situated as to become a nuisance and endanger the public health. There have been very few appeals from their orders, thereby demonstrating that they have been governed by careful consideration and what they considered the wisest course for the public health. The authorities have, with one exception, approved and paid the charges of the Health Officer without criticism, and the report shows that, while in a few of the smaller towns the expense has been a few dollars more, in the larger towns it has been much less. In one town where a committee of physicians constituted the Board of Health or Committee under the former law and received a certain amount per year for their services, the Town Health Officer has done more work the past year and the expense has been less than two-thirds as much. The Town Health Officers of New Haven County are very much interested in their work and have certainly shown that they will try to carry out the law.



## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BY GEORGE E. HILL, ESQ.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1894.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY,

*Secretary State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I would submit herewith a few observations gathered from the reports of the town Health Officers made to the towns in this county during the month of September. As a preliminary I would say that there are twenty-three towns in this county and twenty-two town Health Officers, the town of Bridgeport being especially excepted from the law under which town Health Officers are appointed. The town Health Officers all made their reports to the town on or before October 1st, as required by law. In most instances they seem to have comprehended very fully the proper scope of their reports, and covered the ground with a good deal of care and completeness.

The law requiring that the report of the town Health Officer be published by the town with its other reports, has not been very generally observed. The larger towns, and some few of the smaller, namely, Danbury, Stamford, Norwalk, Darien, Huntington, Fairfield, Westport, and Ridgefield, have published them; Bethel, Easton, New Canaan, Wilton, Sherman, Brookfield, Monroe, Stratford, Newtown, New Fairfield, Greenwich, Trumbull and Redding did not, although they published reports. As to the remaining town, Weston, I am unable to state. It is quite probable that it published no report. The town of Easton apparently intended to comply with the law by publishing the itemized bills of the town Health Officer under the heading, "Report of Town Health Officer." It is quite probable that many of the failures to publish the reports are due to the fact that the fiscal year of the towns in some cases ended September 20th, or earlier, and the town report was in type before the Health Officer's was received, the law not requiring the filing thereof until October 1st.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that the reports and my personal contact with Health Officers convince me that almost without exception they are thoroughly interested in the work,



and that very few, if any, are actuated by any desire to make more out of the position than a fair compensation for time actually employed. There are few instances in which the cost to the town has been as great under the present law as under the former system of town Boards of Health, and those instances are confined to the small towns, where, under the old system, the Health Board took no action or made no charge for what was done. Where the new system has superseded salaried Health Officers, the expense has been reduced, and the efficiency has, so far as I can judge, been greatly increased. There has been little or no difficulty in enforcing the orders of town Health Officers in this county, and, since my incumbency, but one appeal has been taken from such an order. In a number of instances where it appeared that there was likely to be objection to the order of a town Health Officer, the county Health Officer has been called in, and either by advising modification of the order or by explaining the obligation to obey it, has succeeded in having it promptly and willingly obeyed. It is a gratifying fact that in no instance has a violation of Health Regulations, or of the order of the town Health Officer been persisted in; hence there have been no prosecutions. The town Health Officers have consulted with me freely, both before and after making their orders, and I have had very little opportunity to criticise or advise modification of those orders.

Naturally, the largest part of the work of the town Health Officers has been in giving attention to cases of contagious diseases reported by them. In all cases that have come within my notice, they have been able to enforce quarantine with sufficient strictness to accomplish much good, and have had the hearty coöperation of the selectmen in instances where the families quarantined were thereby made dependent upon town aid.

The most thorough and successful work which has been done by town Health Officers in this county in the past year, has been the work of clearing up and removing nuisances around sources of water supply for the larger towns. In some instances nuisances were found in close proximity to reservoirs and streams leading into them. This was particularly true of the Bridgeport water supply lying in the towns of Easton and Trumbull. In this instance the town had the hearty coöperation of the Water Company, and has succeeded in eliminating a large number of nuisances threatening pollution of the water upon the banks of

two of the reservoirs. There are still remaining many matters of a similar nature which are being attended to as rapidly as is feasible. To a more limited extent nuisances around the reservoirs supplying other towns have been abated. In their reports many of the town Health Officers refer to the hearty coöperation of other physicians in the enforcement of the health rules of the towns. These health regulations, with the exception of a few towns, are uniform throughout the county, and are the same as those adopted by the county Health Officers in consultation with the State Board of Health. In a few towns additional rules have been adopted and posted.

Nearly every Health Officer in the county has reported to me the condition of each school building in his town, in respect to ventilation, water supply, and condition of out-houses.

In many of the towns there are no school buildings aside from the small one room district school, the ventilation in which is obtained by means of lowering a window sash, and the only water supply is obtained from some neighboring well.

Upon an average, these reports show that fully one-half of such school buildings are not provided with cleanly and sanitary out-buildings.

In all instances where such has proved to be the case, the Health Officer has ordered the School Committee to clean and repair the out-buildings, and in most instances such order has been promptly complied with. In some cases the reports indicate that such cleaning and overhauling has not been done for many years before.

The records of vital statistics of the various towns have been examined with a view to ascertaining whether (1) the physicians resident and practicing in such towns report births and deaths to the registrar with the promptness required by law; (2) whether the records have been indexed as required by law; (3) whether any effort has been made by the registrars to ascertain the names of children, whose births appear upon the records, but whose names do not so appear; and (4) whether the registrars have, as authorized by the statutes of 1893, obtained from official sources, information as to births, marriages and deaths which have occurred in the town, but of which no record appears.

The result of these examinations shows that in the smaller towns the physicians are prompt and regular in their reports; but that in the larger towns, where the practitioners have exacting

practice, many are remiss in the matter. In all such cases their attention has been called to the provisions of the law. It has been disclosed that the impression was very general, that the law required reports to be filed but semi-annually instead of monthly. This impression being corrected, I anticipate a more prompt report, inasmuch as there appears to be a very general inclination on the part of all physicians to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the statutes.

In all the larger towns, the records of vital statistics are carefully indexed; in many of the smaller towns they are not. I have called attention to the statute requiring that they be indexed, which in most cases has resulted in the registrars commencing work upon such index. In a few instances the registrars have objected upon the ground of expense to the town.

The same is true in relation to the ascertaining of names of children, whose names do not appear on the Records. The registrars in the larger towns have obtained such names, and have obtained from Church Records many births, marriages and deaths not before recorded on their books.

In at least six or seven towns the registrars are now engaged upon such work.

The matter of nuisances menacing public health has demanded considerable attention, and there are many problems connected therewith yet to be solved.

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## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM F. HURLBUT, ESQ.

*To the Hon. State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:*

In response to the suggestion of your Secretary that the County Health Officers furnish for publication in your Annual Report a brief statement of the workings and results obtained through the administration of the present health laws, and particularly that of 1893, known as the County and Town Health Officers' Law, I would say:

That in Litchfield County the law is well received, and as its merits become better known, is working with general satisfaction.

Each town now has its town Health Officer, whereas before the passage of the act of 1893, in many towns no boards of health were organized.

The town Health Officers realizing that great benefit might be derived from an organization, met at Litchfield and formed an association, appointed committees to act upon different matters and report; arranged to have future meetings, to be called by the county Health Officers, at which a member of the State Board of Health or of the association would be invited to prepare and read a paper upon some important subject, as well as afford opportunity for an open and free discussion of matters relating to their duties, concerning contagious diseases, disinfection, abatement of nuisances, and sanitation in all its forms and features.

The town Health Officers as a whole have been alert, and fearlessly energetic in discharging their varied duties; a large number of nuisances dangerous to public health have been abated with but few appeals taken from the orders issued therefor, which, without exception, have been satisfactorily adjusted, so that no trials have been required.

During the winter of 1893-4, small pox appeared in Winsted, but, being within the borough limits, it was taken care of by the borough authorities with the advice and coöperation of the selectmen of Winchester, in which town the borough is situated.

The disease also appeared in the towns of Norfolk and North Canaan, and in June in Kent. In these three towns it was promptly quarantined, and confined to the houses where it broke out with but one exception.

Scarlet fever in a mild form has visited several towns, but has been speedily checked, so that no lasting epidemic of it has prevailed in any place excepting Torrington, where thirty-six cases were reported, mostly secondary.

Sporadic cases of typhoid fever have occurred in several of the towns, but no general outbreak. The same can be said of diphtheria.

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## REPORT OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER OF TOLLAND COUNTY.

BY MYRON P. YEOMANS, ESQ.

TO DR. C. A. LINDSLEY,

*Secretary of the State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR:—The reports from the town Health Officers of the various towns in Tolland County, show that the provisions of the laws relating to public health have been for the most part



faithfully carried out. The rules regarding public health recommended by the county Health Officers are in force in every town in the county.

No case of small pox occurred during the year. Occasional cases of other contagious and infectious diseases occurred in all the towns except Union. Isolation was ordered, and found to be practicable in most cases. Disinfection was usually attended to by the physician in charge or by the nurses and attendants under his directions. Only a few of the primary cases were a source of further infection.

In cases of death from contagious or infectious diseases no public funerals have been allowed.

An outbreak of diphtheria at the County Home was reported to the town Health Officer of Vernon on the 29th of August, 1894. There were at the time some thirty children in the Home. All the patients were ordered quarantined in a large upper room, well ventilated, and every way adapted for a hospital. Strict isolation was ordered from all persons except attendants. There were in all fifteen well marked cases, and only one death. Thorough disinfection has been made of the whole house. The Board of Management of the Home have since carried out all suggestions made by the town Health Officer.

Much work has been done in the way of sanitary inspection. All the school buildings in the county have been visited, and most of them have been put in from fair to good sanitary condition, except in the matter of good ventilation, in which most of them are still deficient.

The people of the county have generally coöperated heartily with the town Health Officers, and have usually done cheerfully and promptly whatever has been suggested by them as being in the interest of public health. Only a few formal orders have been made, none of which were appealed from. Not much attention has yet been given to the water and ice supply, both of which are believed to be good in most cases. There is not a building controlled by any town in the county for the care of contagious diseases.

The reports tend to show that prompt action on the part of the town Health Officers, in securing strict isolation and thorough disinfection, will stop the spread of a contagious or infectious disease in almost every instance.



# OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH IN THE TOWNS, CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF CONNECTICUT.

[Arranged in alphabetical order by counties.]

Names and P. O. Address of the County Health Officers, and of the Town Health Officers arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the cities and boroughs, elected annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place,	Name.	P. O. Address.
HARTFORD COUNTY .....	Daniel A. Markham,	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY .....	Carleton E. Hoadley,	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY .....	Chas. F. Thayer,	Norwich.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY .....	Geo. E. Hill,	Bridgeport.
WINDHAM COUNTY .....	Wm. A. King,	Willimantic.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY .....	W. F. Hurlbut,	West Winsted.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY .....	Wesley U. Pearne,	Middletown.
TOLLAND COUNTY .....	M. P. Yeomans,	Andover.

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

AVON .....	R. W. Alcott, M.D.,	Avon.
BERLIN .....	R. E. Ensign, M.D.,	Berlin.
BLOOMFIELD .....	O. K. Isham, M.D.,	Bloomfield.
BRISTOL .....	W. W. Horton, M.D.,	Bristol.
BURLINGTON .....	John Luby,	Burlington.
CANTON .....	G. F. Lewis, M.D.,	Collinsville.
EAST GRANBY .....	B. N. Alderman,	East Granby.
EAST HARTFORD .....	E. H. Griswold, M.D.,	East Hartford.
EAST WINDSOR .....	P. H. Sellew, M.D.,	Warehouse Point.
ENFIELD .....	J. F. Dowling, M.D.,	Thompsonville.
FARMINGTON .....	S. J. Edgerton, M.D.,	Unionville.
GLASTONBURY .....	C. G. Rankin, M.D.,	Glastonbury.
GRANBY .....	A. J. Weed, M.D.,	Granby.
HARTLAND .....	Clifford Cowdry,	Hartland.
MANCHESTER .....	M. S. Bradley, M.D.,	So. Manchester.
MARLBOROUGH .....	J. A. Day,	Marlborough.
NEW BRITAIN .....	W. P. Bunnell, M.D.,	New Britain.
NEWINGTON .....	J. S. Kirkham, Esq.,	Minnpin.
PLAINVILLE .....	J. N. Bull, M.D.,	Plainville.
ROCKY HILL .....	H. B. Plunkett, M.D.,	Rocky Hill.
SIMSBURY .....	C. M. Wooster, M.D.,	Tariffville.
SOUTHINGTON .....	J. H. Osborne, M.D.,	Southington.
SOUTH WINDSOR .....	C. L. Blakeslee, M.D.,	E. Windsor Hill.
SUFFIELD .....	J. K. Mason, M.D.,	Suffield.
WEST HARTFORD .....	L. D. McLean, M.D.,	West Hartford.
WETHERSFIELD .....	E. G. Fox, M.D.,	Wethersfield.
WINDSOR .....	N. S. Bell, M.D.,	Windsor.
WINDSOR LOCKS .....	J. A. Coogan, M.D.,	Windsor Locks.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
NEW HAVEN .....	L. J. Gaynor, M.D.,	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS .....	E. J. Terrell,	Beacon Falls.
BETHANY .....	S. G. Davidson,	Bethany.
BRANFORD .....	W. H. Zink, M.D.,	Branford.
CHESHIRE .....	M. N. Chamberlin, M.D.,	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN .....	J. A. Hutchinson, M.D.,	East Haven.
GUILFORD .....	G. P. Reynolds, M.D.,	Guilford.
HAMDEN .....	G. H. Joslin, M.D.,	Hamden.
MADISON .....	A. D. Ayers, M.D.,	Madison.
MERIDEN .....	E. A. Wilson, M.D.,	Meriden.
MIDDLEBURY .....	G. B. Bristol, M.D.,	Middlebury.
MILFORD .....	E. B. Heady, M.D.,	Milford.
NAUGATUCK .....	W. J. Delaney, M.D.,	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD .....	G. L. Ford,	North Branford.
NORTH HAVEN .....	R. B. Goodyear, M.D.,	North Haven.
ORANGE .....	J. F. Barnett, M.D.,	West Haven.
OXFORD .....	L. Barnes, M.D.,	Oxford.
PROSPECT .....	J. R. Platt,	Prospect.
SEYMOUR .....	F. A. Benedict, M.D.,	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY .....	M. L. Cooley, M.D.,	Southbury.
WALLINGFORD .....	F. E. Coudert, M.D.,	Wallingford.
WATERBURY .....	B. A. O'Hara, M.D.,	Waterbury.
WOLCOTT .....	J. H. Garrigus,	Waterbury.
WOODBIDGE .....	J. W. Barker, M.D.,	Westville.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Charles F. Thayer, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH .....	N. Johnson, M.D.,	Bozrah.
COLCHESTER .....	M. W. Robinson, M.D.,	Colchester.
EAST LYME .....	F. H. Dart, M.D.,	Niantic.
FRANKLIN .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D.,	Lebanon.
GRISWOLD .....	G. H. Jennings, M.D.,	Jewett City.
GROTON .....	J. Gray, M.D.,	Mystic River.
LEBANON .....	E. L. Danielson, M.D.,	Lebanon.
LEDYARD .....	Edwin Case, M.D.,	Ledyard.
LISBON .....	H. Lyon,	Lisbon.
LYME .....	J. G. Ely, M.D.,	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE .....	W. M. Burchard, M.D.,	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON .....	E. H. Knowles, M.D.,	No. Stonington.
NORWICH .....	E. H. Linnell, M.D.,	Norwich.
OLD LYME .....	W. H. H. Wallace, M.D.,	Old Lyme.
PRESTON .....	O. F. Harris, M.D.,	Preston.
SALEM .....	C. F. Congdon, M.D.,	Salem.
SPRAGUE .....		
STONINGTON .....	O. M. Barber, M.D.,	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN .....	J. K. Bitgood,	Voluntown.
WATERFORD .....	G. M. Minor, M.D.,	Waterford.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Geo. E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
DANBURY .....	W. H. Murray, M.D.,	Danbury.
BETHEL .....	A. E. Barber, M.D.,	Bethel.
BROOKFIELD .....	J. F. Smith, M.D.,	Brookfield.
DARIEN .....	W. F. French, M.D.,	Noroton.
EASTON .....	B. W. White, M.D.,	Bridgeport.
FAIRFIELD .....	W. H. Donaldson, M.D.,	Fairfield.
GREENWICH .....	L. P. Jones, M.D.,	Greenwich.
HUNTINGTON .....	W. S. Randall, M.D.,	Birmingham.
MONROE .....	J. G. Stevens, M.D.,	Monroe.
NEW CANAAN .....	C. B. Keeler, M.D.,	New Canaan.
NEW FAIRFIELD .....	W. S. Watson, M.D.,	Danbury.
NEWTOWN .....	D. P. Richardson, M.D.,	Sandy Hook.
NORWALK .....	W. J. Tracey, M.D.,	Norwalk.
REDDING .....	E. H. Smith, M.D.,	Redding.
RIDGEFIELD .....	W. E. Weed, M.D.,	Ridgefield.
SHERMAN .....	J. N. Woodruff, M.D.,	Sherman.
STAMFORD .....	F. J. Rogers, M.D.,	Stamford.
STRATFORD .....	G. F. Lewis, M.D.,	Stratford.
TRUMBULL .....	B. W. White, M.D.,	Bridgeport.
WESTON .....	F. Gorham, M.D.,	Lyon's Plain.
WESTPORT .....	L. T. Day, M.D.,	Westport.
WILTON .....	A. B. Gorham, M.D.,	Wilton.

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

William A. King, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

BROOKLYN .....	A. H. Tanner, M.D.,	Brooklyn.
ASHFORD .....	B. B. Robbins, M.D.,	Warrenville.
CANTERBURY .....	J. O. Smith, M.D.,	So. Canterbury.
CHAPLIN .....	F. C. Lummis,	Chaplin.
EASTFORD .....	E. K. Robbins, M.D.,	Eastford.
HAMPTON .....	H. Jackson,	Hampton.
KILLINGLY .....	A. E. Darling, M.D.,	Killingly.
PLAINFIELD .....	W. W. Adams, M.D.,	Plainfield.
POMFRET .....	S. B. Overlook, M.D.,	Pomfret Centre.
PUTNAM .....	J. J. Russell, M.D.,	Putnam.
SCOTLAND .....	A. M. Clark,	Scotland.
STERLING .....	O. W. Bates,	Oneco.
THOMPSON .....	L. Holbrook, M.D.,	Thompson.
WINDHAM .....	F. E. Wilcox, M.D.,	Willimantic.
WOODSTOCK .....	G. A. Bowen, M.D.,	Woodstock.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

W. F. Hurlbut, Esq., County Health Officer, West Winsted.

LITCHFIELD .....	C. O. Belden, M.D.,	Litchfield.
BARKHAMSTED .....	H. D. Moore, M.D.,	Riverton.
BETHLEHEM .....	J. G. Beckwith, M.D.,	Bethlehem.
BRIDGEWATER .....	B. E. Bostwick, M.D.,	Bridgewater.
CANAAN .....	F. S. Skiff, M.D.,	Falls Village.
COLEBROOK .....	H. L. Culver,	Colebrook.
CORNWALL .....	J. A. Livingston, M.D.,	West Cornwall.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
GOSHEN .....	J. H. North, M.D.,	Goshen.
HARWINTON .....	E. L. Blake, M.D.,	Harwinton.
KENT .....	W. M. Barnum, M.D.,	Kent.
MORRIS .....	E. B. Pike, M.D.,	Morris.
NEW HARTFORD .....	Jerry Burwell, M.D.,	New Hartford.
NEW MILFORD .....	J. C. Barker, M.D.,	New Milford.
NORFOLK .....	J. C. Kendall, M.D.,	Norfolk.
NORTH CANAAN .....	C. W. Camp, M.D.,	Canaan.
PLYMOUTH .....	W. W. Wellington, M.D.,	Terryville.
ROXBURY .....	L. J. Pons, M.D.,	Roxbury.
SALISBURY .....	H. M. Burtch, M.D.,	Salisbury.
SHARON .....	B. W. Munson, M.D.,	Sharon.
THOMASTON .....	R. S. Goodwin, M.D.,	Thomaston.
TORRINGTON .....	E. Pratt, M.D.,	Torrington.
WARREN .....	Wm. Forestelle, Jr.,	Warren.
WASHINGTON .....	Robt. Marcy, M.D.,	New Preston.
WATERTOWN .....	W. S. Munger, M.D.,	Watertown.
WINCHESTER .....	W. S. Hulbert, M.D.,	Winsted.
WOODBURY .....	J. S. Bissell, M.D.,	Hotchkissville.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN .....	F. B. Look, M.D.,	Middletown.
CHATHAM .....	E. S. Parmelee, M.D.,	Cobalt.
CHESTER .....	S. W. Turner, M.D.,	Chester.
CLINTON .....	H. S. Reynolds, M.D.,	Clinton.
CROMWELL .....	G. W. Lawrence, M.D.,	Cromwell.
DURHAM .....	E. A. Markham, M.D.,	Durham.
EAST HADDAM .....	M. W. Plumstead, M.D.,	Moodus.
ESSEX .....	C. H. Hubbard, M.D.,	Essex.
HADDAM .....	M. C. Hazen, M.D.,	Haddam.
KILLINGWORTH .....	E. P. Nichols, M.D.,	Killingworth.
MIDDLEFIELD .....	J. E. Bailey, M.D.,	Middletown.
OLD SAYBROOK .....	J. H. Grannis, M.D.,	Saybrook.
PORTLAND .....	F. E. Potter, M.D.,	Portland.
SAYBROOK .....	E. Bidwell, M.D.,	Deep River.
WESTBROOK .....	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.,	Westbrook.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

M. P. YEOMANS, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

TOLLAND .....	W. N. Simmons, M.D.,	Tolland.
ANDOVER .....	E. H. Cook,	Andover.
BOLTON .....	C. F. Sumner, M.D.,	Bolton.
COLUMBIA .....	S. F. Tucker,	Columbia.
COVENTRY .....	W. L. Higgins, M.D.,	South Coventry.
ELLINGTON .....	E. T. Davis, M.D.,	Ellington.
HEBRON .....	C. H. Pendleton, M.D.,	Hebron.
MANSFIELD .....	E. G. Sumner, M.D.,	Mansfield Center.
SOMERS .....	A. L. Hurd, M.D.,	Somers.
STAFFORD .....	F. L. Smith, M.D.,	Stafford Springs.
UNION .....	E. W. Upham,	Union.
VERNON .....	A. R. Goodrich, M.D.,	Vernon.
WILLINGTON .....	C. C. Essex,	Willington.

## CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
ANSONIA :—		
	<i>Health Committee</i> , { S. R. Baker, M.D., . . .	Ansonia.
		“
		“
BRIDGEPORT :—		
	<i>President</i> , C. C. Hoyt, M.D., . . .	Bridgeport.
	<i>Clerk</i> , F. C. Mullins, . . .	“
	<i>Health Officer</i> , R. FitzGibbon, . . .	“
DANBURY :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , Wm. F. Griggs, . . .	Danbury.
*DERBY :—		
HARTFORD :—		
	<i>President</i> , James Campbell, M.D., . . .	Hartford.
	<i>Clerk</i> , W. W. Knight, M.D., . . .	“
	<i>Medical Inspector</i> , E. K. Root, M.D., . . .	“
	<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> , P. J. Darcey, . . .	“
MERIDEN :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , E. A. Wilson, M.D., . . .	Meriden.
*MIDDLETOWN :—		
NEW BRITAIN :—		
	<i>Health Committee</i> , { J. S. Stone, M.D., . . .	New Britain.
		“
		“
		“
		“
NEW HAVEN :—		
	<i>President of Board</i> , The Mayor, <i>ex-officio</i> , . . .	New Haven.
	<i>Health Officer</i> , F. W. Wright, M.D., . . .	“
	<i>Clerk</i> , Ward Bailey, . . .	“
*NEW LONDON :—		
NORWALK :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , W. J. Tracey, M.D., . . .	Norwalk.
NORWICH :—		
	<i>Health Committee</i> , { Dr. C. E. Stark, . . .	Norwich.
		“
		“
ROCKVILLE :—		
	<i>Health Committee</i> , { J. E. Fahey, . . .	Rockville.
		“
		“
		“

\*No response to enquiries.



Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
SOUTH NORWALK :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , W. J. Tracey, M.D., . . .	Norwalk.

## STAMFORD :—

	<i>Health Officer</i> , C. R. Hexamer, M.D., . . .	Stamford.
<i>Health Committee</i> , {	G. W. Birch, M.D., . . .	"
	Samuel Pierson, M.D., . . .	"
	A. M. Hurlbutt, M.D., . . .	"
	N. P. Washburn, M.D., . . .	"
	Fred'k Schavoir, M.D., . . .	"

## WATERBURY :—

<i>Health Committee</i> , {	E. G. Kilduff, . . .	Waterbury.
	E. L. Frisbie, . . .	"
	R. A. Cairns, . . .	"
	<i>Health Officer</i> , G. O. Robbins, M.D., . . .	"
	<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> , H. W. Moses, . . .	"
	<i>Clerk</i> , R. F. Grady, . . .	"

## WILLIMANTIC :—

	<i>Health Officer</i> , F. E. Wilcox, M.D., . . .	Willimantic.
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## BETHEL :—

	<i>Health Officer</i> , A. E. Barber, M.D., . . .	Bethel.
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## BRANFORD :—

	<i>Health Officers</i> , W. R. Foote, M. O. Babcock, . . .	Branford.
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## BRISTOL :—

	<i>Health Officer</i> , W. W. Horton, M.D.,	
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## BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
COLCHESTER :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , M. W. Robinson, M.D., . . .	Colchester.
DANIELSONVILLE :—		
<i>Health Committee</i> , {	W. H. Hamilton, . . .	Danielsonville.
	A. S. Young, . . .	"
	J. H. Smith, . . .	"
GREENWICH :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , L. P. Jones, M.D., . . .	Greenwich.
GUILFORD :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , G. P. Reynolds, M.D., . . .	Guilford.
LITCHFIELD :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , C. O. Belden, M.D., . . .	Litchfield.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
NAUGATUCK :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , Isaac A. Morse, . . .	Naugatuck.
NEW CANAAN :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , C. B. Keeler, M.D., . . .	New Canaan.
*NEWTOWN :—		
*RIDGEFIELD :—		
SHELTON :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , G. A. Shelton, M.D., . . .	Shelton.
	<i>Clerk</i> , D. A. Richardson, M.D., . . .	"
SOUTHINGTON :—		
	<i>Health Committee</i> , { G. L. Messenger, . . .	Southington.
	{ S. D. Neal, . . .	"
	{ W. A. Finch, . . .	"
*STAFFORD SPRINGS :—		
STONINGTON :—		
	<i>Health Officers</i> , { W. F. Broughton, . . .	Stonington.
	{ C. O. Main, M.D., . . .	"
TORRINGTON :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , Elias Pratt, M.D., . . .	Torrington.
*WALLINGFORD :—		
WEST HAVEN :—		
	<i>Health Officer</i> , J. F. Barnett, M.D., . . .	West Haven.
*WINSTED :—		

\* No response to enquiries.

# MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.



REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN  
PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

BY C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

The twenty-first annual meeting was held at Chicago, Illinois, from the 9th to the 14th of October, 1893, and duly attended by your delegates. Through an arrangement made between the World's Congress Auxiliary and this Association, the meeting was held under very different circumstances than those of any preceding meetings.

The great Columbian Exposition which was being held in Chicago at the same time, had attracted eminent men, interested in public hygiene, from every part of the civilized world. Under surrounding influences the Association was for a time divested of its local character, and even of its title, and was known under the temporary name of the International Congress of Public Health.

The A. P. H. A. did not, however, altogether lose its identity, for meetings were daily held of the A. P. H. A., and presided over by its own president, and on the same day and in the same hall, by meetings of the I. C. P. H., presided over by the president of the World's Congress.

The attempt to "ride and tie" in this way sometimes led to a little confusion, but on the whole matters were managed harmoniously. Whether the result of this copartnership was as satisfactory as expected by its advocates, it is not worth while at this late day to discuss. Suffice it to say there will never be an occasion for it again.

It is not the purpose of your reporter to give extended summaries of the many papers which were read, or even of any of them. These papers have already been published, and can be more profitably consulted in the volume which is annually issued by the Association.

The subjects discussed at the numerous sessions might be classified under three general heads as regards diseases, to wit:

First—The control or prevention of diseases of the air passages, such as diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis.

Second—The restriction or prevention through public health service of diseases of the abdominal organs, as diarrhœa, cholera, typhoid fever.



Third—Ditto of diseases of irruptive character, as small pox, measles, scarlet fever.

The original programme called for the afternoon sessions to be held in sections and devoted to separate topics in different sections, as International, National, and State Hygiene, in one section; Municipal Health Service, in another; and the Infectious Diseases of Men and Animals, in a third. But this plan was not followed, and the meetings were all conducted in general session.

Over fifty papers were read and discussed at these sessions, many of them of great interest, and several of them presenting matter of original research and investigation.

The number of delegates in attendance was large, and yet, for several reasons, the number present at any one session was not excessive. The combination of the Public Health Association with other organizations to form the International Congress of Public Health, instead of increasing the interest of its old members, seemed rather to impair and weaken their regard for its proceedings.

Again, a considerable number of papers were read in a foreign tongue. And, possibly more than anything else, the attractions of the World's Fair drew away many delegates from constant attendance upon the meetings.

The published reports and papers, with the discussions on the various and numerous topics, show that the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Public Health Association made a very satisfactory contribution to the advancement of sanitary science.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE OF  
HEALTH OFFICERS IN MICHIGAN.

BY DRS. LINDSLEY AND WORDIN.

The Conference was held on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th of June, 1894, at the State Laboratory of Hygiene, Ann Arbor.

It was composed not only of the Health Officers of the State, but there were present the members of the State Board of Health, the members of the State Live Stock Commission, the State Veterinarian of the State Agricultural College, and delegates from other States.

In the program three subjects were announced for consideration, during the four sessions which were held, viz : tuberculosis, typhoid fever and small pox, to be taken up in the order mentioned.

The President of the State Board of Health, Hon. Frank Wells was chosen as the presiding officer of the conference.

He opened the meeting in a few well chosen remarks in which he congratulated the audience on the unexpected number present, and expressed his regret that the best interests of Michigan were impaired by the limited term of only one year of service to which Health Officers were liable unless re-elected.

And in alluding to consumption as the topic to be first considered, he said that if such a gathering had occurred only a few years ago it would have been only a Medical Meeting ; but that recent discoveries in the laboratories of the histologist and the bacteriologist would give the deliberation of the present assemblage a scientific foundation for the basis of its work.

He then introduced Prof. F. G. Novy, who said he proposed to explain, to the practical Health Officers present, the processes of demonstrating the tubercule bacilli ; the methods of staining them ; of growing them in culture media ; and of inoculating animals ; in so plain and clear a way that they could each for themselves carry the methods into practice.

He first detailed at length the separate processes marking each step upon the blackboard as he proceeded. He then demonstrated his methods and produced the results he had described.

A few points relating to the development of tuberculosis are of sufficient interest to mention.

The tuberculous bacilli differ from other disease producing germs, in the period of their growth. It is very long—requiring weeks and even months to attain their maturity. While most pathogenic germs develop with great rapidity.

They also require a temperature of very limited range for their development and growth, from  $98^{\circ}$  to  $102^{\circ}$  corresponding to the temperature of the human body, and as they do not thrive well on ordinary culture media—the speaker described them as “obligated” parasites, requiring the tissues of a living body of some warm-blooded animal as their natural habitat.

The tubercle germs occur both in the form of spores, and bacilli.

Tuberculosis was declared infectious by Villemin of Paris, in 1866.

Demonstrations of its infectious character since that date have been so numerous and unmistakable that the question of infection is no longer regarded with doubt but as a fixed fact in pathological science.

Prof. Vaughan exhibited the cadaver of a guinea pig which had been inoculated with tubercle bacilli on the 20th of March.

It was killed on the day of our meeting. The inoculation had been made in the abdominal cavity and upon opening the abdomen the great omentum was found filled with tubercular deposits, and caseous modules some as large as filberts.

Another pig, inoculated June 6th had died June 14th and Prof. Vaughan predicted that the post mortem would reveal no tuberculosis, because the time was too short, but that the cause of death was probably hemorrhage from injury in inoculation, which upon being opened in our presence proved to be true.

The hereditary nature of tuberculosis was believed to be a possible fact in a limited degree. Evidence of it is found in experiments on the lower animals which are known to be tuberculous.

The macerated fœtus of such subjects used to inoculate other animals will produce the disease in them.

Hence the doctrine recently taught, that the disease itself, is not hereditary, but only a greater or less susceptibility to it, requires some modification.

Many facts were presented illustrating the danger of communicating the disease through infected milk, and leading to the conclusion that when so communicated the development was in the

abdominal organs and when in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the reception of the germs was by inhalation. Hence infants taking the infection with their food were victims of *tabes mesenterica*, while adults more frequently had the pulmonary disease, at least in the primary stages.

Among the more interesting topics discussed was the value of Tuberculin, not as a therapeutic, but as a diagnostic agent.

In order that there should be no risk of communicating tuberculosis by using this it should in all cases be sterilized, before injecting it.

The State Live Stock Commissioners gave a graphic description of its trustworthiness as a test of the existence of tuberculosis in bovine animals.

A bull, a cow and a heifer were standing in that order in three adjacent stalls in the same stable. They were all suspected victims of consumption, presenting very similar symptoms. The bull had been ill the longest.

Each animal received an injection of tuberculin. The bull and the cow responded promptly, developing the characteristic temperature and other symptoms, but no effect was observed upon the heifer. They were all slaughtered and tubercular deposits were found only in the bull and cow, the heifer was entirely free from them.

In a tuberculous cow tuberculin will cause an elevation of temperature of 4 or 5 degrees, reaching the maximum in 9 hours and returning again to normal in 18 hours. Upon a non-tuberculous animal no rise of temperature is produced. The dose is 2 cubic centimeters, and it is usually inserted in the back of the neck.

It has also been observed that a person drinking milk infected with tubercle bacilli, will suffer a rise in temperature.

On the following day Prof. Vaughan gave a very interesting lecture devoted chiefly to the consideration of typhoid fever.

He began, however, with a brief outline of the objects of the Michigan School of Hygiene.

There were three purposes in view in establishing it.

1st. To study the causation of disease.

2d. To make examination of water and food at a nominal cost.

3d. To afford means of instruction to Health Officers.

A very important feature of the school was the maintenance of a sufficient supply of various animals for experimental pur-



poses. Suffice it to say that a considerable space in the building was devoted to them and that the expense of simply feeding them amounted to three hundred dollars a year.

He spoke of a trustworthy and rapid method of testing the presence of the typhoid bacillus in suspected drinking water and illustrated it by a recent experience described as follows:—An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in a populous town. Both the public supply and certain wells were suspected sources of the infection. A careful chemical examination showed the water of the reservoir (so far as chemistry could determine) to be pure and wholesome, while the water of the wells had a considerable contamination. The inference from chemistry was that the well water was the source of infection.

Samples of the respective sources were also given to Prof. Vaughan for bacteriological examination.

Six white rats were infected with cultures from the reservoir water and as many others with cultures from the well water.

Of the six treated with the reservoir water five died within 12 hours, with same symptoms as will be produced by injection of typhoid germs. Of the six treated with the well water all recovered. The bacteriological test proved that the infection was in the public supply from the reservoir.

Typhoid fever germs injected into the abdominal cavity of white rats, will kill in 12 hours.

This instance illustrates the superiority of Bacteriology over Chemistry in testing the presence of disease germs in water supplies.

Typhoid fever germs when dry can float in the air, and thus carry the infection to fresh subjects, but it is probably a rare mode of communication. The germs never rise from moist surfaces. Typhoid Fever germs are capable of propagation outside the human body under favorable conditions.

No observations have been made to determine at what period the stools of convalescent patients cease to contain them.

The conference concerning small pox was held in the afternoon of the closing day. Prof. George Dock, M.D., read a very abstract paper on the subject and discussion followed. This was made more interesting by the presence of Dr. Arthur B. Reynolds, Health Officer of the City of Chicago, who gave his experience with the epidemic in his city. When asked what was done with the other inmates of a tenement house when small pox broke out



in a building largely inhabited, he said, we sometimes take them all to the isolation hospital but we do not like to. We do not if we can help it. We remove them to another place, thoroughly disinfect the one in which they were and then take them back and keep them until the period of incubation is passed.

As incidental evidence of the interest of this convention, it may be stated that the meetings were held in the Laboratory among the working tables, and that the room was well filled. Although no more comfortable accommodations for the audience were provided than the board-bottomed stools of the students, yet during the three hours session there were no deserters, and close attention was maintained to the end.

REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF SEWAGE AT  
PULLMAN.

BY T. H. MCKENZIE, C.E.

OCTOBER 14TH, 1893.

*To the Connecticut State Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN :—Having recently visited the city of Pullman, Ill., for the purpose of gaining information regarding the sewage disposal of that city, I herewith submit to the Board a brief report, describing the changes which they are about making in methods of purifying the sewage and their reasons for such changes.

The city of Pullman lies about 12 miles south of Chicago on the borders of Lake Calumet, from this lake the public water supply is pumped. The area of the lake is about five square miles, the depth ranges from one to eight feet—the level of the lake is about the same as that of Lake Michigan with which it is connected by the Calumet river.

The population of the city is about 12,000.

As is well known to most of you the Pullman sewage farm was originally laid out as an irrigation farm supplemented by a limited area of filter beds for use during rainy weather.

The farm is located on the borders of Lake Calumet about three miles from the city in a southerly direction.

The Pullman Co. own here several thousand acres of land. About one hundred acres were originally set apart for irrigation by sewage and were underdrained about three feet deep.

The entire farm is a level prairie with a firm almost impervious blue clay soil and seems entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is appropriated.

The sewage is delivered on the farm from hydrants under a pressure of about fourteen pounds to the square inch, the arrangement is similar to that of an ordinary public water supply under a light pressure, the hydrants were set at convenient intervals about the farm and the sewage drawn from them was distributed over the flat surface of the ground and came in direct contact with the vegetables and grass, and stood in pools on the surface instead of reaching the roots by saturation.

The difficulties which they have encountered are those which would be the natural result of this method practiced on a flat prairie with a nearly impervious soil. The water has stood too long on the crops, the underdrains have become partially obstructed, the volume of sewage applied has for the last few years been larger in proportion to the area of land irrigated than could be utilized on land well adapted to the purpose, and in fact nearly as much as could be properly filtered on such land provided the sewage was purified through filter beds rather than by broad irrigation. The area of filter beds prepared was not sufficient to filter one quarter of the sewage, so that the winter flow on the irrigated area has accumulated in the form of ice, the depth of water not being sufficient to melt its way under and raise the ice from the ground as in filter beds.

After interviewing their Superintendent and studying their methods of irrigation I was more strongly than ever confirmed in my opinion that broad, or surface irrigation cannot be satisfactorily practiced except on sloping land so that the water will not stand long on the surface or come in direct contact with the crops and that if it is to be practiced on flat land similar to the Pullman farm it should be by the ridge and furrow system.

As their experience has been rather unsatisfactory with irrigation as practiced by them, they are now building several filter beds and laying a 24" drain across the end of the beds nearest the river to intercept the flow from the underdrains.

The entire area of the filter beds as they are now preparing them will be about 13 acres, or one acre to each 900 people draining into the sewers—the beds are underdrained at a depth of three feet, with lines of 6" pipe, laid 25 ft. apart with a grade of one foot in the length of each filter bed about 200 ft.

The dykes between the filter beds were raised from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to 2 ft. above the surface of the beds.

I made careful observation from every side of the filter beds but did not notice any odor that was perceptible more than two or three hundred feet distant.

Although their soil is totally unfit for sewage disposal, they are filtering the sewage of about 900 people per acre of filter beds, while experience and practice proves that on sandy and gravelly soil 600 people per acre should be the maximum number.

As a result of their experience at Pullman, Ill., they are gradually working off from the broad irrigation plan and substituting

filtration, for the reason, that no advantage can be gained by irrigating the land for more than three months in the year, during the remaining nine months, the expense of distributing the sewage over a limited area of filter beds is less than by irrigation, and the sewage can be more satisfactorily purified.

The area of filter beds necessary to care for the sewage in winter is more than sufficient in summer, so that some of the filter beds can be plowed and crops cultivated on others.

Although it is not probable that any eastern city or town will adopt a location for a sewage farm where the soil and slopes of the land are so poorly adapted to the treatment of sewage as at Pullman, yet the same reasons which have influenced them to change their methods of treatment are worthy of consideration and their experience may be of value to us.

REPORT ON THE PURIFICATION OF WATER BY  
SAND FILTRATION AT LAWRENCE, MASS.  
AND THE FILTRATION OF SEWAGE  
AT BROCKTON, MASS.

BY T. H. MCKENZIE, C.E.

As the Board have within the past few years been frequently called on to inspect and pass upon the merits of proposed water supplies and to recommend measures for the prevention of the pollution of public water supplies, also to advise regarding the disposal and purification of sewage of cities and towns. In order to keep themselves informed regarding the progress which is being made and methods adopted in adjoining States for such purification they have visited the water filtering plant at Lawrence, Mass., and the sewage filtering works at Brockton, Mass.

In some of the more densely populated European countries, works for the purification of water and sewage have been in operation for many years, but it is of comparatively recent date that any effort has been made in that direction in this country. The need of such purification is evident to those most familiar with the water-works and sewer systems of the country, and is frequently brought to the attention of this Board, although the powers of the Board are simply advisory in the matter of the adoption of methods and plans and it has no power whatever of supervising and directing the operation of works the plans of which it has approved.

The State of Massachusetts has taken the lead in this country, in fact in the world in the matter of a thorough and systematic investigation of the problems involved in the purification of sewage polluted streams, and public water supplies, and guided by the results of these investigations the Massachusetts State Board of Health have been able to recommend methods and plans which have proved satisfactory.

On invitation of Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and Hiram F. Mills, Chief Engineer, several members of our Board on Nov. 15th, 1893, visited the Lawrence filter beds for the filtration of the Lawrence public water supply.

The city of Lawrence is located on the east bank of the Merrimac river, and has a population of about 45,000. The



water supply is taken from the Merrimac river at a point about one-half mile above the city and after passing through the filters is pumped to a distributing reservoir of 40 million gallons capacity, located on a hill a short distance back from the river.

About nine miles above Lawrence the river receives the sewage from Lowell and other cities and towns with a population of 80,000, and at various points further up the stream an additional population of 70,000 contribute their sewage.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health had several times been called on to investigate the cause of typhoid fever epidemics at Lawrence, and had repeatedly traced it to the polluted drinking water and recommended the purification of the river water by filtration through sand, and as a result the filter beds were built and completed during the summer of 1893.

The beds as built have a surface area of two and one-half acres, this area is separated from the river by an earthen embankment or dyke which is raised about six feet above the high water line.

The area occupied by the beds was excavated to a depth of 8' below the ordinary level of the river, and the bottom shaped and cemented with an undulating section having alternate ridges and depressions. In each of the depressions about 30' apart 8" drain pipe were laid with open joints and filled around with broken stone which in turn was covered with fine gravel and the remainder of the filling to a depth of four feet with coarse and fine sand as shown by the accompanying sections.

The first sketch showing a ground plan of the river, embankment, open distributing conduit, filter beds, lines of underdrains and old filter gallery which is now used as an intercepting drain to convey the filtered water to pump well.

Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section from the river to the intercepting drain. Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, show sections of the filtering materials and underdrains at various distances from the river to the intercepting drain, the underdrains beginning with 4" enlarge to 6" and 8" at the outlet end where they connect with the old filter gallery leading to the pump well. The underdrains are laid with open joints and are covered with varying sizes of stone and gravel to facilitate the drainage and to support the sand overlying the coarser materials.

The filters are operated intermittently. The gates connecting the filters with the river remain open about 16 hours per day.



The water is filtered at such a rate as to pass about 2,000,000 gallons per acre in 16 hours.

Previous to the construction of these filters careful experiments were made by the Massachusetts State Board of Health to determine what volume of water could be passed through the filters and properly purified, also to determine the best form of construction. It was found that a filter constructed in accordance with the diagram as shown and filtering at the rate of two million gallons per acre per day with proper intermissions removed not only the suspended matter and oxidized the organic matter, but also removed 99 per cent. of the bacteria contained in the river water.

As a result of the use of the filters the mortality from typhoid fever has during the use of the filters been reduced to 40 per cent. of the former mortality and more than one-half of this 40 per cent. has been traced to the continued use of the unfiltered river water taken from the canals.

The accompanying plan and sections will convey a clear idea of the proper proportions and method of construction necessary to accomplish the desired results.

The surface of the filters is removed once each month to the depth of one inch and replaced with sand similar to that used in the original construction. It was stated to us further that since the filters came into use there was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhœal and other diseases which are readily conveyed by drinking water.

The study and solution of this problem by the Massachusetts State Board of Health has established with certainty three important points in sanitary science.

1st. The insufficiency of the self-purification of streams.

2d. The ready conveyance of typhoid fever down a stream by sewage polluted drinking water.

3d. The practicability at a reasonable cost of protecting a community against an infected drinking water supply by natural sand filtration.

Although several of the water supplies in Connecticut are polluted by sewage, yet it is not probable that adequate arrangements will be made for their purification until some extraordinary outbreak of typhoid fever, cholera or dysentery brings the matter forcibly to the minds of those interested and creates a public sentiment in favor of the purification of all polluted public water supplies.

During our visit at Lawrence, we were very courteously received and assisted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and Hiram F. Mills, Chief Engineer, who supplied us with every facility to study the operation of the plant.

After leaving Lawrence the Board proceeded to Brockton, Mass., to view the works there in process of construction for the purification of the city sewage. We found the works here under construction the most complete in every detail of any plant yet constructed in America. The general plan of the works is as follows: The sewage is collected into a receiving reservoir having a capacity of 500,000 gallons. The reservoir is located within the city on low ground near to the river, and is designed to hold the night flow of sewage so that the pumps are operated only during the day. The sewage is pumped through a 24" cast iron force main for a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the disposal fields at an elevation of 35 ft. above the pump well. The route of the pipe line is over undulating ground and crosses several streams. The water supply of the city is metered and is estimated at 24 gallons per capita, consequently the flow of sewage is smaller than in most towns of its size. It is estimated that the flow of sewage together with ground water and the limited amount of roof water that may enter the pipes will amount to nearly two million gallons per day, the main is therefore proportioned to carry four million gallons per 24 hours without appreciable friction.

The area of suitable land available for filter beds is very limited only 22 acres for 30,000 population.

On account of the scarcity of land the work was planned to provide for a high rate of filtration, the ordinary method of preparation is to remove only the surface soil for, not to exceed one foot in depth—they have in this case removed not only the surface soil but the red loam to a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 ft. uncovering a coarse sand.

The filtration field is divided by embankments into beds of about one acre each in area, this being considered the largest area over which the sewage can be economically distributed. The embankments vary in height and width according to the purpose which they serve, some of the larger embankments covering the pipes answering for driveways. The smaller embankments for inclosing the filter beds are about 3 ft. high, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide on the top with proper slopes.

The beds are graded with a slight slope towards the center to



facilitate the distribution of the sewage. It is estimated that each filter bed of one acre will filter about 120,000 gallons of sewage per day.

In the matter of underdrainage they have not followed the usual custom of laying the drains 4' deep but have laid them at the present depth of the ground water level about 12' deep.

Underdrains at such an extraordinary depth are rather of an expensive luxury and by most engineers would be considered as an unnecessary appendage where the ground waters did not rise nearer than 12' to the surface of the ground, but as in this instance it is necessary to utilize the area available to its greatest capacity, it may be a wise precaution.

The total cost of the 22 acres of completed filter beds is reported at \$59,200 or about \$2,700 per acre.

The proportion of population to acreage of filtering area, 22 acres to 28,000 present population is larger than in any other place in America where this method of purification has been attempted, 600 people to the acre is usually considered the extreme limit, on this account the results of their experience at Brockton will be awaited with interest.

It is not our aim in this report to go into the detail of the operation of purifying sewage by sand filtration but would here state simply that it is in no sense a straining process as it is erroneously understood to be by many, as a filter of this kind if used as a strainer only, would not keep itself clean for an indefinite time. As an illustration of this fact one of the filters at the Lawrence experiment station is composed of stones as large as beans, but with proper care in operating, this filter has given an effluent from the purified sewage equal to the average drinking water—This material could not have acted as a mechanical strainer.

The sewage passing through the filter forms a thin coating over the particles of sand and gravel and by the intermittent process is exposed to thin films of air and by chemical action reduces the filthy organic matter to mineral residues.

As a general rule sewage requires its volume of air for oxidation and having this it is only necessary for the soil to hold the sewage for a sufficient time for the process to complete itself.

The amount therefore which can be put upon a certain area of land varies with the material, and as to whether the finer surface soil has been sufficiently removed to allow the air to easily penetrate the ground.



With fine sandy soil there is danger of putting on more sewage than the contained air will oxidize, on the other hand with coarse sand or gravel so much may be put on that it will run through before it has been properly purified, so that it is quite apparent that there is an intimate relation between the mechanical composition of a filter and its capacity to purify sewage, and it cannot be too forcibly impressed on those about to embark in an enterprise of this kind for the purification of sewage. That flooding of filter beds and straining the sewage is not purification.

We were accompanied on our visit to Brockton by Dr. Abbott, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, also by Mr. F. Herbert Snow, and the Sewer Commissioners of the City of Brockton, who provided every facility for enabling us to see the various details of the construction of the works.

## REPORT ON WATERBURY SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

BY T. H. MCKENZIE, C.E.

[The following paper was prepared by Civil Engineer McKenzie of the State Board, in response to a request from the Waterbury *Republican* :]

*To the Editor of the Republican :*

Replying to your recent letter regarding Waterbury sewage disposal, I beg to say :

First as to the necessity of some method of treatment or purification. In this country the efforts in the line of sewage purification so far have been mainly to prevent the fouling of streams which are used as public water supplies, and later those along whose banks cattle are pastured and the milk produced from such pasturage sold in the neighboring cities and towns. In some instances, however, the pollution of the streams has become so extensive as to render the waters unfit for any manufacturing or domestic uses and the riparian owners and residents along the streams are beginning to assert and enforce their undoubted right to have the water flow by their doors in its natural, unpolluted condition.

We are all aware that the Naugatuck river is not used as a public water supply and not extensively by cattle pasturing on its banks. The waters are, however, used for manufacturing purposes at several populous and flourishing towns below Waterbury. The water is held back and stored by numerous dams, causing a very intermittent flow of the stream and at times ponding the water and sewage, causing the sewage which is carried in suspension to subside along the margins and bottoms of the ponds and afterwards when the ponds are drawn down exposing the putrefying mass to the rays of a summer sun, emitting odors which are not only very unpleasant but which are liable to breed malarial fevers.

At Platt's Mills the conditions are such that the nuisance is not so noticeable as at Union City and Naugatuck. The pondage at Platt's Mills is nearly constant as the privilege is seldom used up to its full capacity. The water surface does not fluctuate to expose the sludge at the bottom, and although the odor from

the crude sewage at this point is very noticeable probably it is not as dangerous as at points further down the stream.

The nuisance is, however, particularly noticeable all through Union City and Naugatuck and at times, after sundown during the summer months, the odor is particularly offensive. The dam of the Glove Company, which is located about half way between Naugatuck and Union City, sets the water back as far as Union City bridge. The entire flow of the stream is taken by a canal through the mill and enters the stream again at the Naugatuck bridge. During the summer months the pond is often drawn down so as to expose the bed of the pond. Also the entire river bed from the dam to Naugatuck bridge is entirely dry, exposing the putrefying sewage which has accumulated on the bed of the pond and river. If all of the dams on the stream were removed and the water conveying the crude sewage allowed to flow unobstructed in its natural course to the sea there would not be the just cause for complaint which exists at present. However, as the same conditions of the streams are likely to exist as at present and the volume of sewage to increase rather than diminish, I am of the opinion that some method of purifying the Waterbury sewage is an absolute necessity, particularly during the summer months.

As to the most economical and best method of purification I should not be willing to venture an opinion without first carefully and thoroughly studying your particular problem. But without further information I feel justified in saying that it would not be necessary to reconstruct your entire system of sewers. An intercepting sewer should be built along the margin, on each side of the river, with overflows properly adjusted to provide for the turning of storm waters into the river. The intercepting sewers should be connected at a point below the city.

The principal point to be determined is whether it will be cheaper to adopt chemical precipitation as a means of purification, locating the works at some point along the river at a reasonable distance below the city, or to convey the sewage further down the stream where sufficient area of suitable land can be secured to purify the sewage by filtration or irrigation. Probably the nearest available point where land treatment can be practiced is a tract of land lying between the Naugatuck Railroad and the Housatonic River, and extending from Baldwin's Station south-erly to Pope's Flat. This tract is about one mile in length and

one-half mile in width, and is elevated about twenty-five feet above the Housatonic River. The location is remote from any village and is well situated for either filtration or irrigation.

At the junction of the intercepting sewers and the main trunk sewer the sewage after passing through a screen to remove any coarse floating particles, should be passed over a sump well (which should be duplicated to allow of cleaning the wells) in order to settle or drop any sand, stone or heavy materials which may have found their way into a combined system of sewers.

The main conduit should consist of one or more lines of cast-iron pipe which might be used under pressure similar to a water main, and if found impracticable to lay the pipe to a uniform grade the undulations of the ground might be followed by using inverted siphons provided the summits did not rise above the grade line. The liability of obstructions accumulating in the depressions of the pipe would be reduced to a minimum, provided the precautions for screening and settling were observed as previously mentioned.

The fall from Waterbury to the proposed location below Baldwin's Station will admit of an average grade of eight feet to the mile. This I consider a very desirable grade and is ample to make the sewer self-cleaning. By this plan the sewage of the entire Naugatuck valley below Waterbury might be provided for as the area of land at the location as proposed is ample in extent for fully double the present population of Waterbury and the cities and towns below. By this plan the sewage might be turned into the Housatonic River at a point opposite the proposed sewer farm until such time as it became a nuisance and then adopt the land treatment.

The above suggestions are made without any special study of the engineering problems involved. I am, however, quite familiar with the topographical features of the Naugatuck valley and offer this solution of your problem, hoping that some investigations may be made on the line as above indicated.

The State should take the initiative steps to determine the best and most feasible method, both for the collection and disposal of the sewage of the Naugatuck valley. This is a matter which concerns not only the people of Waterbury, but all of the people living and owning property along the banks of the Naugatuck and Housatonic Rivers, and it is for the interest of all parties that a system should be adopted that will accommodate the cities

and towns along the stream without becoming a menace to the health and an injury to the property of residents in the vicinity of the outlet or disposal works.

If the Connecticut State Board of Health were invested with the same powers as the Massachusetts Board they would be able to acquire the necessary information to solve the Waterbury sewage problem. The Massachusetts Board have authority to employ experts, make all necessary surveys and to determine the best methods for the collection and ultimate disposal of the sewage of all the densely populated valleys, and also to recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary to secure the construction of such works as they may recommend.



## REPORT OF TYPHOID FEVER IN STAFFORD.

BY PROF. H. E. SMITH, M.D.

Information was received on October 20th, at the office of the State Board of Health, from Dr. F. L. Smith, Health Officer of Stafford Springs, that there had been a series of cases of typhoid fever, of unexplained origin, in the village of Hydeville, and I was requested to inquire into the facts. A visit was promptly made to the locality in the company of Dr. Smith, and consultations were held with Dr. C. B. Newton and Dr. T. H. Rafferty. To all of these gentlemen I desire to express my thanks for the courteous assistance which they rendered me.

Hydeville or Haydenville, a village of perhaps one hundred and thirty inhabitants, consisting of a few houses about a woolen mill, is situated on Furnace Brook, about three miles above Stafford Springs. One mile above it is Staffordville, and about the same distance below is Stafford Hollow—two somewhat larger villages. Orcuttville, another small village, is about two miles and a half distant in a southwesterly direction.

Hydeville is divided by a brook into a southern part, consisting of two long houses of eight tenements, and two or three private dwellings; the northern part contains the mill, boarding house, four tenement houses, and several private dwellings.

Twenty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported to me as having occurred in this group of villages during a period of about nine weeks. Two of these cases occurred in July, eight in August, and eleven in September. The dates assigned as the beginning in the several cases were as follows: July 25, 31; August 6, 17, 18, 19, 22, 22, 29, 31; September 1, 1, 3, 5, 9, 14, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23. Ten of the patients were males and eleven were females. The ages were as follows: From one to ten years, three cases; from eleven to twenty, twelve cases; from twenty-one to thirty, five cases; from thirty-one to forty, one case. Sixteen were residents of Hydeville, three of Staffordville, and two of Orcuttville. There were no cases at Stafford Hollow.

Of the Orcuttville cases, one worked at the mill in Hydeville. The other had no known connection with Hydeville, but as it occurred in the same house as the other case, and eight days later, it was probably a secondary case originating in Orcuttville, and is therefore excluded from the group under investigation.

Of the three Staffordville cases, two worked at the mill, and the third was a girl of thirteen, who frequently visited Hydeville carrying her father's dinner to the mill.

Of the total number of cases, nine worked at the mill at the time they became ill, or had done so within a week; the other twelve, of whom nine were children, did not work at the mill.

Reviewing these facts, it is obvious that if there was a common cause, it did not exist solely at the mill. It was also quickly ascertained that the patients had not been exposed to a common cause at the boarding house, or at any other eating house, for they obtained their meals at various places throughout the village. Consequently the source of infection had to be looked for among those things supplied in common to the village. Therefore a study was made of the source of the supply of milk, ice, and water. The milk supply came from a man who also supplied Stafford Hollow, and the milk which he dispensed all came from the same source, and was eliminated as a source of typhoid fever in Hydeville, as there had been no cases in Stafford Hollow. No ice was used for cooling the drinking water at the mill, and ice was not commonly used for this purpose in the village. It came from the mill pond, and was eliminated because but few of the cases had used it.

There is no water supply common to all of the houses of the village. In the southern part the typhoid fever cases were confined to the two tenement houses. Into one of these water is brought from a spring situated on high ground and away from all probable sources of contamination. The other is supplied from a shallow well, which may be called well number 1. It was so situated as to be liable to surface contamination, and there were privy vaults in the vicinity. It had been very low during the summer. The analysis of a sample taken on October 23d is given below.

In the northern part there is a supply of canal water furnished to the houses connected with the mill, and also three wells. Well number 2 was located in the rear of the tenement in which the first case of typhoid fever occurred. It was so situated as to be liable to receive surface drainage, and was within twenty feet of the privy vault. The water was not fully analyzed, as it was stated that it was believed to be contaminated, and was not used for drinking. Two determinations of the chlorine made in samples taken November 6th and 28th, and giving 123 and 153.5

parts per million, respectively, show that the well was subject to very gross sewage contamination.

Well number 3 was located in the rear of the house in which the third case occurred; it did not appear to be liable to surface contamination, but was situated near the privy vault. It was stated that the water had a very unpleasant odor and was never used for drinking. The water was not completely examined, but the chlorine determination in a sample taken November 6th, showed 5.9 parts per million, and indicated a moderate contamination. The sample contained a large precipitate of iron salts, and showed other evidences of organic contamination.

Well number 4 was located near one of the private dwellings, and opposite the house in which the first case of typhoid fever occurred. The well was about twenty feet deep, covered, and situated near the driveway. The only apparent source of possible contamination in the immediate vicinity was a privy vault situated on the other side of the house, fifty feet distant. The only other visible source of possible contamination was a group of privies located about the wells, number 2 and 3, on the other side of the street, and to the north of it. The analysis of this water is given below.

The canal water which was supplied to all of the houses on this side of the brook was pumped at the mill from the canal leading from the mill pond. This water was pumped to an elevated tank in the vicinity of well number 2, and from this was distributed by pipes into the several houses. This water was not intended for drinking, but for washing. The analysis of the water taken from the canal at the mill on October 23d is given below. The chlorine in this water, 2.9 parts per million, is somewhat above the normal of this region, which is about 1.8. It was ascertained that all of the houses in this group were connected with the canal by drain pipes, into which they discharged wash water and slops. These pipes emptied at points opposite the houses, and therefore above the mill, at which point the water was pumped to supply the tank.

Reviewing these facts about the water supply to the northern part of the village, it appears that there were two common sources: the canal water which was used in all the houses for washing, and was not intended to be used for drinking, and well number 4. This, it was stated, was used for drinking purposes by all of the people in this part of the village, as wells number

2 and 3 were not considered fit for that purpose. It was regularly supplied in pails to the operatives at the mill, and as the well was by a driveway near the road, it was very commonly resorted to by those passing, especially, it was stated, by children passing to and from school, a half mile beyond.

Following are the analyses of wells number 1 and 4, and the canal water, taken on October 23d :

	PARTS PER MILLION.		
	Canal.	Well No. 1.	Well No. 4.
Residue on Evaporation,			
Total, -----	41.5	28.0	155.
Volatile, -----	20.5	15.	21.
Chlorine, combined, -----	2.9	2.1	33.4
Nitrogen of Free Ammonia, -----	.056	.006	.005
Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia, ---	.238	.058	.070
Nitrogen of Nitrates, -----	.04	.20	5.0
Nitrogen of Nitrites, -----	.004	.001	.000
Oxygen consumed from Permanganate			
in $\frac{1}{2}$ h, at 100° C., -----	4.7	.4	.35
Hardness, as Carbonate of Calcium, ---	13.	13.5	88.

From these results it is seen that well number 1 was not as much contaminated as its surroundings would indicate. The amount of organic matter was moderate and the chlorine but slightly above the normal chlorine of the region. The nitrates were also low.

The canal water showed in the free ammonia, nitrites and chlorine, the effect of the drainage which it had received in passing the group of houses.

Well number 4 showed a moderately large amount of organic matter and an excessive amount of chlorine, 33.4 parts per million, and high nitrates. The excessive amount of chlorine and the nitrates indicate sewage contamination, from which the water had been largely but not completely purified by oxidation, as indicated by the organic matter.

Because of the very general use of this well water, the discovery of its contamination was regarded as of especial significance, and led to further study to discover, if possible, the source of the contamination.

As stated, there were two visible sources from which it appeared possible to account for the contamination: the privy vault on the other side of the house, fifty feet distant, and the privies connected with the tenements across the street, two hun-



dred feet away. The trend of this side of the valley makes it quite probable that the latter was the source of the contamination, although so distant.

With the aim of getting definite information, the following experiments were made. On October 31st, a sample of water was taken from well number 4, and then two bushels of salt, mostly dissolved with the aid of much water, were put into the vault on the premises, and at the same time about one pound of lithium chloride was divided between the two vaults across the street, which were nearest to the well. In each case the lithium chloride was largely diluted with water containing ammonium chloride. Samples were taken from the well at intervals and examined for chlorine and lithium.

The results for chlorine are as follows :

	Parts per Million.
Oct. 23, .....	33.4
“ 31, .....	33.0
Nov. 5, .....	33.6
“ 6, .....	33.5
“ 8, .....	33.
“ 10, .....	33.
“ 28, .....	34.5

These results show such a remarkable uniformity in the samples before and after the addition of the sodium chloride to the vault that they must be accepted as definitely excluding this vault as a source of the contamination of the well, for the distance was short and the salt was freely used, in contrast to the normal chlorine contamination of such a vault, and there is no known chemical reaction which would interfere with the diffusion of the salt.

The samples of November 5th, 8th, 10th, and 28th were tested for lithium with negative results. Samples taken November 6th from wells 2 and 3, and one taken November 28th from well number 2, also showed an absence of lithium. The failure to find the lithium in wells number 2 and 3, which were close to the vaults in which the lithium was put, and in which there is hardly a doubt that the contamination came, in part at least, from these adjacent vaults, rendered the negative results in the samples from well number 4 of no value as to the question at issue.

The writer has found lithium in well water, contaminated



from a leaking drain pipe, after lithium chloride had been introduced into the drain by pouring it down the sink, and has failed to find it in one case after placing it in a vault from which it was believed that a certain well received its contamination. The failure of the lithium test in connection with vaults, is probably due to the formation of the difficultly soluble lithium phosphate. In the experiment on well number 4 this fallacy was recognized, but it was believed that the addition of the ammonium chloride would obviate the difficulty, and the test was employed because of the lack of a better one to use in combination with the salt test.

The experiment proved that the contamination did not come from the vault on the premises, but failed to add positive evidence as to where it did come from, except in so far as the exclusion of one of the visible sources, strengthens the probability that the other was the real source.

While one may accept the possibility that there may have been some hidden source of the contamination, this appears very improbable, as the group of houses across the street was the only considerable source of contamination in the neighborhood, there being only two or three other houses visible on that side of the valley.

The first case of typhoid fever in this group was that of a woman who consulted a physician on July 25th, four days after returning from a visit of eight days to New London. She resided in the house to which well number 2 belonged, and opposite the locality of well number 4. The second case occurred six days later, or ten days after the return to the village of the first case; it was located in the southern part of the village. The third case occurred on August 6th, twelve days after the first, and was located in the house just in the rear, to which well number 3 belonged. The next occurred on August 17th, twelve days later. Then the cases occurred in rapid succession, as will be seen by reference to the dates already given.

The first and third cases were so located in the group of houses, from which it is considered probable that well number 4 received its contamination, as to afford a ready explanation of the infection of this well, and of the succession of cases that followed. It is the only explanation which the facts suggest.

Most of the cases resided in the southern part of the village, but, with the exception of possibly four cases, they had all used the

water from well number 4. These cases occurred late and may well have been secondary cases. That secondary cases should have appeared under the crowded condition existing in the eight tenements in the southern part of the village, was certainly to be expected.

The evidence that the well was the chief cause of the diffusion of the infection, is perhaps as clear as could be expected under the conditions prevailing in the village. Certainly the investigation has shown that the water supply of this village is such as might readily result in such an epidemic. The well furnished one of the houses in the southern part of the village is certainly so located as to be subject to accidental contamination, although its condition was good at the time of the examination and it would appear that this might be readily replaced with a supply of spring water, which must be of excellent quality.

That the other group of houses connected with the mill should be dependent for their drinking water upon three wells, two of which were so notoriously bad that they were not used, and the third of which has been shown by analysis to be contaminated and the probable source of this epidemic, is certainly a condition which should be remedied.

The supply of water also, which is furnished in the houses for washing, is taken under such circumstances as to call for criticism. This, it will be recalled, is pumped from the canal, which has received within a few rods, the discharge of drain pipes intended to take the wash water and slops from all of these houses. While this drainage must be largely diluted, it had a very considerable effect upon the composition of the water, as shown by the analysis. It is not a desirable water for the uses for which it is intended, and, being on tap in the different houses, is very liable to be misused for drinking. This supply would be much improved by taking it above the dam.

## REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION AS TO THE CAUSE OF CERTAIN CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW HAVEN.

BY PROF. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.

In November, information was received at the office of the Board of Health, through the newspapers, that there had been a number of cases of typhoid fever among those participating in a dinner party in this city, and because of the statements freely made in the papers that the cases were probably caused by eating raw oysters, it was determined to inquire into the facts to ascertain, if possible, the truth of these statements.

On inquiry it was found that the party in question was held on the evening of October 22d; that there were present twenty-one persons, and that six were ill with typhoid fever. Three of the patients were children from nine to fourteen years of age, in the family where the party was held. The dates of the beginning of the illness were stated in the several cases as follows: November 1, 6, 7, 8, 8, 13. All of those ill had been together at a seaside resort, but had returned from there not later than September 5th, and had not again eaten together nor been together until the dinner party. It was at first considered possible because of the small number of cases, that their occurrence together might be only a coincidence and not dependent upon infection received at the party. While it is usually difficult and frequently impossible to ascertain the source of typhoid fever in a single case occurring alone, or a small number together, I was led to think that these cases had a common origin in all probability, because no evidence was obtained to the contrary, and because the dates of the beginning of the illness in the several cases pointed to a common infection. The first case occurred eight days and the last twenty days after the dinner; while the other four cases were thirteen, fourteen and fifteen days after. The case occurring after twenty days was one of the children in the same family with two others occurring on the thirteenth and fifteenth days after, and may have been due to secondary infection.

In the house in which the party was held there had been no previous case of typhoid fever. An inspection of the menu of the dinner furnished by the caterer showed that the articles were all

such as had been recently cooked, except the ice cream, celery, lemonade, water and oysters. The testimony was positive that the waiters were themselves well. The caterer stated that the cream with which the ice cream was made had been received in a forty quart can from a creamery in another town, on October 20th. Inquiry at the creamery confirmed the fact of the sale of the cream on the day stated. A part of the same lot of ice cream, from which the party was supplied, was used in the café of the caterer, and another part was used at a wedding party, at which there were fifty people present, held on October 24th, two days after the dinner party. The café was regularly patronized by a large number of students, among whom there were no cases of typhoid fever. It was also ascertained that there had been no case of typhoid fever among those attending the party of fifty, although many of them ate the ice cream. The ice cream was therefore fairly eliminated as a cause of typhoid fever.

As far as is known, no cases of typhoid fever have been definitely traced to the use of celery, still that used in this case was traced to its source. It was found that it had been grown in East Haven on a piece of newly cleared land. There were no houses upon or near the field, nor was there any obvious way in which it could have received infected material. The celery was washed and bunched in a little building erected for the purpose on the field, the water used being obtained from a spring in the lot. The celery from the same source being regularly used in the café among the patrons of whom, as it has already been stated, there were no cases of typhoid fever. The dealer was supplying the celery in the city to the extent of five or six dozen bunches daily, at that time, and included among his patrons several prominent hotels and restaurants. The absence of any apparent way in which the celery could be contaminated, its large use in the city, and especially its use in the café, led to the elimination of this as a cause of typhoid fever.

The water used on the table at the dinner was the city water, which was also used for making the lemonade. While a surface water which is not carefully protected, as is the case with some of the sources of supply here, is liable to become infected and thus to be the cause of typhoid fever, this does not seem to be an adequate explanation of the occurrence of this group of cases in the face of the absence of a corresponding number of cases among the general population of the city using the same water.



It was found that the oysters used at the dinner were served on the half shell, and were eaten by nineteen of the persons present, including all of those who had typhoid fever. It was shown by a receipt in the possession of the caterer, that he had purchased the requisite number of Blue Point oysters on the day of the party from a certain dealer in this city, whose books were found to contain a record of the sale. The dealer stated that the oysters furnished were opened in his place by two of his men, who were themselves well and in whose families there was no typhoid fever. He also stated that he had procured the oysters in New York city, paying for them in cash as was his custom, and therefore he could show no receipts and was not able to tell which of two dealers he had bought them from. He had bought that grade of oysters on the 3d and 17th of October, and thought that what had remained of the first lot had probably been mixed with the second. He showed statements from both dealers to the effect that the goods they had sold him at various times were genuine Blue Points coming from Patchogue, L. I. From the books of the dealer there were procured a list of parties to whom Blue Point oysters had been sold between the date of the second purchase and the Saturday following the night of the party. There were other sales of which no record had been kept. This list includes thirteen sales. On investigation it was found that in seven of these cases the oysters had been eaten in the cooked state, and in six they had been eaten raw. The number of persons eating these raw oysters was twenty, as near as could be ascertained. Of these persons none had had typhoid fever.

In reviewing the above brief statement of the facts which were obtained in the investigation, it is seen that they do not demonstrate what was the source of these typhoid fever cases. That they were connected with the dinner seems most probable, yet the several articles which might have been the means of conveying the infection seem to have been fairly excluded according to the evidence, in so far as this was complete. The testimony concerning the ice cream and celery was direct and positive, and the inference concerning the water seems fairly drawn. Since the investigation was undertaken especially because of the statements connecting the oysters with the trouble, it is to be regretted that the information procurable concerning the oysters did not permit of tracing them to their ultimate source. That they came from a certain region on Long Island does not neces-



sarily exclude them from the possibility of infection. That there was no typhoid fever among the twenty other people eating Blue Point oysters obtained from the dealer, is deprived of some of its force, because it does not appear quite certain that the oysters were from the same lot as those served at the party. These points of uncertainty in the oysters leaves still the possibility that they may have been the cause of the trouble, but certainly the facts do not justify the positive statement that such was the case.

## THE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

BY H. W. CONN, PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY.

The recent outbreak of typhoid fever at Wesleyan has been exceptionally unique in certain respects and of a character that makes it especially interesting in the history of epidemics. A more typical example of an outbreak of typhoid due to a single source of infection has hardly been found in the history of medicine, and the example furnishes a demonstration of a new source of danger for this disease.

The use of raw oysters has before been suggested as a possible source of the spread of the disease. The readiness with which they absorb the water, and the fact that they not infrequently lie in positions where contamination with sewage appears to be possible, has led to their being suspected in several cases. It has hitherto, however, not been possible to trace any distinct epidemic to them with anything like demonstrative evidence. The conditions which have occurred at Wesleyan have, however, been exceptionally well adapted to point out this connection. Indeed, if one had planned beforehand a series of experiments designed to prove the possibility of oysters as distributing typhoid, it would hardly have been possible to have devised a more satisfactory series of conditions than those which have attained in this outbreak at Wesleyan.

The history of the outbreak was as follows :

About October 20th, several students in college were taken with a mild form of sickness, accompanied by a slight fever, which was not at first regarded as of much importance. The number of cases increased, however, and some of them became more severe, until after about a week it became very evident that some of the cases at least, were those of typical typhoid fever. For a week and a half following October 20th, the cases increased rapidly, and by November 1st, there were over twenty cases of sickness among students, accompanied by fever and with more or less typhoid symptoms. After November 1st, the appearance of new cases declined, although one or two appeared on November 2d, one case on November 5th, and one further case as late as November 9th. This limitation of dates is very import-

ant in the subsequent consideration of the epidemic. After the last date no more cases made their appearance.\* In all there have been in college twenty-five cases of sickness which have been accompanied by fever. Of these, twenty-three have been pronounced by the physician in charge as typhoid fever, and thirteen have been of a very severe character. There have occurred four deaths. Ten of the cases, although cases of fever and showing more or less typhoid symptoms, have been extremely mild, the fever continuing only a few days and then disappearing without any serious results. One of these mild cases has been especially interesting. The student in question was taken with typhoid symptoms upon the 5th of November. In this case, however, although most of the typhoid symptoms, such as chill, headache, etc., were noticed, there was no fever. The student, however, was kept in bed for several days with the anticipation of the fever making its appearance, but no fever appeared and recovery followed without any further trouble. It was learned that this student had suffered from a severe attack of typhoid some three years ago, and it is at least possible that the effect of the disease in the early years was such as to mitigate the symptoms at the present time and prevent the run of fever, which would otherwise have occurred. In general the epidemic at Wesleyan must be regarded as of an ordinarily severe type. Out of twenty-three cases, four deaths makes a rather large percentage, a fact which is partly accounted for from their being all young people. In some of the other cases the disease was extremely severe, although recovery finally ensued. At the same time there were some ten cases of very mild character.

\*One further case of fever it is necessary to mention. A member of one of the three fraternities was taken sick on Dec. 16th with what proved to be a mild case of typhoid fever. This student had, however, been in college only a short time previously. During the excitement over the typhoid he had gone to his home and had remained there for a month. He had returned to college in December but had not been back quite two weeks. It becomes impossible therefore to say whether this case is to be regarded as a case of secondary infection through the fraternity club house, or whether he contracted it at his home. His stay at home was too long to make it possible that he had contracted the disease before leaving college, and the period subsequent to his return before he showed signs of the disease was rather too short to make it very probable that he contracted it in his club, although long enough certainly to make this possible. It has been regarded as probable therefore that this case was contracted away from Middletown, although it is certainly not impossible that it was a case of secondary contagion contracted through the club house where so many earlier cases had occurred.

As soon as it became evident that the disease in college was typhoid fever, the seriousness of the matter was at once recognized, and a committee consisting of Prof. J. H. Van Vleck, professor of mathematics, Prof. Wm. North Rice, professor of geology, and the author of this report, was appointed to investigate the trouble, to determine if possible the cause of the outbreak. This investigation did not begin until November 4th, for it was not until this date that the really serious aspect of the case was appreciated. At this date it was not known that the limit of the new cases had been reached, nor to what extent the numerous cases of slight illness would prove to be typhoid. At that time a few cases had been pronounced typhoid, the rest being simply suspicious.

At the very outset suspicion was thrown upon two wells on the college campus. These wells had been used by the students for years. The college buildings were supplied with city water, but some of the students preferred to drink from the wells, although they had been cautioned against their use. One of the wells was about thirty feet from the location of an old abandoned cesspool, and for this reason this well was naturally regarded at first with suspicion. A chemical analysis was immediately made of the two wells. One was found to be chemically good, but the other was found to contain an exceptional amount of albuminoid ammonia, the actual amount being six parts in a million. Although chemical examination alone gives little indication of the healthfulness of water, this amount of albuminoid ammonia was very large and plainly indicated some undesirable contamination of the water. It is to be noted that the examination was made shortly after a heavy rain, which had followed a long drouth, and this may account for the exceptionally large amount of albuminoid ammonia. The use of the wells was, of course, immediately stopped on suspicion, but it appeared almost at once that the outbreak of the epidemic could not be attributed to the wells. In the first place many people in town were accustomed to drink of the wells as freely as the college students, and no outbreak of typhoid appeared among the townspeople. The wells were on the back campus, close to the athletic field, and visitors to the games occurring in the fall, used the water even more freely than the college students. These visitors, too, were mostly young people, just in the most susceptible age for taking typhoid. There was, however, no outbreak of typhoid in town at the time of the

cases in college. Further, there had been no case of typhoid in college which could by any possible means have contaminated the wells in question for a great many years. The college is on the top of a high hill, so that no contamination from drainage of other houses was possible. Recognizing that typhoid infection usually comes from other cases of typhoid, it seemed hardly possible to trace the trouble to these wells, because of the lack of chance for contamination. Moreover, after questioning the students who were sick with typhoid, it appeared that several among them certainly had not drunk of the well that was contaminated, and some of them had not used any of the water from either wells. As a confirmatory test, however, a bacteriological study of the water was made according to the method of Dr. Vaughn. A sample of the water from each well was inoculated into bouillon and allowed to grow in a culture oven at 35° C. for a couple of days. At the end of this time twenty drops of the culture was inoculated into the abdominal cavity of white rats. The white rats did not suffer in the least, as they certainly would have done had typhoid germs been present in the water originally. Moreover, the bacteriological examination showed that the wells, although contaminated with albuminoid ammonia, were somewhat exceptionally free from bacteria, which would grow in a culture oven. All these facts, of course, showed conclusively that the college wells could not be regarded as the cause of the outbreak. When it was found, further, as will be presently noticed, that the sickness was confined to the members of three societies among the students, while, of course, the use of the well water was not thus confined, it was necessary to abandon the wells as a possible source of the typhoid.

At first there seemed to be no point of connection between the students who were sick. Their rooms were in both of the college dormitories and in two fraternity club houses, while others roomed in private houses in town. These facts excluded the lodging houses from suspicion. Nor did the students board at the same tables. Most of them boarded in fraternity clubs, but a few in private boarding places in town. One of the first points that was noticed after the investigation was begun was that the ladies among the college students, about fifty in number, were wholly exempt from the disease. This pointed to some source of contamination open to the gentlemen that was not open to the ladies, and at once ruled out any possible contamination



through lack of sanitation in recitation rooms or round the college buildings in general. The first connection between the cases which served as a point of departure in the further investigations was in regard to the fraternity relations of the patients. Among the gentlemen students there are seven college fraternities, which comprise in their membership most of the students. With three exceptions all of the cases of typhoid were found in three of these fraternities. These three exceptions will be noticed later, but the confinement of the cases within these narrow limits was certainly suggestive. It was especially so when the number of cases occurring in three fraternities was considered. It was very evident that in these three fraternities there was some extremely potent source of typhoid infection. The members of the three fraternities comprised about 100 students, and among them at least twenty-three have been sick with typhoid fever of more or less severe symptoms. This is an exceptionally large per cent., and anything which could produce such a large proportion as this must have been an universal source of contamination to all the members of the society and not a purely incidental one. The presence of such a large percentage of cases among three fraternities plainly showed that it was necessary to look for the cause in these fraternities, in spite of the three seemingly exceptional cases. It indicated, moreover, that the source of the typhoid could not be an incidental one, in which the chance of contagion was slight, but an extremely prolific source to which practically all of the members of the fraternities were exposed. All conceivable sources of contamination were, however, investigated, and in the following pages the investigations are given in some detail in order that it may be seen that the search was a thorough one and not a hasty decision that the oysters were to blame.

One of the first points to be considered was the plumbing of the fraternity club houses. It was hardly to be expected, however, that this could be the source. The three houses were at a distance of about half a mile from each other and were connected with at least two different sewers. There was at the time very little typhoid fever in town to contaminate the sewage. In two of the houses some of the students lodged, but in the third none of the students roomed, the house being used simply as a club house. Considering all of these facts, it is absolutely incredible that these three houses should *simultaneously* have such defects in their plumbing as to produce nearly twenty-five cases of typhoid

within two weeks. An examination of the plumbing showed it to be in good condition. Two of the houses were new and fitted with the best of modern plumbing, and there was no reason for suspecting any defect in the third house. The lack of typhoid in the city, the connection of the houses with different sewers, the large percentage of cases among the members of the fraternities and the simultaneous appearance of the disease in three houses, altogether ruled out the plumbing as a possible source of infection.

After thus excluding the plumbing the next attempt was made to trace the infection to the tables of the fraternity clubs. Most of the members of the fraternities boarded at these clubs, and the few who did not board there regularly occasionally took meals at the clubs. An examination was therefore made into the sources of supplies of the three clubs. But the result of the researches in this line were not promising.

*Water:* The three fraternities used at their tables the ordinary city water from the city reservoir, and this, of course, at once exempted water from the possible sources of infection inasmuch as there was at the time scarcely any typhoid fever in the city. While it might be claimed that the city water was a possible source of typhoid, no one could believe that its effects could have been confined to members of three college fraternities and produce there twenty-five cases.

*Ice:* The use of ice in ice water was in a similar way exempted. The same source of ice which was used by the three fraternities in question, was used by all the other college fraternities, and by the townspeople generally.

*Milk:* The question of the milk supply was among the first to be considered, inasmuch as milk has so frequently been known to be the cause of typhoid outbreaks. But careful examination showed that this could not be the cause. The three fraternities were supplied by two different milkmen, whose farms were several miles from each other, and who had not exchanged milk with each other in any way, such as to give a common source of milk to the three fraternities. Moreover, each of these milkmen supplied one or more of the other college fraternities, which were exempt from typhoid, and each of them had a large patronage in town. This, of course, made it impossible to believe that their general milk supply could be a source of typhoid. Each of these milkmen furnished all of his milk from his own farm with an occasional

exception. Occasionally each would borrow milk from other sources but always at the end of his daily route while the club houses were at the beginning of the route. No typhoid fever had occurred either on or in the vicinity of either of these milk farms within six months, nor was it possible to trace any of the cows to an infected locality. These facts, together with the lack of any typhoid fever among the other patrons of these milkmen excluded the milk as the source of infection.

*Ice Cream.*—The clubs occasionally had ice cream but had obtained it from different sources, and inquiry showed that the cream from which it was made came from widely separated dairy farms. The cream was also widely used in town.

*Miscellaneous.*—No better results came from the examination of the other articles of food used in the clubs. The three clubs patronized different meat men and different grocers. Their butter was derived from various places and the same was true of their fruit. The same dealers in groceries, meat, butter and fruits and fish which supplied these three fraternities, also supplied the other fraternities in college and many people in town. The attempt was also made to determine whether any special lot of food had been used by the fraternities in question which could possibly have been a single source of infection, but no such article of food was found which had been used by these three fraternities. Various different articles were suggested by the one fraternity or the other as perhaps open to suspicion. One mentioned a lot of bad ham, another a lot of canned fruit. But investigation showed that these particular articles of food were not used in common by the three fraternities in question, or that they were used equally by the fraternities that had been exempt from trouble.

A suggestion was made early that a lot of new football suits that had been purchased for the football team might have been the source of original infection, there having been some reason for suspecting that certain slight cases of blood poisoning had arisen from these suits. The possibility of contamination of these suits with typhoid material was recognized. It is, of course, possible that they may have been made in families where there was a case of typhoid and have thus become contaminated by infectious material. The chance is doubtless very slight, but it was at all events worth inquiry. The inquiry, however, was futile. Only a few of the men who had used the suits had suf-

fered from typhoid, while several of the sick men had never touched them. Nor could these suits have furnished any connection with the three societies in question since they were used equally by members of all the college fraternities.

An attempt was made to connect the three societies together by the roommates of the students who had suffered from the disease, but this proved also futile. Most of the students roomed with members of their own fraternity and in many cases the roommates of those that were sick had not suffered from the disease at all. No case of contagion from patient to patient has occurred in the whole epidemic. There was found to be no common connection between the three fraternities by means of their roommates and this line of investigation was abandoned. It was learned that at the first of the disease no special precaution had been taken in the fraternities in regard to the dishes that were used by the members that were sick, and a possible chance of distribution of the disease from the individual through the fraternity table was thus suggested. But against that theory arose the fact that all of the cases developed within two weeks of other. If they had come from one or two original cases and been thus transported through the dishes at the tables no such close aggregation of the cases together would have been found. Indeed, upon inquiry it was found that there were *no early cases of fever* which could have served as the source of others. The first case appeared about October 20th, and within a week from that time at least fifteen other cases had made their appearance. These facts, of course, indicated plainly a common source of infection and made it impossible to believe that any first case was the source of the others. Its simultaneous appearance in three societies made it impossible to explain the outbreak by contamination from first cases through carelessness at the eating tables.

The attempt was then made to determine the location of all typhoid cases in the city, to find out if a possible connection of the three houses with any of these cases could be found. This again proved impossible. An interview with all the city physicians showed a remarkably small number of cases in the city for this time of the year. None of them were in any way related to the three clubs, nor in position to make contamination from them possible. The only imaginable method by which such cases could have produced the violent outbreak in the clubs is by infecting the food or drink of the clubs. No such possible infec-



tion could be found for none of the patients had any connection, either direct or indirect, with the college or club supplies.

In short, all the lines of investigation upon the relations of the students, the conditions of their fraternity houses, and the tables at the fraternity houses led to negative results, giving no point of common union between the three fraternities in question, which was not shared equally by the four other fraternities and the ladies in college, and equally by the citizens in town.

As soon as it was seen that the ordinary table of the fraternities was not likely to give the cause of the trouble it became necessary to look elsewhere. When the dates above mentioned as the limitations of the outbreaks are considered they are found to be very suggestive. All cases occurred between the twentieth of October and the ninth of November. The period of incubation for typhoid is not exactly known but it is from about eight to twenty-eight days, varying widely and sometimes even slightly exceeding these two limits. When, therefore, it was learned that all of the cases appeared within two weeks of each other, it became evident at once that there ought to be found one *single* common source of infection in these three fraternities occurring within two weeks previous to the first case. These dates at once threw into suspicion a series of fraternity suppers held at the society initiations upon the twelfth of October. The date of these suppers, October 12th, it will be noticed, is just exactly the proper date to explain the outbreak of typhoid on the twentieth of October, and its disappearance after the fourth week following the suppers, about November 10th. Indeed these dates in themselves are almost sufficient to demonstrate these initiation suppers as the source of infection. It was now seen, too, that by taking into consideration the initiation suppers, was found an explanation of one of the three cases which had appeared among members of the college not in any of the three fraternities. One of the members of the college who had suffered from the typhoid had attended the initiation banquet held by one of these three clubs, but had not boarded with the clubs either before or subsequently.

The menu of the suppers on these initiation nights was at once carefully examined in the various college fraternities. It was found that nearly everything used at the initiation suppers was exempted as a possible source of infection, in the same way that the articles of food on their ordinary tables were exempted. The



water, the ice, and the milk and cream came from the same sources from which they were derived in subsequent weeks, and as we have seen, none of them could have possibly been the cause of the trouble. The ice cream which was used in the three fraternities was obtained from two different sources, and the cream from which the ice cream was made was also obtained from two different dealers living a long distance from each other. Moreover the cream from each of these farms had supplied other fraternities and had been used constantly during the fall by people in town without producing any trouble elsewhere. Fruit was regarded as a possible source since it is eaten uncooked. But inquiry showed that the fruit must be exempted, because the source of fruit in the fraternities in question, was the same as that of the other fraternities not suffering, and the same as that large number of people in town. Each of the three fraternities had salad on their tables, chicken salad in one case, and lobster salad in the others. Neither the chicken nor the lobster could be blamed, since they were derived by the three fraternities from three different sources. The celery used in the salad was regarded as a source of possible danger. The celery was purchased from different dealers, but these dealers obtained it all from the same man. This man produced the celery on a farm in Cromwell. During the fall he occasionally washed his celery in the water of the Connecticut river, his own well being dry at the time. This was at first regarded as suspicious. But further inquiry showed that the same dealer furnished nearly all the celery that is used in the city, and had consequently furnished hundreds of families from the same source. While, then, it is possible that the celery contaminated by the river water, might have been the cause of an occasional case of typhoid, it was impossible that it could have caused the excessive large proportion of cases which had occurred as the result of the initiation suppers. It could not have localized itself in the participants of these three suppers without producing a corresponding epidemic in the city.

After going through the entire bill of fare at these suppers tracing up the origin of every article of food or drink, there were found to be only three other articles of food in common at the three. These were ham, derived from the same dealer, a small amount of fruit, and oysters from the same fish dealer. The ham was of necessity excluded for two reasons. First, it was cooked before it was eaten ; and secondly, the same dealer

furnished other fraternities with ham. Add to this the difficulty of understanding how the ham would have been contaminated, and it was evident that the blame could not be placed here. The fruit was equally used by other fraternities and by townspeople and was therefore of necessity excluded.

As soon as attention was turned to the oysters, however, the problems began to be solved at once. To those engaged in the investigation, one of the most striking phenomena was the quickness with which the puzzling questions were answered as soon as they were studied in the light of the oysters as a possible source of contamination. It was found that the ladies in the college did not hold any special supper on the evening of October 12th, nor eat raw oysters either then or subsequently. It was found that of the other four fraternities, two did not use oysters at all at the initiations suppers; one obtained oysters from Hartford dealers, who obtained them from a different source than the Middletown dealers. The fourth used the oysters from the same source as the fraternities in question, only had used them cooked, while the three fraternities that had suffered from typhoid had eaten the oysters on the half shell and consequently raw. As soon as it was conceived that the oysters might be the cause of the trouble, one more of the exceptions above mentioned was explained, for for one of the students belonging to another fraternity, who had suffered from a mild fever, stated that at about the time of the initiation banquets, he had eaten raw oysters in the oyster dealer's store in town. This, of course, made it possible to bring this case within the same source of infection. Inquiry as to the use of the oysters in town revealed nothing which relieved the oysters of blame. Quite a number of families were supplied from the same lot of oysters, but so far as could be learned only one family bought them to eat raw and this family has subsequently moved from town and has been lost track of. Further facts concerning this case will be mentioned later. The attendants in the oyster dealer's store had probably eaten of the raw oysters, inasmuch as they did frequently do so, although they had no definite recollection of this particular lot. Neither of them had experienced any evil results. This, of course, is not surprising since ordinarily not much more than ten per cent. of those exposed to typhoid suffer from the exposure, and even among the students at the banquet not quite one in four took the disease. If the people in town who ate the oysters had not gene-

rally cooked them before eating them, a larger number of cases would have been expected.

The oysters at these suppers were served on the half shell as a single course at the beginning of the supper. It was, therefore, extremely probable that all persons who attended the banquets ate of them except such as had special dislike of oysters. In order to be certain of this, however, inquiries were made, where it was possible, of the students who were sick, and letters of inquiry were sent to all who had gone away. From the replies to those inquiries it has been possible to trace direct connection with the oysters in all cases except one. One student does not remember having eaten the oysters. He did, however, attend one of the three banquets, though he ate little, being unwell at the time. Up to the present time this student has been too ill to be personally questioned, and his presence at the banquet where the oysters were served certainly gives at least an indirect connection with the oysters, even if his memory should not later disclose a closer connection. It has been ascertained that the four young men who have died did eat of the oysters at the suppers in question.

It was learned that at these same suppers were quite a number of persons who were not students of the college. Some of these were a number of alumni of the college and five students from Yale. Letters were at once sent to these persons to determine whether they ate of the oysters, and whether they had suffered from any sort of fever since that time. It was not expected that there would be such a large proportion of cases among the alumni, inasmuch as they are older men, and typhoid is especially apt to attack young people. Reports have been received from twenty-four of the alumni who ate of the oysters. Among them have been found several cases of slight illness, chills, diarrhœa, weakness, etc., which appeared at about the same time that the cases of typhoid appeared in Middletown. These may or may not have had some connection with the infection. But there have been found four cases of genuine typhoid fever, most of which had been diagnosed as typhoid before there was knowledge of the connection with Wesleyan cases. None of the cases had been severe, but all appeared simultaneously with those in college.

Of the five Yale students who attended the banquet, two developed typhoid fever. These two cases appeared quite late, developing the second week in November. The date of their ap-

pearance was just about four weeks after the suppers, and at just about the same time that the last case appeared at Wesleyan. There were two other cases of typhoid at Yale, which were certainly not traceable to the suppers nor to eating oysters. This, of course, indicates that there is some other source of infection at that place, and possibly these two students who attended the suppers at Wesleyan may have received their infection elsewhere. It is, however, a very remarkable coincidence that of the four cases at Yale, two should have been those in attendance upon these suppers, and that both cases should have developed within the known period of incubation of the disease after the initiation suppers. While not certain, therefore, it is extremely probable that these cases were due to the same source as the outbreak at Wesleyan.

These last facts, of course, proved to practical demonstration that the cause of the infection was to be looked for in the initiation suppers. The cessation of the cases at the end of four weeks, the appearance of at least six cases among the visitors who came to the banquets, and went away immediately without having anything else to do with the college, are sufficient in themselves to indicate beyond peradventure that the initiation suppers are to be regarded as the source of infection. And when, further, it is seen that only one article of food or drink was used in common by these three societies, that was not used equally by the other fraternities in college and by people in town in general, it becomes equally certain that this one article of food must have been the source of infection.

It will be seen that after the blame had been placed on the oysters all of the exceptional cases were explained except one. This one still remains an exception. One member of the faculty had an attack of fever at about the same time as the other students. He had not attended any of the banquets. Whether this was a case of typhoid fever is at least doubtful. The fever was slight and only lasted a few days, disappearing without leaving any evil results. Appearing with the other cases it was naturally regarded as of the same nature, but it would not have been considered as typhoid if it had occurred as an isolated case. Whether this person ate of the raw oysters it has been impossible to determine. Raw oysters were served at his boarding house at about the time of the banquet but whether he ate of them is uncertain. It seems more probable



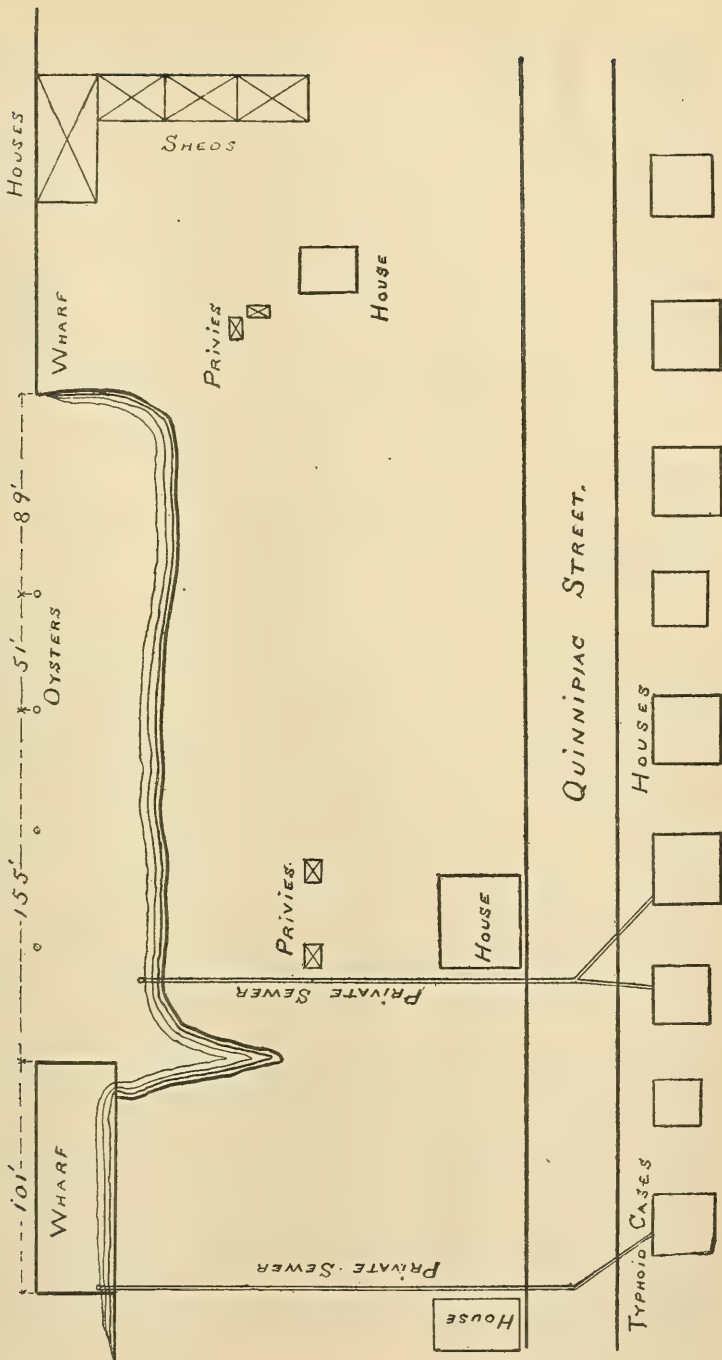
that this case was an isolated case of fever having no connection with the others.

As soon as these facts became clear the source of the oysters in question was investigated. These oysters were obtained from Fair Haven, Conn. It should be stated that the dealers who furnished these oysters have aided in the inquiry and given all the information possible. They have been perfectly frank in their dealings and have aided the investigation even to the injury of their business. Nothing but commendation should be given them, for no blame attaches to them, and the error in fattening the oysters was corrected as soon as its evils were understood. Inquiry showed that the oysters in question had been taken from deeper water in Long Island Sound and had been brought into the mouth of a creek known as Quinnipiac River, and allowed to lie in fresh or brackish water a day or two for fattening before they were taken out of the water and sent to the consumers. During this period of fattening the oysters are known to absorb fresh water and to swell up and become quite plump. The object of this treatment is partly to thus "fatten" the oysters and partly to wash them. Close to the oyster beds where this fattening occurs are the outlets of a number of private sewers. At a distance of some three hundred feet from the beds where the oysters were fattened was an outlet from a private sewer from a house in which were two cases of typhoid fever. The patients were a lady and her daughter. The cases were severe, the lady dying on the twenty-first of October, and the daughter convalescing only after five weeks' sickness. The accompanying diagram shows the exact relations of these localities. The oysters were placed to freshen at the place marked "oysters" between two stakes. The outlet of the sewer is shown at the bank of the river under the lower end of the wharf, and the distance from the outlet to the oyster ground is, as shown by the diagram, between 250 and 300 feet. When the grounds were surveyed it was further noticed that at the rising tide an eddy was found to be setting along the shore from the region of the sewer outlet up stream, in the direction of the oyster beds. This condition would plainly make it possible for typhoid contaminations from the sewer to be carried to the oysters.

Examination as to the dates of the cases of typhoid occurring in the house on the sewer showed that the two persons in question were taken sick at just about the time that the oysters sent to



# QUINNIPIAC RIVER



Middletown were collected. The oysters were sent to Middletown on October 10th, and the doctor was first called to these cases on October 11th. The period of incubation of typhoid fever is known to be somewhat variable and had certainly existed sometime before the doctor was called. From the fact that when the doctor was called the lady was suffering from a severe chill and fever, it was plain that the conditions were such that infection through the sewer might naturally have taken place at least for several days prior to the period of the first visit of the doctor; for during this incubation period the persons may appear well and yet the presence of the typhoid germs render their excreta infectious. Indeed, the danger might be even greater at this stage than subsequently, since as soon as the disease is plainly indicated nurses will be pretty sure to disinfect the excreta and thus diminish the danger. This would bring the time of possibility of infection at just about the period when the oysters sent to Middletown were collected.

The question arose at once whether the typhoid germs would live under the conditions presented in these oysters or be killed by the salt water or the oyster juices. That the germ is not killed by salt water has been shown by both Freytag and Foster, both of whom have found that the typhoid organism will live for weeks in a concentrated salt solution. Specimens of the oysters were, however, submitted to Dr. Charles J. Foote, of the Yale Medical School, for testing the question directly. The report of this work will appear elsewhere, but the general result was to show that the typhoid organism will live in the oysters long enough to have the oysters taken to Middletown and be eaten. In these experiments the bacilli typhi abdominali were forced in between the shells of the oysters from the creek and were found alive and capable of growth at the end of forty-eight hours. This is all that is required to account for the outbreak at Middletown.

The conditions under which these oysters were obtained is evidently the ideal condition for the contamination of the oyster by the typhoid infection. The oysters certainly absorbed fresh water while lying on this creek. Whether they do this on rising or on falling tide is a matter of no special importance, for if the water becomes contaminated with the typhoid germs and the sewage, the rising as well as the falling tide would serve as a source of infection. The tide does not rush in and out with one steady sweep but currents and eddies run hither and thither at

all times. As already noticed some of these currents run in the proper direction to carry the sewage toward the oysters on rising tide. It is not to be expected, however, that all of the oysters in question would be similarly infected. Some of them might perhaps be entirely free from infection of typhoid germs while others would be quite badly contaminated. This would depend upon whether a current chanced at the right moment to carry typhoid material to the oysters. It would not be surprising, therefore, to have certain lots of the oysters give rise to a large number of cases of typhoid while others from the same bed, taken at perhaps a different tide, when the currents and eddies were slightly different, might have produced no such effect. The extent of the danger it is very difficult to determine. It would depend upon the closeness of the sewer, the direction of the eddies and currents, and especially upon whether the germs would multiply in the oysters or simply remain alive there. If they actually multiply the dangers would, of course, be much increased. The results of Dr. Foote's investigations into this matter are therefore of special importance.

It would be, of course, extremely interesting to follow up the oysters obtained from these localities and to determine whether elsewhere the same oysters have produced typhoid fever. This is extremely difficult to do. In the first place most of the oysters which are used by the public in general are cooked before they are eaten, and cooking destroys the typhoid germs with the greatest readiness. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the oysters would generally produce the trouble. Again, it is known that only about ten or twelve per cent. of persons exposed to typhoid fever take the disease. The percentage of cases in college was exceptionally large because all of those eating of the oysters were of the age most susceptible to this disease, but the same oysters used elsewhere would be used by people miscellaneously and it would be, of course, difficult to note very positively the evidence of typhoid as produced by the oysters. The exceptional conditions occurring at Wesleyan of a large number of young persons eating of the oysters at one time had made it possible to trace the connection in this case. But when the oysters are scattered as they are in ordinary trade, are generally cooked before being eaten, and when we remember that only a small per cent. of cases of persons exposed take the disease, it is evident that it is impossible without very extended investigation

to trace the connection elsewhere. At Amherst college, however, conditions have occurred quite similar to those at Wesleyan. At the same time that the typhoid appeared in Wesleyan a few cases of the disease developed at Amherst. After the epidemic at Wesleyan had been traced to the oysters, it was learned from the dealers that the Fair Haven oysters had also been sent to Amherst. Letters of inquiry were consequently sent to President Gates, suggesting that possibly the Amherst students were suffering from the same cause as those at Wesleyan. Inquiry on the part of the President resulted in showing the following facts : There have been seven students at Amherst who contracted typhoid, one of them contracted it at his home, most all of the others were members of a single fraternity. These students did not room together nor all board together. It was learned, however, that their fraternity did hold an initiation supper upon the evening of October 12th, the same date as that of the Wesleyan suppers, and were served with raw oysters, all but one of those sick ate raw oysters on or about October 12. Inquiry showed that the oysters came from Fair Haven, although it has not been learned whether from the same dealer who supplied Wesleyan or not. The conditions, it will be seen, were almost identical with those at Wesleyan, and while it is hardly justifiable without further evidence to assume that the Amherst typhoid was due to the same lot of oysters, the coincidence in dates and in condition render it extremely probable.

A final piece of evidence confirming in a striking manner the view that the oysters were to blame has been recently obtained. It was learned that a young man in Boston who had been suffering from an extremely severe case of typhoid fever had visited Middletown at about the date of the banquets. Inquiry revealed the fact that he was taken with the disease simultaneously with the Wesleyan students, and that he had eaten raw oysters while in Middletown. It further appeared that the oysters which he ate were from the same lot as those which supplied the Wesleyan banquets, and that he had in fact partaken of the one lot, which, as mentioned on a previous page, had been sold by the Middletown dealer to be eaten raw. This is plainly a striking confirmation of the fact that the lot of oysters sent to Middletown was exceptionally infected.

It may be well to summarize the chain of evidence which leads to the conviction of the oysters as the cause of the Wesleyan epidemic.



1. The dates of the cases appearing at Wesleyan, all between October 20th and November 9th, plainly point to a single source of infection to which all of the afflicted students were exposed at about the same time. This must have occurred a little more than a week earlier than the appearance of the first case, and the initiation suppers perfectly fill the conditions.

2. That these initiation suppers were the source of infection is rendered certain from the fact that four of the visitors who attended these banquets and have had no further connection with the fraternities, have developed typhoid simultaneously with the cases in college, and by the further fact that two visiting Yale students who attended the suppers have similarly suffered from typhoid.

3. The fact that only three out of seven fraternities holding suppers on that evening suffered from typhoid, pointed to some article of food or drink used at these three suppers and not used in the other fraternities.

4. The fact that about twenty-five per cent. of the students attending the suppers have suffered from typhoid pointed to a universal and very active source of infection, and not to an incidental one. Whatever article of food contained the infectious material must have been eaten by nearly everyone present to account for such a large percentage of cases.

5. Only one article of food or drink was used by the three societies which was not used equally by the other four fraternities. This article of food was oysters and they were eaten raw.

6. These oysters came from a creek, where they had been allowed to fatten for a day or more, within 300 feet of the outlet of a private sewer, and in such a position as to make contamination from the sewer a possibility. At the time that the oysters were there deposited there were two persons in the house supplying the sewer, who were in the incubation period of typhoid fever, the period during which no attention would be paid to their excreta.

7. Typhoid germs are not injured by sea water or oyster juices, and if they found their way into the oyster would certainly have lived long enough to be sent to Middletown and be served on the tables of the fraternities.

8. Twenty-three cases of typhoid fever followed among the students in attendance on the suppers at which the oysters were eaten, and six cases among persons in attendance and not among



the present students at Wesleyan. In all of the cases of undoubted typhoid it has been possible to trace either direct or indirect connection with these oysters. The oysters were also eaten raw by one family in town, and at least one severe case of typhoid followed.

9. The use of oysters from the same locality by the students at Amherst college produced, or at all events, was followed by an outbreak of typhoid fever among the students who ate of them.

These facts, taken together, form a chain of evidence practically complete at every point and leaving no room for doubt. Whatever may be said in regard to oysters in general, the Wesleyan outbreak of typhoid was caused by a special lot of contaminated oysters.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

Uncooked oysters are thus to be regarded as a possible source of typhoid fever.

It is a very important point to determine to how great a danger the public is exposed from this source. Is the distribution of typhoid by oysters a rare incident or is it a constant and considerable danger? These questions are being everywhere asked. Upon this matter at present little can be given beyond personal opinion. But the question is such a vital one that a word of personal opinion here may perhaps be pardoned.

In the first place it appears evident that the public opinion at first exaggerated the amount of the danger. The lot of oysters sent to Wesleyan was very thoroughly infected, but there is no good evidence as yet that other lots of oysters from the same place were equally dangerous. The oysters sent to Amherst were probably also infected, but these probably belonged to the same lot as those sent to Middletown. Beyond this it has as yet been impossible to trace with certainty other instances of typhoid to the Fair Haven oysters. If it were true that all the oysters fattened at the same place were similarly infected, it would be expected that quite a number of cases of the disease should be traceable to the oysters. In New Haven especially, where the Fair Haven oysters are used largely, there would presumably have been found an exceptionally large amount of typhoid. There has been some considerable typhoid in the city during the months of October and November, and in a few cases it has been presumably traced to oysters, as shown elsewhere in the report of the State Board

of Health. But there is hardly the amount that would be expected if the oysters were all subject to a contamination such as that which affected those sent to Middletown. Indeed, the consideration of the conditions at the oyster beds would lead to the belief that the contamination of the oysters would be exceptional. Where the oysters were placed near the mouth of a small sewer, and when this sewer came from a house containing typhoid patients, the danger of their contamination would be at its maximum. Should they chance to be placed near the mouth of a large city sewer the danger, though a more constant one, would be much less likely to produce any considerable contamination of a large lot of oysters, since the typhoid material would be mixed by so much water as to distribute it widely and in a very dilute condition. Only an occasional oyster would thus be infected. At Fair Haven, however, when a proper eddy brought the material from the vicinity of the sewer toward the oysters, the chances were good for the whole lot to become infected. Perhaps oysters might lie in the same place many a time before and after, and not be injured thereby, because no eddy happened at the right moment to sweep typhoid material in their direction. The danger from typhoid infection is, therefore, probably somewhat exceptional even under the conditions existing. Where the oysters are fattened at a distance from sewers, the danger practically disappears, and even where they are open to infection from large overflow of a city sewer, the danger is certainly less than in the fortunately exceptional case of the oysters in the vicinity of a private sewer containing typhoid excretions.

The extent of the danger will plainly depend very largely upon the question whether the typhoid germs actually grow and multiply in the oyster, or whether they simply remain alive there for some time. It may be that the oysters furnish a good culture ground for the typhoid germs, which grow rapidly when once within the shell. This would, of course, greatly increase the danger, for one lot in a fattening bed might infect others. On the other hand, it may be that the germs do not grow in the oysters, but that only such individual bacteria as find entrance remain alive. In this case the infectious material would be found only in the juices in the shell and adhering to the outside of the shell. The danger would, of course, be much less. Which of these two conditions represents the facts cannot at present be stated. It is hoped that experiments now in progress will settle the mat-

ter. But according to either view, oysters may serve as a means of transportation of typhoid wherever they are fattened in the vicinity of sewers ; and wherever they are placed in the mouths of fresh water streams for this fattening process, there will always be the chance of contamination from sewage. Few of the fresh water streams in the vicinity of our large cities fail to have sewage emptying into them. While, then, we cannot determine the extent of the danger, and while, in the opinion of the writer this danger is not very great, it must be recognized as a danger. Probably not a few of the obscure cases of typhoid which develop each fall shortly after the oyster season opens, and which cannot be traced to any source, may be due to contamination through oysters. It is, of course, impossible to determine the truth of this suggestion, but now that the possibility has been pointed out, we may hope that our health boards may in future years be able to determine the real extent of the danger. One thing is sure : The public health is placed in jeopardy when oyster dealers, for the sake of producing plumpness, place oysters in the mouths of fresh water creeks in close proximity to sewers. It is hoped that one result of the epidemic at Wesleyan will be to lead to greater care in this direction, both on the part of the oyster dealers themselves, whose business will certainly be greatly injured by the repetition of such outbreaks of typhoid as that at Wesleyan, and on the part of our Boards of Health, who have in their keeping so much of the public weal.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,  
Dec. 11th, 1894.

NOVEMBER 26th, 1894.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY,

*Secretary of State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR:—I can at present only give a preliminary statement in regard to the question of the growth of the *B. typhi abdominalis* in oysters, my investigations not yet having been completed.

The question submitted to me for investigation was this: Can the *B. typhi abdominalis* live and multiply in oysters?

Two series of experiments were performed.

First—Oysters were inoculated with a pure culture of the *B. typhi abdominalis* after removing the upper shell.

Second—A small opening was made in the free end of the shells of several oysters, and through this opening a pure culture of the *B. typhi abdominalis* was injected. The oysters in these second series were presumably alive.

After forty-eight hours plates were made from the oysters in each series, and in each the *B. typhi abdominalis* were detected. That is, the *B. typhi abdominalis* will live in an oyster for forty-eight hours. Whether it will multiply or not will require a longer time to determine, since in some of the oysters examined there were other kinds of bacteria growing, which made the examination much more difficult.

I have not attempted to determine whether the *B. typhi abdominalis* will live in salt water or not, as the experiments of Freytag show that it will live six months in a concentrated solution of salt. Foster has also shown that the *B. typhi abdominalis* will resist the action of a saturated solution of salt for weeks, and even for months.

The conditions of communication of typhoid fever by oysters in such an instance as the Middletown epidemic, require that the *B. typhi abdominalis* should live in salt or brackish water for some time at least; that it should be deposited by the current on the oysters, and that, having been introduced into the oysters, it should live in them until they are eaten—in this case twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

That the *B. typhi abdominalis* will live in salt water for some weeks and in oysters for at least two days, I believe proven.

I am still engaged in studying the growth of the *B. typhi abdominalis* on oysters, and hope later to send you a report of my work.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. FOOTE.



REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
NEW HAVEN WATER SUPPLY, IN MAY, 1894.

BY PROF. H. E. SMITH,

CHEMIST OF THE BOARD.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 24, 1894.*Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR SIR—As directed by the State Board of Health, I send you the following statement concerning the examinations which have been made of the New Haven water supply for the Board. Before stating the results of these examinations, however, permit me to make some general statements concerning the odors which are found in water supplies and their causes. Water of good general composition, when stored in reservoirs, frequently develops odors which show a great diversity of character, but which usually pass away after a longer or shorter period, leaving the water as before. Water analysts have recently devoted much attention to this subject, and while much remains to be learned concerning this sometimes troublesome matter, and especially concerning the means of prevention, there has accumulated a considerable amount of accurate information concerning the causes. The odors may be grouped into three classes:

First—The odors resulting from the chemical decomposition or putrefaction of vegetable and animal matter in the reservoir. These odors are disagreeable odors, and from the nature of the causes producing them are associated with other products of decomposition, and with large numbers of bacteria. The changes accompanying these odors are of such a character that we must regard them as highly objectionable and injurious to the health of those using the water.

The second class of odors are those imparted to the water by the various organisms which are growing in it, for it is found that among water plants, just as among plants growing on the land, some produce odorous principles, and some do not. When those producing odorous principles become abundant in the water, they impart to the water their peculiar odors. It is believed that not only the large plants growing from the bottom in the shallow



parts of the reservoirs may produce odors in this way, but that the microscopic plants diffused through the water may do so. The odors produced in this way are described as being vegetable in character, or grassy, such as that produced by the microscopic organisms belonging to the genus *Anabaena*; or aromatic, such as is produced by the diatoms *Asterionella* and *Tabellaria*.

A third class of odors is such as are imparted to the water by the physical disintegration of delicate organisms. These are not putrefactive odors, but are due to odorous principles which exist in the organisms, and which are imparted to the water when the organisms are destroyed by any physical force. The organisms producing this class of odors are, as far as known, delicate infusoria. It seems that certain of these organisms, but fortunately only a few of them, contain odorous principles, just as certain insects are known to do, and like them, they do not emit this odor during their life, but upon being crushed or otherwise broken open become odorous. The odors which are known to be produced in water in this way are all of a fishy character. It does not resemble decaying fish, but is rather that of crude fish oil. It has frequently been attributed to the decaying of fish in the service pipes, but it is very different from the putrefactive odor which would be produced in this way. The infusoria to which odors of this sort have been ascribed are certain species of the genera *Uroglena*, *Dinobryon*, *Cryptomonas*, *Synura* and others. The odor appears to be due to a very minute quantity of oil, which can be seen in the organisms by microscopical examination, and which has been separated in the form of a minute quantity of a strong smelling oily material by extracting large numbers of *Uroglena* with ether.

The odors which have recently given cause for complaint in the New Haven water supply have been associated only with Whitney Lake and Dawson Lake. The water of Dawson Lake has been subjected to monthly analyses for several months past, and has been found to be of excellent quality. The sample taken on the 5th of May showed the usual good composition, and but moderate numbers of the common vegetable organisms usually found in reservoir waters. Samples of water taken from Dawson Lake and Whitney Lake on the 21st and 22d of the month, at the time when the odor was much complained of, were examined by Dr. William A. Setchell and Mr. Harry Doty, the gentlemen having in charge the microscopical examinations of water

for the Board. The Dawson Lake water was found to contain large numbers of colonies of *Uroglena*. The Whitney water contained the same organisms, and in addition there were large numbers of *Dinobryon*. The other organisms found in the water were of the kinds usually found, and were not excessive in number. The examination of these samples showed conclusively the origin of the odor of the waters coming from these two reservoirs, and also that the odors belong to the third of the three classes above mentioned. That the odor was due to the breaking up of these organisms, and to no other cause, was shown conclusively by the following observations :

First—That the water freshly collected from the lakes presented little or none of this odor. Second—That violent agitation of the water in the bottles in which it was collected, quickly developed the fish-like odor. These organisms are present in large quantities in the water of the lakes, to which they do not impart their characteristic odor, but on passing into the water pipes they suffer disintegration and impregnate the water with their odor, which is, therefore, disagreeably apparent when the water is drawn from the faucet. These organisms are very minute, and the total amount of contaminating material which they impart to the water is so small as to escape detection in the ordinary chemical analysis. While, therefore, it is apparent to senses of taste and smell the composition of the water is affected very little by its presence.

Concerning the effect of water containing this material upon the public health, I would say that it is the belief that the material is not injurious in itself in the minute quantities present in the water, and that the only evil results following the use of the water are those incident to the disagreeable taste and odor.

At present no means is known of preventing the development of these organisms in the reservoirs, though it is to be hoped that the studies that are being made of the organisms may lead to such happy results. When the reservoir develops these organisms there is, therefore, nothing to be done, if the use of the water cannot be discontinued, except to endure the odor and taste while it lasts ; fortunately, this period is usually short.

I would further say also, that the odor and taste in the water can be much improved by prolonged boiling.

I am, respectfully yours,

HERBERT E. SMITH,  
*Chemist to the Board.*

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF RIVERS  
POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

BY PROF. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.,

CHEMIST OF THE BOARD.

The investigations concerning rivers pollution and water supplies were taken up after an interval of more than two years, in October 1893, and have been prosecuted since then as far as the means at hand would allow.

The general oversight of the work has been committed, under the direction of the Committee of the Board of Health especially charged with the work, to the care of Prof. Herbert E. Smith, Chemist of the Board, who has also had charge of the details of the chemical analyses, with the assistance of Dr. Robert E. Peck for a short time during the fall of 1893, and afterwards by Mr. C. B. Hall, who was succeeded the first of October, 1894, by William H. Parker, B.S. Mr. Parker came to this work from the employ of the Massachusetts Board.

The microscopical examinations were in charge of Dr. W. A. Setchell, of the Sheffield Scientific School, with the assistance of Mr. Harry Doty until July 1894, and since that time have been conducted by Mr. Doty.

The work offering was much in excess of what could be undertaken, and therefore to satisfy as far as practicable the various claims, the investigations were directed to different objects. Considerable attention has been paid to the pollution of certain streams. The investigations in this line have consisted in chemical analyses of samples taken once a month from selected points on Still River, and on the Naugatuck River, with a few samples taken during low water from the Connecticut River. These analyses were directed toward the determinations of the extent of the contamination at different seasons of the year. It is designed to extend the number of such observations to the different sewage contaminated streams of the State, as it is believed that such data will be of great value in the near future, in judging the rate of the increase in the pollution of our streams, and in determining the permissibility of the drainage of towns into them in the future.

The examination of drinking water has also received attention. Samples have been taken monthly from the water supply of several towns, and have been examined chemically and microscopically. The number of supplies which could be examined was limited and therefore a selection had to be made. Some reservoirs which former work had shown to possess features especially requiring investigation were chosen, but as far as possible supplies were selected which had not been before analyzed. Among these are Dawson Lake, which with its feeders has been developed since the last work was done, but now is the chief supply of New Haven, and also the branch of the Naugatuck River on which a large reservoir is now being constructed in the town of Thomaston as a supply for Waterbury. There were seven supplies regularly examined each month, and in addition there were ten other supplies from which two complete analyses were made during the year, besides the determination of chlorine in the monthly sample which was regularly taken.

The significance of the normal chlorine in the different parts of the State, and the importance of fixing it as accurately as possible, has been referred to in a former report. During the past year additional data have been collected bearing on this important work. Chlorine has been determined each month in samples from twenty different sources, seven of which were samples used for complete analyses, as above stated. Data are now at hand from most sections of the State, and it is hoped that during the present year they may be so extended and perfected as to permit the publication of a chlorine map of the State, which will give pretty accurately the normal chlorine of all sections of the State.

In connection with this work it was decided to make some determinations of the chlorine in the rain fall in different sections of the State; the object being to ascertain how closely the chlorine falling in the rain agreed with the normal chlorine of each section. The plan adopted was to secure from observers in different sections of the State, all the water falling on an eight inch gauge during each month, and to determine the amount of chlorine in such samples. These determinations were made monthly from seventeen different localities. We desire to express our deep appreciation of the courteous assistance which was rendered by the following named gentlemen :



MR. S. P. WILLARD,	Colchester,
REV. E. DEWHURST,	Voluntown,
MR. N. J. WELTON,	Waterbury,
MR. K. B. LOOMIS,	South Manchester,
MR. L. E. DABOLL,	New London,
PROF. SAMUEL HART,	Hartford,
DR. ORLANDO BROWN,	Washington,
MR. CHAS. W. HUBBARD,	Middletown,
MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS,	Bridgeport,
MR. C. H. TRUESDALE,	North Grosvenor-Dale,
PROF. C. S. PHELPS,	Storrs,
MR. M. H. DEAN,	Falls Village,
MR. G. J. CASE,	Canton,
MR. E. C. HINMAN,	Stevenson,
MR. G. C. COMSTOCK,	Norwalk,
MR. HENRY HART,	Saybrook,
MR. J. H. COX,	New Haven.

Samples of water have also been taken every other month from the deep well at Storrs Agricultural College, and have been submitted to mineral analyses, as well as the usual sanitary examination. The deep waters from different sections of the State appear to be quite different in composition, and it is very desirable that we should have fuller knowledge of these waters, as they will unquestionably be used more in the future, especially for manufacturing purposes. It is intended to extend the work in this direction during the present year.

Another line of investigation which it has been impossible to enter upon, but which seems very desirable to begin, is a somewhat extended examination of the well waters in the State : these constitute the water supply of a large portion of our population, and should receive due attention.

It is the belief of those having charge of the work, that a fuller knowledge of the character of the water-sheds in use, as well as some investigation of those which may be available in the future for water supplies of our towns, is very desirable and should form a part of the work now being done. Owing to the time and expense tending such inspections it has been impossible to do much in this direction. With the hope that such work may be undertaken the description of the sources of the waters which have been analyzed during the year are not now published. It



has seemed undesirable, however, to delay the publication of the analytical results until a full description of the sources of the water could be obtained, as it is the desire of the Board to make the results available to the water officials and others especially interested in them at as early a date as possible after the samples have been taken. Therefore, the results pertaining to the analysis of the rivers and water supplies are here published without comment.

The publication of the work that was done in connection with the chlorine map, however, will be delayed until the investigations in this line have been completed.

The samples were taken each month from four points in the river, as follows:—

No. 1, *West Torrington*. The samples were taken by Mr. Alfred C. Hopkins, of Torrington, at the bridge near the house of Mr. Hurlburt Hayes, about two miles above Torrington and above all direct sewage contamination.

No. 2, *East Litchfield*. The samples were obtained by Mr. A. P. Garrigus, of the East Litchfield railway station, from the pond connected with the paper mill. This station is about two miles below the outfall of the Torrington sewer.

No. 3, *Union City*. The samples were obtained by Mr. C. B. Fuller, of Union City, and were taken from a point about four hundred feet above the bridge. This station is about three miles and a half below Waterbury.

No. 4, *Ansonia*. The samples were taken by Mr. J. A. Jacobs, just above the covered bridge from off the rocks on the east side. This station is about twelve miles below No. 3.

## WEST TORRINGTON, No. 1.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
				Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile.	Volatile.			Free Ammo- nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.		
431	1893, Nov. 24	clear	none	39.0	28.0	11.0	0.4	1.84	0.026	0.094	---	0.000	21.	5.25
434	Dec 19	very scanty	very scanty	35.0	21.5	13.5	.35	1.44	.020	.088	---	.000	24.	4.40
451	1894, Jan. 18	clear	very scanty	37.5	28.0	9.5	.2	1.36	.018	.108	0.110	.000	19.	3.60
501	Feb. 22	clear	very scanty	35.0	29.0	6.0	.2	1.72	.014	.088	.086	.000	16.	3.55
543	Mar. 22	slight	none	32.0	19.0	13.0	.2	1.28	.004	.690	.090	.000	10.	4.00
590	Apr. 20	slight	very scanty	32.0	30.0	2.0	.2	1.24	.010	.696	.166	.001	04	3.45
637	May 24	clear	very scanty	39.5	27.0	12.5	.4	1.26	.020	.188	.192	.001	02	16.
679	June 18	slight	very scanty	49.5	35.0	14.5	.2	.92	.014	.098	.130	.000	08	6.95
712	July 10	slight	very scanty	48.0	39.5	8.5	.1	1.50	.036	.208	.210	.000	06	3.55
768	Aug. 22	slight	very scanty	38.5	26.5	12.0	.3	1.42	.033	.226	.204	.000	03	2.70
808	Sept 12	slight	very scanty	51.0	38.0	13.0	.2	1.96	.040	.228	.236	.000	02	4.55
855	Oct. 18	clear	very scanty	57.5	31.5	26.0	.3	2.00	.006	.184	.186	.000	03	5.80
901	Nov. 21	clear	very scanty	43.0	24.5	18.5	.4	1.55	.024	.128	.146	.000	07	4.82
945	Dec. 19	slight	scanty	40.0	22.5	17.5	.3	1.48	.032	.216	.228	.001	06	4.90
		Average		42.0	29.2	12.8	.3	1.47	.021	.155	.160	.000	.56	5.50
													18.	4.45

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as none or slight, mouldy.

# EAST LITCHFIELD, No 2. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
				Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammo- nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid, Filtered.	Albuminoid, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	
428.....	1893, Nov. 14	distinct clear	considerable very scanty	49.5	36.5	13.0	3.00.	0.028	0.194	----	0.016	0.40	4.65
435.....	Dec. 19			35.5	25.0	10.5	1.84	.018	.132	----	.002	.28	4.35
448.....	1894, Jan. 18	slight	very scanty	41.0	30.0	11.0	2.20	.034	.204	0.208	.006	.50	4.70
502.....	Feb. 22	slight	small, dark	37.0	28.5	8.5	2.72	.026	.140	.138	.000	.22	3.25
544.....	Mar. 22	slight	very scanty	32.5	25.5	7.0	1.62	.020	.102	.110	.001	.18	3.80
591.....	Apr. 20	slight	very scanty	35.0	32.0	3.0	1.58	.012	.112	.120	.003	.09	3.15
638.....	May 24	distinct	small	38.0	27.5	10.5	1.34	.028	.234	.242	.002	.03	6.35
680.....	June 19	marked	small	54.0	39.0	15.0	2.80	.026	.258	.340	.011	.25	4.85
713.....	July 10	distinct	scanty	52.0	38.0	14.0	3.02	.080	.300	.428	.001	.30	4.75
759.....	Aug. 22	distinct	small	52.0	37.0	15.0	2.84	1.28	.324	.430	.008	.20	6.10
809.....	Sept. 12	scanty	scanty	71.5	45.0	26.5	3.42	.048	.500	.500	.006	.15	30. 6.95
854.....	Oct. 18	slight	scanty	65.0	38.0	27.0	3.37	.014	.332	.366	.007	.15	25. 5.35
902.....	Nov. 21	distinct	scanty	48.0	25.0	23.0	2.40	.042	.262	.282	.009	.10	5.40
946.....	Dec. 19	slight	scanty	41.5	25.5	16.0	2.02	.030	.152	.150	.002	.15	10. 4.90
		Average .....		47.3	32.6	14.7	2.44	.041	.243	.276	.005	.19	18. 4.96

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as marked in No. 809, distinct in three samples, and little or slight in the others. Its character was musty or mouldy and in two was disagreeable.

# UNION CITY, No. 3.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile.	Volatile.	Free Ammonia.	Alumina not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.	Alumina not filtered.	Alumina not filtered.		
429	Nov. 14	slight	very scanty	.2	44.5	33.0	11.5	0.012	0.088	.038	.136	.146	.000	17.	3.35
436	Dec. 19	clear	scanty	.3	31.5	21.5	10.0	.040	.114	.036	.080	.104	.001	14.	4.30
449	Jan. 18	distinct	scanty	.2	40.0	31.0	9.0	.038	.136	.038	.080	.104	.000	18.	3.70
503	Feb. 22	distinct	small	.2	33.5	27.0	6.5	.036	.080	.036	.080	.104	.003	11.	3.50
545	Mar. 22	slight	small	.2	31.5	26.0	5.5	.012	.150	.012	.150	.154	.001	10.	3.70
592	Apr. 20	distinct	very scanty	.2	34.5	29.5	5.0	.006	.142	.006	.142	.158	.004	12	3.15
639	May 24	distinct	small	.4	33.5	22.0	11.5	.012	.216	.012	.216	.264	.004	11	6.00
681	June 18	distinct	small	.2	46.5	37.0	9.5	.038	.156	.038	.156	.194	.008	15.	3.00
714	July 10	distinct	scanty	.3	64.0	50.5	13.5	.110	.318	.110	.318	.470	.010	19.	3.95
760	Aug. 22	distinct	small	.3	69.5	53.5	16.0	.398	.384	.398	.384	.544	.028	23.	5.00
810	Sept. 12	distinct	scanty	.3	86.0	68.0	18.0	.202	.376	.202	.376	.380	.022	43.	5.40
856	Oct. 18	slight	scanty	.4	64.5	40.0	24.5	.028	.352	.028	.352	.406	.016	27.	4.85
903	Nov. 21	slight	scanty	.4	42.5	20.0	22.5	.036	.180	.036	.180	.200	.007	10.	4.45
947	Dec. 20	distinct	scanty	.3	37.0	21.5	15.5	.040	.134	.040	.134	.164	.004	10.	4.30
		Average ----			48.6	35.5	13.1	.080	.218	.009	.29	.265		17.	4.25

REMARKS.—The odor was recorded as marked in five samples, distinct in five and little or slight in the others. Its character was musty and in four disagreeable.

# ANSONIA, No. 4.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF						Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$ .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammo- nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.		
430	1893. Nov. 14	slight	very scanty	.3	47.5	33.5	14.0	3.60	0.056	0.138	-----	0.024	0.30	17.	4.55
437	Dec. 19	distinct	scanty	.3	34.5	25.5	9.0	2.62	.032	.178	-----	.016	.40	24.	4.55
450	1894. Jan. 18	marked	very scanty	.2	44.5	33.5	11.0	3.52	.070	.154	0.176	.000	.42	20.	3.35
504	Feb. 22	marked	moderate	.2	33.0	27.0	6.0	2.68	.038	.098	.136	.005	.25	11.	3.35
546	Mar. 22	slight	small	.2	34.0	23.0	11.0	2.60	.020	.142	.156	.006	.03	10.	3.90
593	Apr. 20	distinct	scanty	.3	36.0	30.0	6.0	2.32	.028	.144	.156	.007	.14	12.	3.15
640	May 24	distinct	small	.5	39.	26.5	12.5	2.16	.020	.182	.234	.003	.13	11.	6.1
682	June 18	marked	small	.35	47.	34.0	13.0	4.02	.098	.190	.238	.012	.40	16.	3.3
715	July 10	marked	scanty	.5	59.5	46.5	13.0	5.50	.030	.356	.490	.001	.45	17.	4.2
761	Aug. 22	very marked	considerable	.5	66.0	52.5	13.5	6.88	.342	.366	.472	.013	.50	26.	4.6
811	Sept. 12	marked	small	.3	82.5	64.0	18.5	7.76	.202	.310	.324	.012	.52	33.	5.25
853	Oct. 18	marked	slight	.4	64.5	40.0	24.5	4.55	.090	.318	.352	.012	.35	27.	5.30
904	Nov. 21	distinct	small	.5	46.5	25.0	21.5	3.02	.026	.174	.222	.006	.27	11.	4.90
948	Dec. 19	distinct	considerable	.3	41.5	23.0	18.5	2.87	.040	.190	.200	.008	.18	10.	4.50
Average				.35	49.5	35.4	14.1	3.99	.084	.219	.263	.007	.30	17.	4.33

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as marked in three samples and distinct in the others. Its character was musty, and in four was disagreeable.



# STILL RIVER, NEAR DANBURY.

These samples were collected by Mr. A. M. Ballard of Danbury, and were taken regularly once a month from each of three points in the stream. Station No. 1 was above the outfall of the main sewer of Danbury, being at the bridge on Triangle Street. Station No. 2 was some rods below the sewer outfall and just below the point where Still River is joined by the Unpog, which receives some of the sewage of Bethel. Station No. 3 was at the dam by McArthur Brothers' paper mill, about one mile below No. 2.

## No. 1, ABOVE DANBURY SEWER.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Volatile, Organic.	Free Ammo- nia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.		
458-----	Jan. 26	marked	small, dark	.3	74.0	61.5	12.5	0.078	0.204	0.218	0.006	0.37	36.	4.90
505-----	Feb. 26	dis-tinct	moderate, dark	.3	77.5	67.0	10.5	.012	.266	.322	.014	.53	40.	6.05
547-----	Mar 27	distinct	moderate, dark	.4	61.0	49.0	12.0	.042	.170	.222	.003	.30	32.	5.50
595-----	Apr. 27	marked	moderate, dark	.4	67.0	62.5	4.5	.022	.254	.288	.011	.30	36.	5.85
641-----	May 25	marked	moderate, dark	.6	62.5	48.0	14.5	.042	.280	.434	.009	.03	27.	9.30
684-----	June 22	distinct	considerable, dark	--	87.0	71.5	15.5	.100	.256	.392	.016	.32	45.	6.60
717-----	July 10	distinct	scanty, light	.5	131.0	112.5	18.5	.194	.286	.306	.070	.70	64.	5.40
762-----	Aug. 23	marked	moderate, light	.5	120.5	98.5	22.0	.118	.332	.416	.034	.61	73.	7.99
814-----	Sept. 13	distinct	small, light	.4	132.5	106.5	26.0	.340	.346	.340	.080	.63	85.	7.10
861-----	Oct. 25	very marked	much, dark	--	80.5	48.5	32.0	.054	.356	.988	.013	.30	31.	5.05
905-----	Nov. 22	distinct	considerable, dark	.4	66.5	40.5	26.0	.056	.216	.208	.004	.30	31.	5.85
950-----	Dec. 22	considerable	considerable, dark	.3	70.0	54.5	15.5	.060	.144	.236	.008	.40	41.	5.60
		Average -----		.4	85.8	68.3	17.5	.093	.260	.364	.022	.37	45.	6.25

REMARKS—The odor was described as marked in nine samples, and considerable or distinct in the others. In all it was tar-like.

# No. 2, BELOW DANBURY SEWER.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	(Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile.	Volatile Organic.		Free Ammonia Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
459	Jan. 26	marked	small, dark	.3	87.5	76.5	11.0	5.50	0.162	0.204	0.244	0.012	0.57	44.	4.70
506	Feb. 26.	moderate	moderate, dark	.3	65.0	54.0	11.0	3.32	.020	.224	.278	.006	.44	32.	5.75
548	Mar. 27	distinct	moderate, dark	.3	75.5	68.0	7.5	3.84	.126	.210	.250	.008	.38	37.	5.50
596	Apr. 27.	marked	moderate, dark	.4	77.0	67.0	10.	3.54	.032	.272	.358	.016	.18	46.	4.80
642	May 25	marked	small, brown	.6	82.0	64.5	17.5	2.44	.038	.264	.352	.009	.05	38.	8.35
685	June 22	marked	small, dark	--	105.5	93.5	12.0	6.12	.228	.304	.398	.024	.40	57.	5.85
718	July 10	marked	scanty, dark	.3	146.0	123.0	23.0	9.00	.550	.308	.384	.080	.80	72.	4.75
763	Aug. 23	marked	moderate, light	.4	129.5	105.5	24.0	9.58	.320	.372	.616	.040	.49	84.	7.70
815	Sept. 13	distinct	considerable, light	.4	166.0	138.0	28.0	16.80	.562	.464	.606	.143	.52	102.	7.20
862	Oct. 25	very marked	much, dark	--	106.5	73.0	33.5	6.99	.072	.456	.868	.010	.25	62.	5.20
906	Nov. 22	distinct	moderate, dark	.5	84.0	56.0	28.0	4.85	.064	.25	.238	.008	.35	50.	5.25
951	Dec. 20	considerable	moderate, dark	.4	82.5	59.0	23.5	4.30	.102	.158	.176	.008	.38	51.	5.40
		Average	-----	.4	100.6	81.5	19.1	6.36	.190	.290	.397	.030	.40	56.2	5.87

REMARKS—The odor was described as marked in eight samples, and as considerable or distinct in the others. In all it was far-like.

# No. 3, AT McARTHUR BROTHERS' MILL.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile.	Volatile Organic.		Free Ammo-nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
460	Jan. 26	marked	moderate, dark	.3	82.0	74.0	8.0	4.78	0.164	0.182	0.206	0.012	0.63	47.	3.55
507	Feb. 26	moderate	moderate, dark	.3	76.0	67.5	8.5	4.22	.062	.202	.206	.000	.55	42.	4.95
549	Mar. 27	distinct	small, dark	.3	69.0	63.0	6.	4.02	.050	.136	.148	.008	.43	32.	4.55
597	Apr. 27	distinct	small, dark	.4	79.0	69.0	10.0	4.50	.086	.186	.226	.018	.43	49.	5.15
643	May 25	marked	small, brown	.6	68.5	54.5	14.0	2.24	.068	.272	.394	.011	.17	34.	8.4
686	June 22	distinct	small, brown	-----	117.5	102.0	15.5	6.66	.580	.258	.312	.040	.47	66.	5.65
719	July 11	distinct	small, dark	.3	144.0	124.0	20.0	10.50	.668	.300	.370	.160	.50	67.	5.5
764	Aug. 23	distinct	scanty, light	.6	128.0	102.0	26.0	8.58	.398	.334	.442	.050	.62	79.	9.0
816	Sept. 13	distinct	small, light	.5	144.0	120.0	24.0	12.8	.496	.384	.462	.133	.38	79.	8.85
863	Oct. 20	marked	considerable, light	-----	104.0	73.5	30.5	7.09	.098	.430	.442	.022	.50	52.	5.35
907	Nov. 22	distinct	small, dark	.5	86.5	58.0	28.5	4.25	.066	.188	.228	.009	.35	46.	5.0
952	Dec. 20	distinct	small, dark	.4	81.0	37.5	43.5	4.2	.066	.138	.156	.009	.40	46.	5.2
		Average	-----	.42	98.3	78.8	19.5	6.15	.233	.251	.299	.039	.45	53.	5.93

REMARKS—The odor was described as moderate in one sample, distinct in nine, and slight in two. In character it was tar-like and musty.

## NEW LONDON.

The samples were furnished by Mr. L. E. Daboll, Superintendent of the City Water Works, and were taken from a tap in the City Hall except Nos. 441, 511, 692, 743, and 819, which came directly from the reservoir.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100°C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
441	Jan. 9	clear	very scanty	.3	28.0	17.0	11.0	3.78	0.042	0.126	0.000	0.06	9.	2.30
467	Feb. 1	clear	very scanty	.1	27.0	17.5	9.5	3.26	.018	.132	.000	.06	8.	2.75
511	Mar. 1	clear	scanty	.1	25.0	15.5	9.5	3.34	.016	.164	.000	.06	4.	2.80
572	Apr. 5	slight	very scanty	.0	26.0	24.5	1.5	3.50	.012	.110	.000	.06	4.	2.35
616	May 3	clear	very scanty	.2	31.5	22.0	9.5	1.54	.024	.118	.000	.04	5.	2.25
648	June 1	slight	very scanty	.2	28.0	20.5	7.5	3.34	.012	.154	.000	.02	4.	2.75
692	July 2	slight	very scanty	.1	27.5	17.0	10.5	3.54	.026	.238	.000	.02	4.	3.75
743	Aug. 6	slight	very scanty	.2	29.0	19.5	9.5	3.38	.030	.238	.000	.04	7.	3.30
776	Sept. 3	slight	scanty	.2	28.0	21.5	6.5	2.70	.018	.182	.000	.04	9.	3.35
819	Oct. 1	moderate	small	.15	34.0	24.0	10.0	3.65	.046	.253	.000	.02	8.	3.55
880	Nov. 5	moderate	small	.2	28.5	18.5	10.0	3.55	.020	.170	.000	.05	7.	3.00
928	Dec. 6	slight	scanty	.2	37.5	25.5	12.0	3.77	.024	.146	.000	.06	18.	3.15
Average				.2	29.2	20.2	9.0	3.28	.024	.170	.000	.04	7.	2.94

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as none or slight; pond-like, mouldy.

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small number.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEAE—												
Synedra	1.3	4.	.8	26.4	2.4		1.6		3.2	4.	.8	
Asterionella		20.8	10.4	27.2	13.6	6.4			16.8	7.2	7.2	11.
Nitzschia		.4		4.0	3.2						.8	
Cocconeis										.8		
Tabellaria		.8		7.2	11.2	33.6	5.6	.8	6.4	20.	2.4	1.
Navicula			.8	4.8	4.	3.2	1.6	.8	2.4	6.4	4.	5.
Coconema									.8	1.6		
Surirella									.8			
Melosira				8.					3.2	4.	6.4	2.
Cyclotella					3.2	42.4	3.2		6.4	32.8	36.8	28.
Meridion						.8						

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum											.8	
Sphærozoma										2.4		
Xanthidium										.8		
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Protococcus												1.
Dactylococcus							8.8				14.4	3.
Coelastrum						3.2						
Glæocystis								.8				
Small green cells unident-												
ified										20.8		
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna						.8						
Cælosphærium											.8	
FUNGI—												
Sarcina							7.2	14.4	4.8	4.		
Zoöglæa											.8	
YEAST CELLS—	.7			8.	3.2			*	.8			
PROTOZOA—												
Trachelomonas	.7	3.2		2.4	.8			.8	1.6	1.6		
Dinobryon		5.2	21.6	14.4	20.		74.4	3.2	48.8	13.6	.8	2.
Peridinium		.4					.8	14.4	1.6		.8	
Uroglena		*		.8					.8			
Coleps												
Actinophrys								1.6				
Euglypha					11.2		2.4		5.6	.8	2.4	1.
Eudorina								12.				
Ceratium						.8	1.6	*	1.6			
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea									.8			
Brachionus					.8							
Polyarthra							.8					
Unidentified									.8			
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Ova							.8		.8			
Spores			2.4	2.4	.8							
Spines									.8			
Spicules				.8								
Starch grains								.8		.8		

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	1.3	26.	12.	77.6	37.6	86.4	12.	1.6	40.	76.8	58.4	47.
Desmidiaceæ										3.2	.8	
Protococcoideæ						3.2	8.8	.8		20.8	14.4	4.
Cyanophyceæ						.8					.8	
Fungi							7.2	14.4	4.8	4.	.8	
Yeast Cells	.7			8.	3.2			*	.8			
Protozoa	.7	8.8	21.6	17.6	32.	.8	79.2	32.	60.	16.	4.	3.
Rotifera					.8		.8		1.6			
Miscellaneous			2.4	3.2	.8		.8	.8	1.6	.8		



## NEW BRITAIN.

The samples were furnished by officers of the City Water Works and were taken from a tap at the office of the Commissioners, except Nos. 703, 799 and 839 which were taken directly from Shettle Meadow Lake.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF						
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non Volatile Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Am- monia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
457----	Jan. 26	moderate	considerable	.2	47.5	40.0	7.5	1.92	0.088	0.198	0.222	0.004	0.18	28.	4.00
532----	Mch. 8	marked	moderate	.2	27.5	20.0	7.5	1.90	.190	----	.204	.000	.10	24.	3.85
586----	Apr. 12	marked	considerable	.2	52.0	41.5	10.5	2.04	.014	.218	.264	.001	.14	25.	2.70
620----	May 11	distinct	considerable	.2	47.0	36.0	11.0	2.08	.018	.246	.330	.000	.06	26.	3.60
668----	June 8	marked	small	.4	49.0	38.5	10.5	2.02	.028	.254	.362	.001	.03	27.	4.60
703----	July 5	distinct	small	.1	55.5	37.5	18.0	2.00	.070	.358	.578	.000	.03	29.	4.90
744----	Aug. 8	marked	scanty	.3	58.5	47.0	11.5	2.02	.032	.394	.444	.000	.05	34.	4.45
799----	Sept 7	marked	considerable	.1	56.0	42.5	13.5	2.86	.030	.320	.458	.000	.03	37.	5.25
839----	Oct. 9	considerable	small	.15	58.5	39.5	19.0	2.27	.022	.300	.396	.000	.02	36.	3.85
885----	Nov. 8	considerable	small	.2	51.0	31.5	19.5	2.07	.062	.284	.362	.000	.05	21.	7.13
931----	Dec. 13	distinct	small	.2	47.5	29.5	18.0	1.77	.138	.220	.244	.004	.05	23.	4.60
Average		-----	-----	.2	50.0	36.7	13.3	2.09	.063	.245	.351	.0009	.07	28	4.50

REMARKS — The odor was recorded four times as slight, in the other samples it was distinct or marked; pondlike, vegetable or disagreeable, and in No. 457, fishy.

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small number.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEE—												
Melosira -----	15.5	Not examined.	270.	1225.6	1265.	827.8	Not examined.	222.	1775.	1015.6	4875.	132.5
Asterionella -----	775.		826.	12 8	40.	104.		-----	5.	3.3	120.	5.
Eunotia -----	.5		-----	3.2	2.	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gomphonema -----	.5		-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Navicula -----	1.		-----	2.4	4.	-----		2.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Synedra -----	1.		4.	48.	2071.	3050.		36.	757.5	2887.1	380.	45.
Meridion -----	-----		1 3	-----	2.	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nitzschia -----	-----		2.6	8.8	-----	54.		-----	-----	-----	-----	2.5
Fragilaria -----	-----		-----	68.	24.	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cocconeina -----	-----		-----	-----	1.	-----		-----	2.5	-----	-----	-----

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	-----			3.2	-----	4.		12.	57.5	13.3	10.	-----
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	-----										5.	-----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Apiocystis fragm'ts	6.											
Scenedesmus	4.		74.	80.	154.	283.		56.	210.	679.3	770.	140.
Gloeocystis	-----		1.3									
Cœlastrum?	-----			4.8		25.						
Pediastrum	-----			1.6	3.	329.		8.	15.	3.3	15.	
Protococcus	-----					175.						5.
Dimorphococcus	-----					12.						
Dictyosphaerium	-----									*		
Unidentified	-----										45.	
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Clathrocystis	-----				4.	12.		266.	127.5	90.0	72.	2.5
FUNGI—												
Zoëglœa	-----										85.	5.
YEAST CELLS—												2.5
SPORES—	.5		1.3					2.				
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	432.		300.	28.	30.	141.						
Peridinium	4.5		1.3	8.				8.		3.3		
Trachelomonas	3.5		2.6	4.	16.	21.				6.6	15.	17.5
Eudorina	-----							2.		*		
Ceratium	-----								5.			
Codonella	-----										*	
Diffugia	-----								2.5			
Unidentified	-----										5.	*
ROTIFERA—										*		
Polyarthra	.5											
Triarthra	-----			1.6								
Unidentified	-----			1.6		4.						
ENTOMOSTRACA—										*		
Cyclops	.5											
OVA—	-----			.8								2.5

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	793.5		1103.9	1368.8	3409.	4035.8		260.	2540.	3906.	5375.	185.
Desmidiaceæ	-----			3.2		4.		12.	57.5	13.3	10.	-----
Confervaceæ	-----										5.	-----
Protococcoideæ	10.		75.3	86.4	157.	824.		64.	235.0	682.6	830.	145.
Cyanophyceæ	-----				4.	12.		266.	127.5	90.	72.	2.5
Fungi	-----										85.	5.
Yeast cells	-----											2.5
Spores	.5		1.3					2.				
Protozoa	440.		303.9	40.	46.	162.		10.	7.5	9.9	20.	17.5
Rotifera	.5			3.2		4.						
Entomostraca	.5									*		
Ova	-----			.8								2.5



	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva .....	.4											
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum .....										.8		
Closterium .....		.4										
Calocyllindrus ? .....		.8										
Sphaeroszoma .....							.8					
Cosmarium .....					.8							
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Protococcus .....	.4						.8					
Scenedesmus .....									3.2			
Pediastrum .....							.8	.8	.8			
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna .....										.8		
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix .....		2.		11.2	1.6						2.4	
YEAST CELLS—			7.2	42.4	2.4				3.2			
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon .....		.4					63.2	84.8	.8	4.8		
Trachelomonas .....		.8		.8	1.6		1.6					
Peridinium .....				.8	2.4		.8	24.	10.4	12.	.8	
Euglypha .....			1.6				.8			8.8	1.6	
Infusoria, unidentified .....			.8									
ROTIFERA—												
Unidentified .....							.8			.8		
ENTOMOSTRACA—												
Daphnia .....	.4											
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Ova .....			.8									
Spores .....	.4			.8						25.6	1.6	
Starch grains .....									.8			
Spicules .....									1.6	.8		
Setæ of worms .....									.8			

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	.4	4.4	12.	12.	7.2	7.2	23.2	16.	31.2	8.	22.4	67.2
Confervaceæ .....	.4											
Desmidiaceæ .....		1.2			.8		.8			.8		
Protococcoideæ .....	.4						1.6	.8		4.		
Cyanophyceæ .....										.8		
Fungi .....		2.		11.2	1.6						2.4	
Yeast cells .....			7.2	42.4	2.4				3.2			
Protozoa .....		1.2	2.4	1.6	4.		66.4	108.8	11.2	25.6	2.4	
Rotifera .....							.8			.8		
Entomostraca .....	.4											
Miscellaneous .....	.4		.8	.8					3.2	26.4	1.6	

## NEW HAVEN, DAWSON LAKE.

The samples were furnished by Mr. E. W. Judge under the direction of Mr. E. I. Foote of the the New Haven Water Company, and were taken from a point just above the dam and over the intake of the main leading to the city.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
439	Jan. 9	clear	very scanty	.3	41.6	29.5	11.5	2.95	0.014	0.194	0.000	0.16	18.	2.65
469	Feb. 2	slight	scanty	.2	40.0	33.0	7.0	3.32	.014	.158	.000	.12	17.	2.80
512	Mar. 2	clear	scanty	.1	39.5	31.5	8.0	3.06	.010	.136	.000	.16	15.	2.80
573	Apr. 5	slight	very scanty	—	38.5	35.5	3.0	2.98	.014	.108	.000	.06	14.	3.15
617	May 2	slight	very scanty	.4	44.5	31.5	13.0	2.78	.028	.162	.000	.03	13.	4.10
647	June 1	distinct	very scanty	.5	40.5	29.5	11.0	2.34	.010	.178	.000	.03	14.	5.70
689	July 2	distinct	scanty	.3	42.0	30.5	11.5	2.24	.016	.262	.000	.03	16.	4.45
740	Aug. 6	marked	scanty	.3	43.5	31.0	12.5	2.36	.014	.268	.000	.02	16.	3.95
775	Sept. 3	distinct	small	.2	42.5	34.0	8.5	2.76	.036	.270	.001	.08	22.	4.50
817	Oct. 1	marked	considerable	.3	51.0	35.5	15.5	2.85	.112	.342	.001	.08	24.	3.97
879	Nov. 2	marked	small	.5	47.5	23.0	24.5	3.07	.062	.222	.001	.10	8.	4.95
929	Dec. 10	slight	very scanty	.3	41.0	25.5	15.5	2.97	.016	.126	.002	.20	8.	4.30
Average				.3	42.6	30.8	11.8	2.81	.029	.202	.0004	.09	15.4	4.00

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as none or slight in nine samples, and distinct or marked in the others; mouldy, and in No. 671 fishy.

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ:—												
Navicula	1.6	—	1.6	20.	23.2	44.8	11.	20.	10.	30.	18.6	8.
Tetracyclus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Cocconema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.8
Stauroneis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—
Asterionella	2.8	—	—	9.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	10.	6.6	—
Melosira	—	—	—	—	56.8	404.	72.	420.	280.	900.	696.	—
Cyclotella	—	—	—	—	—	—	1155.	485.	110.	380.	96.	—
Meridion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
Synedra	—	—	2.8	39.4	24.8	—	3845.	840.	60.	480.	20.	4.8
Eunotia	—	—	1.2	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	—
Fragillaria	—	—	.8	—	—	2.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nitzschia	—	—	—	7.2	8.8	—	—	—	470.	190.	92.	.8
Achuanthes	—	—	—	.8	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.8
Amphora	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabellaria	*	—	—	3.2	5.6	91.4	22.	15.	40.	10.	78.	.8
Encyonema	—	—	—	—	8.8	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gomphonema	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	5.	—	—	1.6
Surirella	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONFERTACEÆ:—												
Conferva .....			.4									
Ulothrix .....								5.				
DESMIDIACEÆ:—												
Closterium .....				*								
Staurastrum .....					1.8		127.	190.	3815.	240.	20.	
Cosmarium .....							5.5					
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ:—												
Protococcus .....					6.4			10.				
Glæocystis .....						3.						
Pediastrum .....					.8		11.	10.	15.	40.	9.2	
Scenedesmus .....				6.4	35.2	47.6	110.	40.	60.	120.	46.6	
Dactylococcus .....								575.				
Ophiocytium .....						2.						
Sorastrum .....						1.						
Nov. sp. ? .....									390.	1910.	33.2	
FUNGI:—												
Leptothrix .....								7400.	1465.	220.	72.	
PROTOZOA:—												
Uroglena .....					12.	*	6.					
Synura .....			4.4									
Dinobryon .....	.4	4.	117.2	2.4	16.	45.	50.	45.	65.	100.	49.2	
Codonella .....					8.8	3.					4.	
Glenodinium .....			.5	1.2								
Peridinium .....			.4		3.2	130.4		110.	60.	20.	3.9	
Trachelomonas .....		70.5	.4	4.8		14.3		80.	40.	60.	1.3	
Vorticella .....	.4											
Euglena .....											1.3	
Euglypha .....					8.8					30.		
Rhizopod ? .....	.8			.8	.8					20.		
ROTIFERA:—												
Unidentified .....				*		1.	*					
Ova .....		1.										
SPORES:—			.4	7.2							6.6	

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ .....	4.4		6.4	82.6	133.6	543.2	5105.	1780.	975.	1990.	1012.4	36.8
Confervaceæ .....			.4					5.				
Desmidiaceæ .....				*	1.8		132.5	190.	3815.	240.	20.	
Protococcoideæ .....				6.4	42.4	53.6	121.	635.	465.	2070.	89.	
Fungi .....								7400.	1465.	220.	72.	
Protozoa .....	1.6	74.5	122.9	9.2	49.6	192.7	56.	235.	165.	230.	59.7	
Rotifera .....		1.		*		1.	*					
Spores .....			.4	7.2							6.6	

## THE NEW WATERBURY RESERVOIR.

The samples were furnished by Dr. R. S. Goodwin and were taken from the stream known as The Branch, at a spot in the town of Thomaston just above the site of the reservoir, which was in the process of construction. Nos. 404, 406 and 407, were taken respectively from Fenn Brook, East Morris Brook and Wigwam Brook, which are branches of the main stream.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1893.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.			
403----	Sept. 20	clear	scanty	0.10	50.5	36.5	14.0	2.21	0.028	0.108	----	0.002	0.04	----	2.45	
426----	Nov. 13	slight	very scanty	0.05	38.0	26.5	11.5	1.84	.008	.082	----	.000	----	----	15. 2.90	
432----	Dec. 18	clear	very scanty	0.30	31.0	20.0	11.0	1.54	.016	.076	----	.000	0.00	0.24	25. 3.55	
404----	Sept. 20	clear	scanty	0.60	67.0	36.0	31.0	2.15	.024	.154	----	.001	.00	----	7.90	
406----	Sept. 20	clear	very scanty	0.05	71.0	51.0	20.0	3.30	.020	.080	----	.002	.00	----	2.90	
407----	Sept. 20	clear	very scanty	0.05	43.5	28.0	15.5	1.65	.014	.152	----	.003	0.02	----	1.90	

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates			
452....	Jan. 18	clear	scanty	0.20	45.0	38.0	7.0	1.84	0.004	....	0.078	0.000	0.18	17	2.10	
491....	Feb. 10	clear	very scanty	.10	30.0	28.0	2.0	1.80	.010	....	.074	.000	.24	14	1.95	
530....	Mch. 8	slight	moderate	.20	28.5	22.0	6.5	1.32	.006	....	.134	.000	.02	10	3.35	
587....	Apr. 14	clear	very scanty	.30	31.5	24.0	7.5	1.32	.004	....	.096	.000	.12	9	3.15	
622....	May 11	clear	small	.20	42.5	36.5	6.0	1.92	.028	....	.154	.001	.14	15	3.80	
666....	June 8	clear	very scanty	.20	28.5	24.0	4.5	1.28	.018	....	.150	.000	.04	12	3.30	
721....	July 11	moderate	small	..	42.0	32.5	9.5	1.92	.056	....	.118	.000	.10	17	2.40	
745....	Aug. 9	moderate	moderate	.30	46.0	37.5	8.5	2.20	.038	....	.186	.001	.05	16	3.20	
797....	Sept. 6	marked	considerable	.30	39.0	32.0	7.0	2.40	.060	....	.132	.002	.06	20	2.05	
841....	Oct. 9	marked	small	.15	52.0	36.5	15.5	2.76	.032	....	.164	.001	.02	19	4.00	
888....	Nov. 9	considerable	small	.15	34.5	21.0	13.5	1.90	.020	....	.146	.000	.04	7	4.60	
933....	Dec. 13	slight	very scanty	.40	38.0	22.5	15.5	2.02	.012	....	.172	.002	.08	14	4.95	
Aver'ge		-----	-----	.2	38.1	29.5	8.6	1.89	.024	....	.134	.0006	.09	14	3.44	

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as none or slight ; earthy, mouldy.

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small number.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra	20.8	47.6	8.	4.8	8.	127.2		153.	18.	7.	2.4	20.
Ceratoneis	10.	31.		6.4		12.						
Navicula	1.2	3.6	1.	9.6	12.	15.2		27.	10.	59.	3.2	17.
Gomphonema	.8	.8		6.4	.8	3.2		2.		5.		5.
Meridion	1.2	1.6	1.	2.4	.8	.8			2.		.8	11.
Tabellaria	.4			.8		2.4				8.		1.
Cymbella	1.2											
Epithemia		.8										
Cocconema		2.4			10.4	2.4		5.	1.	19.	.8	9.
Fragilaria			14.									
Eunotia			3.		.8							3.
Suriella			1.									
Cocconeis			1.							3.		
Amphora					1.6	.8						
Achnanthes					58.4	23.2		391.	40.	53.	2.4	9.
Nitzschia					1.6	2.4			2.			
Cyclotella					.8			3.	12.	1.		
Encyonema									6.			
Melosira												5.
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum						1.6		11.				
Sphærozoma											.8	
Cosmarium								2.				
CONJUGATÆ—												
Mesocarpus		.4										
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	.8											
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Gloeocystis			3.									
Pediastrum								2.				
Scenedesmus								40.		12.		
Raphidium								16.	9.			
CYANOPHYCÆ—												
Clathrocystis											.8	
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	.4											
Leptothrix										2.		
Spirillum						.8						
Sarcina								1.				
YEAST CELLS		*		51.2	4.						.8	1.
SPORES		.4								1.		
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon					3.2			8.	541.			
Trachelomonas						.8			1.			
Peridinium									1.	1.		
Euglypha												1.
Unidentified										*		
ROTIFERA—												
Polyarthra									1.			
VERMES—												
Anguillula	*											
OVA										1.		
STARCH GRAINS				1.6								

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	35.6	87.8	29.	30.4	95.2	189.6		581.	91.	155.	9.6	80.
Desmidiaceæ						1.6		13.			.8	
Conjugatæ		.4										
Confervaceæ	.8											
Protococcoideæ			3.					58.	9.	12.		
Cyanophyceæ											.8	
Fungi	.4					.8		1.		2.		
Yeast cells		*		51.2	4.						.8	1.
Spores		.4								1.		
Protozoa					3.2	.8		8.	543.	1.		
Rotifera									1.			
Vermes		*										
Ova										1.		
Starch grains				1.6								

## THOMASTON.

*The samples were furnished by Dr. R. S. Goodwin and were taken from a tap in the village.*

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.					NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
453	Jan. 18	slight	very scanty	.3	36.0	21.5	14.5		0.064	0.148	0.176	0.000	0.18	18.	4.35
492	Feb. 9	slight	scanty	.4	32.5	26.5	6.0	2.04	.052	.162	.176	.000	.20	10.	4.20
531	Mch. 8	moderate	scanty	.4	36.5	29.0	7.5	2.10	.046		.164	.000	.12	15.	3.85
588	Apr. 14	distinct	small	.2	28.0	21.0	7.0	1.72	.014	.124	.140	.000	.04	5.	2.70
621	May 11	marked	small	.3	25.0	14.5	10.5	1.74	.006	.192	.322	.000	.06	4.	4.25
665	June 8	very marked	moderate	.5	26.0	18.0	8.0	1.38	.012	.296	.486	.000	.02	5.	6.10
700	July 4	marked	moderate	.5	44.5	23.5	21.0	1.64	.220	.472	.556	.000	.05	6.	6.60
746	Aug. 9	distinct	moderate	1.5	65.0	35.0	30.0	1.60	.332	.648	.973	.000	.03	18.	9.05
798	Sept. 6	very marked	considerable	.7	41.0	16.5	24.5	1.90	.030	.560	1.078	.000	.04	8.	8.30
840	Oct. 9	very marked	considerable	.65	45.5	20.5	25.0	1.84	.032	.532	1.040	.000	.02	17.	6.05
886	Nov. 9	marked	moderate	.5	39.5	18.5	21.0	2.02	.042	.262	.360	.000	.06	13.	5.30
932	Dec. 13	marked	moderate	.3	39.5	17.5	22.0	2.62	.220	.192	.302	.002	.11	8.	5.10
Aver'ge				.5	38.3	21.8	16.4	1.87	.089	.299	.461	.0001	.08	10.6	5.50

REMARKS—The odor was recorded in seven samples as slight or small, and in the others as distinct or marked; vegetable and disagreeable.





## NORWALK.

The samples of water were furnished by the officers of the City Water Works and were taken from the reservoirs or from a fire hydrant connected with the chief main.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF						Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile Mineral.	Volatile Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
443....	Jan. 10	clear	scanty	.4	35.0	29.5	5.5	3.47	0.012	.....	0.122	0.000	0.10	16.	4.45
468....	Feb. 1	clear	scanty	.3	40.5	32.0	8.5	2.96	.028	.....	.154	.000	.10	18.	4.90
509....	Mar. 1	clear	very scanty	.3	39.5	31.0	8.5	2.58	.018	.....	.120	.000	.08	12.	4.60
570....	Apr. 5	slight	scanty	..	37.0	30.0	7.0	2.62	.006	.....	.138	.000	.04	13.	4.20
618....	May 3	slight	scanty	.4	44.0	31.5	12.5	2.42	.014	.....	.180	.001	.03	14.	5.80
645....	June 1	slight	very scanty	.7	48.0	31.5	16.5	1.82	.012	.....	.222	.000	.02	12.	9.30
690....	July 2	moderate	small	.4	46.0	32.5	13.5	2.16	.016	.....	.190	.000	.02	15.	5.15
741....	Aug. 6	slight	moderate	.6	47.5	35.0	12.5	2.22	.036	.....	.338	.000	.06	17.	4.50
773....	Sept. 3	marked	considerable	.4	45.0	34.0	11.0	2.24	.028	.222	.332	.002	.02	22.	4.95
820....	Oct. 1	marked	small	.5	92.5	70.5	22.0	2.88	.046	.....	.386	.000	.06	32.	5.00
877....	Nov. 2	considerable	small	.5	53.0	32.5	20.5	3.27	.036	.....	.304	.000	.04	21.	5.10
927....	Dec. 6	slight	very scanty	.5	49.0	30.0	19.0	3.27	.018	.....	.168	.002	.05	14.	6.00
Aver'ge		.....	.....	.5	48.1	36.0	13.1	2.66	.025	.....	.221	.0004	.05	17.	5.33

REMARKS—The odor was recorded as none, or slight; mouldy.

## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures show the average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

\* Indicates present in small number.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ--												
Melosira .....	.8	4.8	5.6	12.	12.8	67.2	47.2	1471.8	1465.	344.	990.	107.5
Encyonema .....	*	.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fragilaria .....	12.8	.....	*	1.6	68.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amphiprora .....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stauroneis .....	.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navicula .....	1.2	1.6	.....	5.6	9.6	12.8	13.6	19.9	115.	20.	17.5	7.5
Cocconeis .....	.....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Achnanthes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247.5	115.
Gomphonema .....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
Meridion .....	1.6	2.	2.4	.8	.....	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5
Asterionella .....	1.6	2.	.8	34.	21.6	64.	79.2	23.3	40.	.....	1625.	685.
Surirella .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	*
Cocconema .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.	.....	2.5	.....
Synedra .....	.4	9.2	18.4	17.6	33.6	14.4	7.2	139.8	180.	36.	15.	17.5
Nitzschia .....	.8	2.	2.4	4.	33.6	15.2	60.8	33.3	165.	4.	57.5	52.5
Cyclotella .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.9	40.	54.	80.	.....
Cymbella .....	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabellaria .....	.8	1.6	.8	112.	44.8	8.8	3.2	6.6	65.	2.	2.5	2.5

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Closterium	.4						.8	69.9	35.	46.	12.5	
Staurastrum										4.		
Sphaerozosma	*											
Hyalotheca												
CONJUGATE—												
Spirogyra	*		*		*	1.6						
Mesocarpus				.8								
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva						10.4						
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Protococcus ?					2.4		.8					2.5
Cœlastrum	.4											
Raphidium					.8						7.5	2.5
Pediastrum							.8	6.6		14.	2.5	
Glœocystis					20.8	*						
Tetraspora ?									8750.	56.		2.5
Scenedesmus				13.6	6.4	.8	14.4	19.9	120.	72.	30.	5.
Nov. sp. ?											2.5	5.
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Oscillaria	*				.8							
Anabæna					*			3.3	10.			
Nostoc								123.2				
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	4.		.8	3.2								
Leptothrix									700.			
Zoöglœa										102.		
YEAST CELLS—		2.8			6.4							
PROTOZOA—												
Pandorina								*				
Euglena							*	3.3	5.			
Vorticella	*											
Dinobryon		.4	2.4		20.8		79.2	73.2		76.	7.5	7.5
Peridinium					4.8		4.8	33.3	25.			
Trachelomonas				12.	2.4	6.4	8.8	46.6	90.	48.	2.5	
Euglypha											5.	
Rhizopod ?					1.6		24.		95.	2.	30.	2.5
Infusoria												
Unidentified					.8							
ROTIFERA—												
Conochilus								*		2.		
Unidentified					.8							
OVA—					.8							

## SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	19.2	22.	30.4	187.6	227.2	185.6	212.	1774.6	2080.	460.	3037.5	990.
Desmidiaceæ	.4						.8	69.9	35.	50.	12.5	
Conjugate	*		*	.8	*	1.6						
Confervaceæ						10.4						
Protococcoidæ	.4			13.6	30.4	.8	16.	26.5	8870.	142.	42.5	17.5
Cyanophyceæ	*				.8			126.5	10.			
Fungi	4.		.8	3.2					700.	102.		
Yeast cells		2.8			6.4							
Protozoa	*	.4	2.4	12.	30.4	6.4	116.8	156.4	215.	126.	45.	10.
Rotifera					.8			*		2.		
Ova					.8							

# HARTFORD.

The samples were furnished Mr. F. Goebel, Superintendent of the State Capitol, and were taken from a tap at the Capitol.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Odor.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile.	Volatile.	Free Ammo-nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
494 -----	Feb. 15	distinct	very scanty	.3	little	59.5	51.5	8.0	2.24	0.018	0.136	0.001	.15	32.	4.40
705 -----	July 6	distinct	scanty	.3	slight	57.5	42.5	15.0	1.88	.010	.194	.000	.02	30.	5.15

# DURHAM.

The samples were furnished by Mr. F. Hubbard of the Durham Aqueduct Company, and were taken from a tap in the village. The water is from a spring and flows directly into the main from a reservoir four by five feet square.

500 -----	Feb. 15	clear	none	.0	none	45.0	42.0	3.0	1.30	0.000	0.004	0.000	1.00	20.	.30
708 -----	July 6	clear	none	.0	none	50.0	48.0	2.0	3.02	.002	.024	.000	.64	26.	1.85

# KENT.

The samples were furnished by Mr. C. A. Eaton of the Kent Water Company. No. 488 was taken from the reservoir; No. 704 from a tap in the village.

488 -----	Feb. 8	distinct	scanty, brown	.10	slight	69.0	68.5	0.5	1.44	0.030	0.094	0.148	0.000	0.14	50.	1.55
704 -----	July 6	slight	none	.05	slight	59.0	50.0	9.0	1.16	.006	-----	.116	.000	.04	39.	1.75

# NORTH CANAAN.

The samples were furnished by Mr. S. A. Bennett of the North Canaan Water Company, and were taken directly from the reservoir.

487 -----	Feb. 8	clear	none	.0	none	111.5	111.0	0.5	.86	0.002	0.024	0.000	-----	82.	.25
720 -----	July 11	clear	none	.0	none	115.5	108.0	7.5	.98	.018	.076	.000	.06	77.	1.00

The samples were furnished by Mr. C. D. Sharpe, Superintendent of the Putnam Water Company. No. 442 was taken from a tap, the others from the reservoir at the pumping station.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.				RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Odor.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammo- nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
442	Jan. 9	clear	very scanty	.4	none	41.5	28.5	13.0	2.01	0.006	0.102	0.000	0.12	18.	4.80
490	Feb. 8	clear	very scanty	.4	none	42.0	36.5	5.5	2.40	.016	.122	.000	.18	15.	4.75
707	July 6	slight	very scanty	.3	distinct	41.5	28.0	13.5	1.90	.026	.184	.000	.02	16.	4.30

The samples were furnished by Mr. R. S. Hinks, Secretary of the Stafford Springs Aqueduct Company, and were taken from the reservoir.

[illegible]

The samples were furnished by Mr. Geo. H. Robinson of the Mystic Valley Water Company, and were taken from a tap in Stonington.

	Feb. 2	slight	very scanty	.5	slight	40.0	32.0	8.0	5.76	0.006	0.154	0.000	0.09	11.0	5.85
485.....	Feb. 2	slight	very scanty	.5	slight	40.0	32.0	8.0	5.76	0.006	0.154	0.000	0.09	11.0	5.85
711.....	July 6	distinct	scanty	.4	distinct	42.5	28.5	14.0	5.20	.012	.202	.000	.02	12.0	4.65



The samples were furnished by Mr. H. R. Cooper, Superintendent of the Thompsonville Water Company, and were taken from a tap in the village

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.				RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			NITROGEN OF					Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Odor.	Total at 100° C.	Non-volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammo- nia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrates.	Nitrates.		
496.....	Feb. 15	distinct	moderate	.05	slight	75.0	74.0	1.0	1.96	0.008	0.046	0.001	1.00	40.	.75
706.....	July 6	distinct	very scanty	.10	none	87.	81.	6.0	1.76	.018	.106	.002	.37	59.	1.20

The samples were furnished by Mr. R. S. Bartlett, Superintendent of the City Water Works, and were taken from the reservoir.

	Feb. 15	slight very scanty	.6 .3	none slight	34.0 37.5	26.0 24.0	8.0 13.5	2.42 3.06	0.024 .006	0.232 .226	0.000 .000	9. 5.	5.80 4.60
499.....	- - - - -	slight	very scanty	.6	none	34.0	26.0	8.0	0.024	0.232	0.000	9.	5.80
709.....	- - - - -	slight	very scanty	.3	slight	37.5	24.0	13.5	.006	.226	.000	5.	4.60

The samples were furnished by Mr. C. S. Cheney of the South Manchester Water Company, and were taken from a tap in the village, supplied from Taylor reservoir.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLUMBING AND  
HOUSE DRAINAGE.

MARCH 16th, 1894.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health, New Haven, Conn.*

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with instructions received by me from the County Health Officers at a meeting held in this city on Saturday, March 3d, I submit the following communication to your honorable body.

It is the desire of the County Health Officers to formulate a series of rules in regard to plumbing which may be adopted by the town Health Officers as provided by the statute, in such towns as may have a partial sewage system or local drainage. In some counties there is great need for information and rules of this nature. We decided to request the State Board of Health to render such assistance as their members could, by providing the County Health Officers with such instructions as will be necessary for the formation of these rules.

If you will kindly answer this request, you will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,

C. E. HOADLEY,

*County Health Officer.*

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 1st, 1894.

The committee appointed by the State Board of Health in response to above request to consider rules for plumbing and house drainage for use by the town Health Officers in this State, consider it advisable that the rules be uniform only in their most essential requirements. The actual conditions as they exist in the different towns differ so greatly that uniform *details of construction* would be very liable to work hardship in many cases, and in some would lead to unnecessary expense, if considered only in their sanitary aspects. This would be liable to lead to unnecessary friction between the health authorities and the citizens. The rules endorsed by the State Board of Health should therefore be sufficiently elastic to meet the varied conditions existing in the State.

We also recommend that the town Health Officers publish with their "*Rules*," certain explanations of terms, along with hints and recommendations they may wish to make on matters not covered by fixed rules.

In the rules endorsed below, the term:—

SOIL PIPE is used for the larger pipe within the house, into which the various fixtures discharge, the lower and horizontal portion of which is often called the *house drain*.

WASTE PIPE is the term used for the smaller pipes leading from bowls, sinks, tubs, bath tubs, and fixtures other than water closets.

HOUSE SEWER is the pipe outside the house connecting the soil pipe or house drain with the street sewer or cesspool.

AIR-VENT PIPES, or vent pipes, are those intended for the circulation of air only and should be carefully laid to prevent trapping by the condensation of moisture.

HOUSE DRAINAGE means the removal of sewage, slops and all other waste waters from within the house, by means of pipes and fixtures, and does not include the removal or disposal of roof water or other water that has not been brought within the house.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, with appropriate connections, may be used instead of cast iron, if preferred, but no tin, sheet iron or sheet iron galvanized should be used within the house even for air-vent pipes.

The Committee endorse the following rules:

SEC. 1. That all houses and other buildings on premises abutting on a street in which there is a sewer should be connected with said sewer. That each house should be separately connected with the sewer.

SEC. 2. That all materials should be of good quality, and free from defects. All work must be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

SEC. 3. That the house sewer from the street sewer to its junction with the house drain should be of hard salt glazed cylindrical earthenware or iron pipe, free from defects and not less than five inches in diameter. That it be laid upon a smooth bottom, with a fall of not less than one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and more when practicable. That all joints be completely and uniformly filled with the best hydraulic cement. That care

be taken to prevent any cement being forced into the drain to become an obstruction. That the different sections be laid in perfect line on the bottom and sides.

SEC. 4. That all horizontal soil pipes or house drains within and to a distance of four feet outside the wall of buildings be of extra heavy cast iron pipe, at least four inches in diameter, with tight caulked leaded joints, and be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. The house drain shall have a fall of at least one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and more, if possible.

SEC. 5. That a running trap be placed on the house drain at an accessible point near the house wall. It may be either just inside or outside the wall. That this trap be furnished with a hand-hole for convenience in cleaning, the cover of which should be properly fitted and made gas and air tight with some suitable cement properly applied.

SEC. 6. That every house drain shall have an air inlet of iron pipe, not less than four inches in diameter, entering on the house side of the trap and leading to the outer air, opening at some place not less than ten feet from the nearest window or cold air box for a furnace.

SEC. 7. That every vertical soil and main waste pipe should be of "Extra heavy" iron pipe, and should extend of full size through and above the roof at least two feet, except in case of flat roofs, when it should extend at least six feet above the roof. Each length of the soil or waste pipe should be securely fastened, and each vertical line of pipe should rest at its foot on a proper foundation to prevent settling. All joints in soil and iron waste pipe should be so filled with oakum and lead, and caulked, as to make them gas tight.

SEC. 8. That all changes in direction in iron pipe should be made with curved pipes, and all connections with Y branches. That all soil pipes should be at least four inches in diameter. A waste pipe receiving the discharge from two or more sinks should be at least two inches in diameter.

SEC. 9. That all iron pipe should be sound, free from holes, cracks, or other defects, and of the grade known in commerce as "Extra heavy," except above all fixtures where "Standard" pipe may be used.

The following weights per lineal foot are advised:

Two-inch,	-	-	-	5½	pounds per lineal foot.				
Three-inch,	-	-	-	9½	"	"	"	"	"
Four-inch,	-	-	-	13	"	"	"	"	"
Five-inch,	-	-	-	17	"	"	"	"	"
Six-inch,	-	-	-	20	"	"	"	"	"

All fittings used in connecting iron pipe should correspond with it in weight and quality.

SEC. 10. That all drain, soil, waste, vent, and supply pipes should be as straight, direct, and concentrated as possible, and so placed as to be readily accessible to inspection.

SEC. 11. That all connections of lead with iron pipes be made with a brass sleeve or ferrule of the same size as the lead pipe, put in the hub of the iron pipe, and caulked with lead. The lead pipe should be connected to the brass by a wiped or over-cast joint. All connections of lead pipe should be made by means of wiped joints.

SEC. 12. That all fixtures be separately and effectively trapped. Traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case should the trap be more than two feet from the fixture.

SEC. 13. All traps or waste pipes are to be protected from siphonage and ventilated by a special air-vent pipe in no case less than one and a half inches in diameter, which pipe should be continued to the open air above the roof, or open into the soil pipe extension above all fixtures. Where water closets are located on more than two stories and discharging into the same vertical soil pipe, their traps should be protected from siphonage by air-vent pipes of not less than two inches in diameter.

SEC. 14. That the waste pipes from refrigerators or from safes under fixtures should in no case be directly connected with any soil or waste pipe, or with any drain or sewer.

SEC. 15. If water closets are on a story above other fixtures requiring water, the bowl should be supplied with a separate tank for flushing and the water pipe of the house not allowed to enter the bowl.

SEC. 16. That rain water leaders should never be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, nor should any soil, waste, or vent pipe be used as a leader.



SEC. 17. That no steam exhaust, blow-off, or drip pipe from a steam boiler should connect with the sewer or with any drain or soil or waste pipe. Such pipes should discharge into a tank or condenser, from which a suitable outlet to the drain may be provided.

SEC. 18. That cellars and areas should not be connected with the house drain unless absolutely necessary. If connected with house drain, they should be properly trapped and a water supply provided sufficient to maintain the seal at all times.

SEC. 19. That all new plumbing, especially of new houses, should be tested by the town Health Officer, unless otherwise provided for by local laws.

WM. H. BREWER.

T. H. McKENZIE.

N. E. WORDIN.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED  
WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893,  
RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS,  
SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of October, 1893 and October 1st, 1894.

When no post office address is given, it is understood to be at the place where registered.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Anderton, Wm. B. ....	Ridgefield.	
Arnold, Ernst H. ....	New Haven.	
Atkinson, Edw. ....	Hartford.	
Avis, Woodburne R. ....	New Haven.	
Babcock, Wm. D. ....	Chatham	East Hampton.
Babcock, Wm. R. ....	Greenwich	Blackwell's Is., N. Y.
Bacon, Francis	New Haven.	
Bacon, Leonard W. Jr.,	New Haven.	
Bailey, Geo. C. ....	Hartford.	
Bailey, Pearce	Greenwich	New York City.
Banks, Chas. L. ....	Bridgeport.	
Bardwell, Fred'k. A. ....	Farmington	Unionville.
Barker, John W. ....	New Haven	Westville.
Bates, Everitt A. ....	Enfield	Springfield, Mass.
Beardsley, Edw. M. ....	Monroe.	
Beck, Judson L. ....	Greenwich	Vineland, N. J.
Beckwith, F. E. ....	New Haven.	
Belden, Chas. O. ....	Litchfield.	
Bellernare, Joseph N. ....	Putnam.	
Benedict, Celestia A. ....	Bridgeport.	
Bidwell, Edwin H. ....	East Haddam.	
Bidwell, John W. ....	Winchester	West Winsted.
Bissell, John R. ....	Greenwich	Mahaney City, Pa.
Bissell, Wm. ....	Salisbury	Lakeville.
Bissell, Wm. B. ....	Salisbury	Lakeville.
Bissonnette, Leon B. ....	Bridgeport	Woonsocket, R. I.
Blakeslee, Chas. L. ....	South Windsor.	
Bliss, Wilbur H. ....	Stafford	Three Rivers, Mass.
Bostwick, Benj. E. ....	Bridgewater.	
Boucher, John B. ....	East Windsor.	
Bowers, Wm. C. ....	Bridgeport.	
Brace, Geo. W. ....	Suffield	Southwick, Mass.
Bragg, James D. ....	Bridgeport.	
Breck, Theo. F. ....	Enfield	Springfield, Mass.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Brennan, Herbert D.	Newtown.	
Brooks, Frank T.	Greenwich	L. I. Col. Hos. Brookl'n
Brown, Dan'l J.	Enfield	Springfield, Mass.
Buel, John P.	Litchfield.	
Bull, Thos. M.	Naugatuck.	
Bunnell, Wm. H.	Bridgeport.	
Burnell, Francis I.	Greenwich.	
Burnett, Fred. N.	Thompson	Webster, Mass.
Burnham, Herbert D.	Stamford	New York City.
Burtch, Harry M.	Salisbury.	
Burwell, John J.	Greenwich.	
Bush, Chas. E.	East Lyme	Niantic.
Buttler, Chas. V.	Greenwich	Elizabeth, N. J.
Caldwell, Wm. E.	Suffield	West Suffield.
Campbell, James P.	Bridgeport.	
Carr, Walter L.	Stamford	New York City.
Cenicola, Henry	Bridgeport.	
Chapin, Fred'k. W.	Enfield	Springfield, Mass.
Chase, Wm. E.	Stamford	New York City.
Chatfield, Rollin B.	Granby.	
Cole, Fred'k H.	Bridgeport.	
Converse, Frank B.	Eastford.	
Corbin, Luther C.	Greenwich	New York City.
Coyle, Wm. J.	Windsor Locks.	
Cragin, Edwin B.	Greenwich	New York City.
Craig, Chas. F.	Danbury.	
Cremin, Laurence M.	New Britain.	
Crossfield, Fred'k S.	Hartford.	
Cushman, Wm. F.	Ridgefield	New York City.
Darling, J. Homer	Enfield	Thompsonville.
Darling, Lacey B.	Salisbury	Treeville, N. Y.
Davis, Asa B.	Stamford	New York City.
Davis, Wm. B.	New Haven.	
Dawson, James W.	Bridgeport.	
Day, James A.	Bethel.	
Deming, Nelson L.	Westbrook.	
Denison, Chas. N.	Greenwich	Ward's Is. Hospital.
Dolan, John A.	Winchester	Winsted.
Donnelly, Francis P.	Bridgeport.	
Donoghue, Anna F.	Waterbury.	
Doolittle, Edgar B.	Greenwich	Jeansville, Pa.
Dorman, Chas. A.	New Haven.	
Douglas, Chas. J.	Hebron.	
DuJardin, Roland	Greenwich	New York City.
Duncan, Richard F.	Salisbury	Albany, N. Y.
Duryea, Jesse T.	Darien.	
Eberg, Arnold	Simsbury.	
Edgar, Alexander F.	Hartford.	

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Elmer, Edw. O. ....	Hartford.	
Emerson, Geo. W. ....	Thompson	Webster, Mass.
Evans, Alexander W. ....	New Haven.	
Evernden, Thos. F. ....	Norwalk	South Norwalk.
Fagen, Peter J. ....	Greenwich	New York City.
Ferguson, Geo. D. ....	Enfield	Springfield, Mass.
Finch, Geo. T. ....	Enfield	Thompsonville.
Finkelstone, Hyman	New Haven.	
Fitch, Clarence L. ....	New Haven.	
Fleming, Wm. J. ....	Torrington.	
Flint, Wm. H. ....	Ridgefield	New York City.
Flower, Richard C. ....	Thompson	Boston, Mass.
Fontaine, Alphonse	Plainfield	Moosup.
Frissell, Edw. M. ....	Thompson	Webster, Mass.
Gallagher, Wm. E. ....	New Haven.	
Galvin, Wm. ....	Meriden.	
Garcia, Alejandro A. ....	New Haven.	
Gardiner, Perley F. ....	Washington.	
Gardner, Chas. H. ....	Orange.	
Gay, Geo. C. ....	Waterbury.	
Gaylord, Chas. W. ....	Branford.	
Geib, Henry P. ....	Stamford.	
Genereaux, Joseph O. ....	Thompson	Webster, Mass.
Gilbert, Dan'l J. ....	Westport.	
Gillam, Wm. S. ....	Manchester	South Manchester.
Goelet, Augustin H. ....	Greenwich	New York City.
Goffe, J. Riddle	Greenwich	New York City.
Gold, James D. ....	Cornwall	West Cornwall.
Goldstein, Frederick C. ....	Ansonia.	
Goodenough, Edw. W. ....	Winchester.	
Goodrich, Chas. H. ....	New Britain.	
Goodrich, Delia A. R. D. ....	New Haven.	
Goodrich, Edw. P. ....	New Haven.	
Goodwin, Fred'k A. ....	Waterbury	New York City.
Goodwin, Ralph H. Jr., ....	Thomaston.	
Gordon, Miles R. ....	New Haven.	
Grady, Joseph W. ....	Bridgeport.	
Gray, Wm. W. ....	Bridgeport.	
Griswold, Ralph B. ....	Greenwich	Banksville, N. Y.
Hamlin, Fred. E. ....	Greenwich	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hanley, Lawrence G. ....	Salisbury	Buffalo, N. Y.
Hart, Geo. F. ....	Thompson	Webster, Mass.
Hartley, Henry A. S. ....	New Haven.	
Harvey, Chas. E. ....	New Haven.	
Haskell, Chas. N. ....	Bridgeport.	
Healy, Thomas F. ....	Derby.	
Henderson, Robt. J. ....	Norwich	Yantic.
Herr, Harriet	Greenwich	New York City.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Herr, Thos. J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Hexamer, Carl R. ....	Stamford.	
Heyer, Harold H. ....	New London.	
Hillard, Wm. A. ....	Stonington .....	Westerly, R. I.
Hirsch, Rosina .....	Danbury.	
Hitchcock, Henry M. ....	Greenwich.	
Hitchcock, Robt. F. ....	Bridgeport.	
Hooker, Chas. P. ....	New Haven .....	Springfield, Mass.
Hubbard, Alfred E. ....	Madison.	
Hubbard, Wm. S. ....	Darien.	
Hulbert, Wm. S. ....	Winchester .....	Winsted.
Ingalls, David W. ....	Bridgeport.	
Ingui, Rosina .....	New Haven.	
Ives, Robt. S. ....	New Haven.	
Jacques, Joseph .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Jenigor, Emile C. ....	Thompson .....	Newfield, Me.
Jenkin, John H. ....	Greenwich .....	Blackwell's Is., N. Y.
Johnson, Ida C. ....	New Haven.	
Jones, Dan'l A. ....	New Haven.	
Jones, Edw. B. ....	Greenwich.	
Judson, Walter .....	New Haven.	
Karrmann, Henry S. ....	Woodbury.	
Keith, James B. ....	Stamford.	
Kelly, Joseph E. ....	New London.	
Kelsey, Wm. L. ....	Saybrook.	
Kenna, Wm. M. ....	Greenwich .....	Blackwell's Is., N. Y.
Kindred, John J. ....	Darien.	
Kingman, Edw. L. ....	Bridgeport.	
Knight, Geo. H. ....	Salisbury .....	Lakeville.
Knight, Robt. P. ....	Sharon.	
Kyte, Albert E. ....	Bethlehem.	
La Bonti, Louis D. ....	Ansonia.	
Lavoir, Geo. N. ....	Bridgeport .....	Woonsocket, R. I.
Lawler, Timothy C. A. ....	Vernon .....	Rockville.
Lawrence, Mary E. ....	Middletown.	
Lee, John E. ....	New Haven.	
Lewis, James N. ....	Stonington .....	Ashaway, R. I.
Lewis, Napoleon B. ....	Griswold.	
Lighte, Wm. E. ....	Darien.	
Lignori, Lucy di .....	Hartford.	
Logne, John .....	Norwich.	
Look, Frank B. ....	Middletown.	
Loveland, John E. ....	Middletown.	
Lynch, Wm. J. ....	Hartford.	
MacLaren, Wm. S. ....	Litchfield.	
Marsh, Milton L. ....	Bristol.	
Marvin, David M. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Matthews, Edw. F. ....	Greenwich .....	Port Chester, N. Y.



Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Mathews, Mary D. M. ....	Killingly .....	Providence, R. I.
McCabe, John J. ....	Enfield .....	Holyoke, Mass.
McGrath, Wm. F. ....	Kent .....	Schaghticoke, N. Y.
McDonald, Roderick E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
McDonald, Wm. O. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
McLean, Lorenzo D. ....	West Hartford.	
McNair, Robt. H. ....	New Haven.	
McNamara, Wm. A. ....	Bridgeport.	
Mead, Kate C. H. ....	Middletown.	
Mead, Sylvester .....	Greenwich.	
Miller, Julian T. ....	Darien.	
Miller, Walter B. ....	Salisbury .....	Millerton, N. Y.
Minor, Solomon C. ....	Bridgeport.	
Mitchell, Hubbard W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Mitchell, James T. ....	Colchester.	
Monahan, Joseph B. ....	Southington.	
Moody, Mary B. ....	New Haven .....	Fair Haven.
Moody, Robt. O. ....	New Haven.	
Moore, James A. ....	New Haven.	
Moore, Wm. W. ....	Bridgeport .....	Ward's Is. Hospital.
Morasse, Louis O. ....	Putnam.	
Morgan, Dan'l H. ....	Westport.	
Morgan, John .....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Moriarty, Lottie M. ....	Meriden.	
Morton, N. Bowditch .....	Bridgeport .....	Black Rock.
Newcomb, James J. ....	Litchfield.	
Newton, John B. ....	Middletown.	
Nichols, Edw. P. ....	Killingworth.	
Nichols, Geo. L. ....	New Haven.	
Nolan, Jacob M. ....	Greenwich .....	Shamokin, Pa.
Noxon, Geo. H. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oertel, F. H. R. ....	New Haven.	
Olmsted, Chas. E. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Ormsbee, Chas. L. ....	Sterling .....	Greene, R. I.
Orton, John J. ....	Salisbury .....	Lakeville.
Osborn, M. F. ....	New Canaan.	
Overlook, Seldom B. ....	Pomfret.	
Page, Chas. I. ....	Naugatuck.	
Park, Anna E. ....	Bridgeport.	
Peck, Eli J. ....	Norwalk .....	East Norwalk.
Peck, John L. ....	Easton.	
Peck, Robt. E. ....	New Haven.	
Peet, Edw. W. ....	Orange .....	New York City.
Perlitz, Magdalena .....	Hartford.	
Pettibone, Chas. F. ....	Simsbury .....	Tariffville.
Phillips, Fred. M. ....	Salisbury .....	Lakeville.
Pike, Martha E. ....	Morris.	
Pirritte, Fred. W. ....	New Haven.	

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Pomeroy, Thomas W. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Porter, Isaac N. ....	New Haven.	
Prentiss, Harolde T. ....	Enfield .....	Springfield, Mass.
Prior, Israel. ....	Stamford.	
Quintard, Edw. S. ....	New London .....	New York City.
Reagan, Cornelius R. ....	Greenwich .....	Blackwell's Is., N. Y.
Reynolds, Edwin .....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robbins, James W. ....	Naugatuck.	
Roch, Emilien .....	Thompson .....	N. Grosvenor Dale.
Roe, Franklin .....	Bridgeport.	
Rogers, Thos. W. ....	New London.	
Rouse, Geo. E. ....	Middletown.	
Russell, Logan D. H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York.
Russell, Truman E. ....	Windham .....	Willimantic.
Sanctis, Pietro de .....	New Haven.	
Sands, Benj. J. ....	Greenwich .....	Port Chester, N. Y.
Sanford, Chas. A. ....	Canaan .....	Falls Village.
Sawin, Robt. V. ....	Union .....	Brimfield, Mass.
Schavoir, Fred'k .....	Stamford.	
Schevcik, Frank J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Schuk, Martin J. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Sears, Henry T. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Shahan, D. J. ....	Norwich.	
Shaw, Thomas B. ....	Greenwich .....	Flatbush, L. I.
Sherrill, Geo. ....	Stamford.	
Singerhoff, Friderike .....	New Haven.	
Skiff, Paul C. ....	New Haven.	
Slattery, Morris D. ....	New Haven.	
Sloan, Robt. H. ....	Danbury.	
Smith, Abraham A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Smith, Franklin .....	Greenwich.	
Smith, Herbert E. ....	New Haven.	
Smith, Robt. L. ....	Salisbury .....	Marathon, N. Y.
Somers, James A. ....	Norwich.	"
Sperry, Frederick N. ....	New Haven.	
Spillinger, Jacob .....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Spring, Frederic .....	Naugatuck.	
Stanley, Chas. E. ....	Middletown.	
Stark, Friderike .....	Meriden.	
Stern, Chas. S. ....	Hartford.	
Sternberg, Fred. A. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Steudel, H. ....	Ansonia.	
Stewart, Geo. T. ....	Greenwich .....	Ward's Is. Hospital.
Stone, Wm. F. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Street, Philo W. ....	Lebanon.	
Sullivan, John F. ....	New Haven.	
Sullivan, Maurice F. ....	Southington.	
Sumner, Chas. F. ....	Bolton.	

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Sunderland, Paul U. ....	Danbury.	
Talcott, Sarah E. ....	Vernon .....	New York City.
Talcott, Wm. S. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Tanner, Addison J. ....	Danbury .....	Mountainsville, N. Y.
Taylor, John .....	Bridgeport.	
Taylor, Oliver B. ....	Manchester.	
Tenney, Arthur J. ....	Branford.	
Thompson, Harriet A. ....	Ansonia .....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, John E. W. ....	New Haven.	
Thompson, John J. ....	Thompson .....	Webster Mass.
Thorstensen, Marie E. ....	Norwalk .....	South Norwalk.
Tingley, Witter K. ....	Norwich.	
Tinker, Martin B. ....	Thompson .....	Boston, Mass.
Tracy, Andrew W. ....	Meriden.	
Vadenais, H. T. ....	Thompson .....	Woonsocket, R. I.
Vail, Egbert J. ....	Manchester .....	South Manchester.
Vail, E. S. ....	Enfield.	
Van Mater, Geo. G. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Verdi, Wm. F. ....	New Haven.	
Vincent, Geo. W. ....	Clinton.	
Vishno, Chas. ....	New Haven.	
Waters, John B. ....	Hartford.	
Weed, Albert G. Jr. ....	Stamford.	
Weed, Alfred J. ....	Granby.	
Weir, Janet M. ....	Hartford.	
Weiss, Emil L. ....	Ansonia.	
Weston, Jessie M. ....	Middletown.	
White, Harold C. ....	Greenwich .....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Whitehead, Rufus B. ....	Greenwich .....	Westfield, N. Y.
Whittemore, Frank H. ....	New Haven.	
Wilson, Chas. H. ....	Stamford.	
Woods, Geo. L. ....	Canton .....	Collinsville.
Woodward, Edw. P. ....	Bristol.	
Wooster, Chas. M. ....	Simsbury .....	Tariffville.
Wright, Geo. H. ....	Greenwich .....	New York City.
Wright, Mary J. ....	New Haven.	
Yeomans, Chas. G. ....	Meriden.	

## REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS }  
OF CONNECTICUT. }

HARTFORD, Nov. 1st, 1894.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the First Annual Report of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut, from June, 1893, to November 1st, 1894.

Very Respectfully,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.

*Recorder of the  
Dental Commissioners of Connecticut.*

### REPORT.

*To the Honorable State Board of Health.*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the practice of dentistry, in the State of Connecticut, I beg leave to present the following report of the organization and acts of the Dental Commissioners, since their appointment by his Excellency Luzon B. Morris, Governor of Connecticut.

Chapter CXXX of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893, became a law on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1893.

As provided for in Section 1, the Governor appointed five Dental Commissioners as follows, viz.

Civilion Fones, D.D.S., of Bridgeport.  
Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., of New London.  
James McManus, D.D.S., of Hartford.  
Dr. William J. Rider, of Danbury.  
Dr. Charles P. Graham, of Middletown.

It being impossible for Dr. McManus to accept, the Governor appointed to fill the vacancy,

George L. Parmele, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.

The commissioners assembled for the first time, at the Capitol in Hartford, Aug. 2d, 1893, the full board being present. Civilion Fones was chosen President and George L. Parmele Recorder.

It was decided that all dentists in practice in this State prior to May 25th, 1893, be required to register their names with the recorder. Assignments for the examination of all applicants for license to practice in accordance with the act were made as follows:

Dr. Fones. Anatomy and Physiology.  
 Dr. Parmele. Histology, Pathology and Chemistry.  
 Dr. Browne. Dental and Oral Medicine and Surgery.  
 Dr. Graham. Prosthetic Dentistry.  
 Dr. Rider. Operative Dentistry.

Other meetings were held as follows :

At New Haven September 23d, when blank applications for registration were adopted, the fee fixed at \$2.00 and November 15th named as the limit for the reception of such applications. A seal was adopted bearing in its center the head of the discoverer of anæsthesia, and underneath, his name, Horace Wells, the whole surrounded by an ornamental border, and the words Dental Commissioners of Connecticut.

At Hartford November 23d, when three hundred and forty-nine certificates for registered dentists were signed by the board and the first candidate for license was examined and license granted.

Again at the Capitol in Hartford May 14th and 15th, 1894. At this meeting eight certificates of registration were issued, the applicants being eligible and presenting satisfactory reasons for not having complied with the ruling of the commissioners.

At this meeting there were,

Registered .....	8
Licensed by diploma .....	3
Licensed after examination .....	3
Refused registration .....	3
Failed to pass examination .....	2

The number of registered dentists, Nov. 1st, 1894.....	357
The number licensed.....	7
Holding temporary certificate.....	1
Making the total number legally practicing.....	365



An error in the wording of the dental law has been noted by the commissioners in Sec. IX. It reads as follows, "unless he shall have received a diploma"—"from some reputable dental college having a department in dentistry." The original pen written copy of the law reads,—“dental college, or medical college having a department in dentistry,” the words “or medical college,” having been omitted in the first type written copy and the error going through the regular course of law making without being discovered. It is hoped that this error will be corrected at the next session of the General Assembly.

Annexed to this report will be found such rules as the commissioners have so far adopted, as well as a complete list of registered and licensed dentists now in practice in Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.

*Recorder of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut.*

## RULES

### SO FAR ADOPTED BY THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS.

No. 1. Every candidate for license shall fill in an application blank, which together with the license fee, \$25, must be returned to the recorder, before the day upon which the examination is to take place. Blanks can be obtained from the recorder. Twenty dollars will be returned should the candidate be rejected.

No. 2. Each commissioner will decide whether the examination in his department shall be oral or written.

No. 3. Diplomas of colleges recognized by the National Association of Dental Examiners will be accepted, at the discretion of the commissioners, in place of examination. But holders thereof must appear with them in person before the board.

No. 4. The recorder has power to grant to dentists holding diplomas from reputable schools, upon payment of the fee, temporary permit to practice until the next meeting of the commissioners, at which time they must appear in person and present their diplomas.

# A LIST OF REGISTERED DENTISTS OF CONNECTICUT.

November 1st, 1894.

NOTE.—\* Deceased. † Licensed after an examination. ‡ Licensed as holding a diploma from a college recognized by the National Association of Dental Examiners. § Legal right to practice. Certificate to be granted when he again engages in practice in Connecticut. || Abandoned practice. ¶ Letters "returned to sender," as not to be found. % Reported as removed; residence unknown.

GEORGE L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D., *Recorder*.

## REGISTERED DENTISTS OF CONNECTICUT.

November 1st, 1894.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Elmer B. Abbey, D.D.S., New Britain.    | William S. Brainard, East Haddam.           |
| *John J. Abbott, Birmingham.            | Theodore Brinck, Birmingham.                |
| William F. Acton, D.D.S., Norwalk.      | George Bronson, Danbury.                    |
| Carroll B. Adams, Bridgeport.           | Frederick J. Brothers, New Haven.           |
| James H. Alexander, Mystic.             | Francis J. Brown, Waterbury.                |
| Charles H. Allen, D.D.S., New Milford.  | Frederick W. Brown, D.D.S., New Haven.      |
| Elmer E. Allen, Saugatuck.              | Philip H. Brown, D.D.S., Stamford.          |
| George W. Allen, Rockville.             | Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., New London.      |
| Ephraim H. Andrews, Southington.        |   |
| Russell Arnold, Moodus.                 | Fred. C. Brush, Danbury.                    |
| William E. Babcock, Middletown.         | Charles K. Bryant, Hartford.                |
| Charles B. Baker, Bridgeport.           | Henry C. Bullock, Hartford.                 |
| William C. C. Ball, Norwich.            | David V. Burdge, New Haven.                 |
| Winfield H. Baldwin, D.D.S., Norwalk.   | R. F. Burwell, New Haven.                   |
| George F. Barden, D.D.S., Bridgeport.   | Robert M. Burwell, West Winsted.            |
| Andrew J. Barker, New Britain.          | John H. Bushnell, New Haven.                |
| Charles C. Barker, Meriden.             | Benjamin W. Butler, Norwich.                |
| Gardiner H. Barker, D.D.S., Bridgeport. | John S. Cairol, D.D.S., Bridgeport.         |
| J. Tenney Barker, D.D.S., Wallingford.  | Robert W. Cantwell, L.D.S., New London.     |
| Charles E. Barrett, Hartford.           |   |
| George F. Barrett, D.D.S., Hartford.    | John W. Carney, Hartford.                   |
| Horace S. Bascom, New Haven.            | D'Alenson Caulkins, New London.             |
| William E. Battam, New Milford.         | ¶Thomas Cecil, M.D., New Haven.             |
| William J. Baulieu, Bridgeport.         | John G. Champlin, Niantic.                  |
| Louis L. Beach, D.D.S., Bristol.        | Leslie G. Chapman, Hartford.                |
| James E. Beardsley, Danbury.            | Samuel W. Chapman, D.D.S., Danbury.         |
| Robert E. Beardsley, Hartford.          | Sherman W. Chipman, D.D.S., Waterbury.      |
| Dow R. Beebe, Bridgeport.               |   |
| C. A. Belden, Torrington.               | Daniel L. Church, New Haven.                |
| George W. Bennett, Norwalk.             | Wales W. Clapp, Norwich.                    |
| John D. Bentley, Willimantic.           | W. Pawson Clark, Bridgeport.                |
| Ralph N. Betts, Jr., Newtown.           | Lewis W. Coley, Bridgeport.                 |
| Frank N. Bidwell, D.D.S., Norwich.      | George A. Comeau, Meriden.                  |
| Adam F. Bishop, New London.             | Albert O. Comins, D.D.S., Stafford Springs. |
| Albert A. Bishop, New London.           |   |
| Charles F. E. Blood, New London.        | Frank F. Cook, D.D.S., Waterbury.           |
| Isaac Blumstein, D.D.S., New Haven.     | Alexander G. Coulson, Stamford.             |
| Charles F. Boutwell, South Norwalk.     | George H. Craig, Wallingford.               |
| Wilmot V. Bradley, D.D.S., New Haven.   | Samuel LeG. Crane, Hartford.                |

Christopher L. Crooker, Greenwich.  
 Albert W. Crosby, D.D.S., New London.  
 Andrew B. Curtiss, Stepney Depot.  
 Almond J. Cutting, D.D.S., Southington.  
 Fred. W. Damer, South Norwalk.  
 Walter S. Davis, New Haven.  
 Mrs. M. A. Devereau, New Haven.  
 John F. Doebler, Jr., Hartford.  
 Lewis T. Doolittle, Meriden.  
 Richard F. Doran, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 John C. Downs, D.D.S., Danbury.  
 Hugh Dryhurst, Jewett City.  
 Harry J. Dugan, Ansonia.  
 Frank W. Dunham, Hartford.  
 Ralph C. Dunham, New Britain.  
 Arthur E. Duval, Hartford.  
 Frank L. Eager, Meriden.  
 Lucius F. Eaton, D.D.S., Stafford Springs.  
 Alexander C. Eberle, New Haven.  
 Edward Eberle, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 Frank B. Eddy, Thomaston.  
 Robert F. Ehni, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 William Ehni, New Haven.  
 George C. Eighme, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 Charles B. Eldred, Norwich.  
 John H. Eldred, Norwich.  
 Charles B. Erichson, New Britain.  
 Charles F. Erichson, New Britain.  
 A. H. Fagan, Middletown.  
 Willard L. Ferris, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 Henry J. Fisk, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 Louis H. Fisk, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 James J. Flanagan, Meriden.  
 John B. Flint, Collinsville.  
 Adolphus E. Fones, Bridgeport.  
 Alfred C. Fones, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 Civilion Fones, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 Alvan P. French, Middletown.  
 Minnie L. Frost, Waterbury.  
 Eugene F. Gaffey D.D.S., Middletown.  
 Frank C. Gallup, D.D.S., Mystic.  
 Clarence E. Gates, D.D.S., Waterbury.  
 Edward S. Gaylord, New Haven.  
 Sidney L. Geer, Norwich.  
 Walter E. Gerrish, D.D.S., Naugatuck.  
 William F. Gerrish, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 James M. Gibbons, Hartford.  
 Clesson F. Gibbs, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 George H. Gidney, New Haven.  
 William W. Gladwin, Essex.  
 Nelson J. Goodwin, M.D.S., Hartford.

Edward E. Gorton, Danbury.  
 Henry H. Gorton, Naugatuck.  
 Charles P. Graham, Middletown.  
 Edward B. Griffith, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 Gilbert M. Griswold, M.D.S., Manchester.  
 Monroe Griswold, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 William E. Hadley, Danbury.  
 Joseph M. Hanway, Stamford.  
 J. Warren Harper, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 William T. Harris, New Haven.  
 William J. Hartnett, D.D.S., Stamford.  
 P. Francis Hatch, New Haven.  
 Elwin F. Hawkins, New Britain.  
 George K. Hawley, D.D.S., Danbury.  
 Bernard S. M. Healy, New Haven.  
 George L. Heitmann, West Haven.  
 Arthur W. Hermann, New Haven.  
 John D. Hertz, D.D.S., Stamford.  
 William B. Hildebrand, New Haven.  
 Frederick Hindsley, Bridgeport.  
 Melville C. Hitchcock, D.D.S., Ansonia.  
 Albert E. Holmes, Middletown.  
 Walter T. Holmes, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 Wilbur E. Holt, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 Henry E. Hopton, South Norwalk.  
 William S. Horton, New Haven.  
 †Henry E. Hosley, Portland.  
 Frederick C. Hotchkiss, Hartford.  
 Arthur F. Howard, Norwich.  
 Frank Howard, Waterford.  
 George C. Hubbel, D.D.S., Torrington.  
 Alvin A. Hunt, Hartford.  
 Harry H. Hunt, D.D.S., Bridgeport.  
 George L. Hurd, D.D.S., Lakeville.  
 David A. Hutchings, Middletown.  
 Frank T. Hyatt, Norwalk.  
 William E. Hyde, Danielsonville.  
 Edward T. Ide, Rockville.  
 Frederick C. Jackson, Hartford.  
 Arthur H. Jasmin, Waterbury.  
 Albert B. Johnson, D.D.S., New Britain.  
 William B. Johnson, New Haven.  
 David W. Johnston, D.D.S., Branford.  
 Daniel A. Jones, M.D., D.M.D., New  
     Haven.  
 Emeline R. Jones, New Haven.  
 E. LaRue Joslyn, Birmingham.  
 Edward N. W. Judd, Greenwich.  
 Wallace B. Keeney, New London.  
 John M. Keeney, New London.  
 Geo. S. Kendall, D.D.S., South Norwalk.

- Theodore V. Ketcham, D.D.S., Stamford.  
 Jared T. Kimberly, Wallingford.  
 Thomas A. Kimberly, Hartford.  
 David W. Knowles, New Milford.  
 †John Krell, Naugatuck.  
 Peter Kumpitsch, Hartford.  
 Hartwell Lambertson, Middletown.  
 ‡William H. Lancaster, D.D.S., Waterbury.  
 Chauncey B. Lane, Ridgefield.  
 Davis E. Lane, Hartford.  
 Edmund D. Lathrop, Norwich.  
 ‡George DeW. C. Latson, New York.  
 Albert W. Lavelli, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 William H. Law, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 William H. Lawrence, Suffield.  
 George A. Lawton, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 Benjamin F. Leach, Shelton.  
 George H. Leland, Hartford.  
 Brunswick W. Leonard, D.D.S., Saybrook.  
 James R. Linsley, New London.  
 William H. Loomis, Rockville.  
 George F. Luther, Hartford.  
 Isaac Lyon, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 P. J. Macdonald, D.D.S., New Britain.  
 William C. Macgeorge, Rockville.  
 William J. Magill, D.D.S., Stamford.  
 John W. Mahony, Waterbury.  
 Oscar G. Main, Meriden.  
 Charles E. Maine, D.D.S., Stonington.  
 Myron M. Maine, D.D.S., South Manchester.  
 Hamlin M. Mallery, Hartford.  
 J. Hammond Mallery, Hartford.  
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 Charles A. Marvin, Torrington.  
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 George O. McLean, New Britain.  
 Dennis C. McMahon, Meriden.  
 Charles McManus, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 Henry McManus, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 James McManus, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 Robert K. McVean, Meriden.  
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 Beverly E. Mead, Greenwich.  
 Edward I. Mead, D.D.S., Greenwich.  
 C. G. Merrett, Bridgeport.  
 John P. Merritt, Bridgeport.  
 William H. Metcalf, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 James E. Middleton, Stafford Springs.  
 Timothy Mignault, Meriden.  
 Waldo H. Minor, M.D., D.D.S., New Haven.  
 Frederick E. Mix, Hartford.  
 Leon D. Monks, D.D.S., New Haven.  
 Charles H. Morris, D.D.S., New London.  
 Edward V. Morris, Bridgeport.  
 Edward W. Moyer, D.D.S., Waterbury.  
 Edwin H. Munger, D.D.S., New Hartford.  
 Frederick L. Murdock, Meriden.  
 Frederic T. Murlless, Windsor Locks.  
 Frederic T. Murlless, Jr., D.D.S., Windsor Locks.  
 George E. Nettleton, New Haven.  
 Henry A. Nettleton, Derby.  
 Charles B. Nettleton, Derby.  
 James C. Newkirk, Norwalk.  
 Clifford LaG. Nichols, Westport.  
 M. S. Nichols, Central Village.  
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- Charles H. Riggs, D.D.S., Hartford.  
 Joseph D. Riggs, New Haven.  
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 Richard N. Roberts, Rockville.  
 Theodore Roberts, New Canaan.  
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 ‡Frank E. Taft, D.D.S., New Haven.  
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 Christopher H. Thornton, Danbury.  
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 Fred. L. Uhle, Bridgeport.  
 James E. VanNatten, New Britain.  
 Wilfred T. VanYorx, Bridgeport.  
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 ‡Henry W. Warnes, Waterbury.  
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 Oliver S. Watrous, D.D.S., Middletown.  
 James A. Webb, Unionville.  
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 John S. Wilson, Bristol.  
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 Joel F. Wright, Hartford.  
 William S. Youngblood, Windsor.

Andrew Law Brown, D.D.S., from the University of Pennsylvania, granted permit to practice, by the Recorder; under rule passed May 14th, 1894; until the next meeting of the Commissioners.



## TREASURER'S REPORT

FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1893, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

[Verified by vouchers in Comptroller's Office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following Statement of Moneys received from the Comptroller on account of Appropriation to the State Board of Health and of Expenditures from Sept. 30th, 1893, to Oct. 1st, 1894 :

## RECEIPTS.

1893.					
Oct. 3.	By cash from Comptroller,	.	.	.	\$ 800.00
1894.					
Jan. 13.	" " "	.	.	.	800.00
April 16.	" " "	.	.	.	800.00
July 11.	" " "	.	.	.	800.00
	By salary to Secretary,	.	.	.	1,800.00
					<u>\$5,000.00</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

For traveling and other necessary expenses of members of Board when on duty, including telegrams, telephone and express charges,	\$1,064.60
For books and subscriptions to periodicals	142.32
" printing, stationery, etc.,	891.95
" clerical assistance in Secretary's office,	600.00
" postage,	99.98
" Post Office box rent,	6.00
" insurance,	4.50
" fuel, \$13.95, gas, estimated 1 yr. 9 mos., \$43.75,	57.70
" expert services,	156.00
" legal opinions, Doolittle & Bennett,	13.00
" charges for delivering "Bulletins" to Post Office,	2.10
" rent of telephone, 1 yr., and out-of-town service,	21.40
" office utensils,	2.35
" storing stoves, \$5.00, shades for office windows, \$5.85,	10.85
" 1 "Comptometer,"	125.00
" typewriter, 3 ribbons,	2.25
" salary to Secretary,	1,800.00
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

## THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller and of expenditures, on account of the investigation of the Natural Water of the State for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894 :

[Verified by vouchers in Comptroller's Office.]

### RECEIPTS.

1893.						
Sept. 27.	By cash from Comptroller	.	.	.		\$500.00
1894.						
Jan. 16.	" " "	.	.	.		500.00
Mar. 3.	" " "	.	.	.		500.00
June 5.	" " "	.	.	.		500.00
Aug. 13.	" " "	.	.	.		500.00
						\$2,500.00

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid expenses, samples, postage, stationery, etc.,	\$ 19.24	
“ express charges for transportation,	214.35	
“ apparatus and laboratory supplies,	230.52	
“ traveling expenses spec. analysis and apparatus	49.03	
“ sundries as per bills,	190.03	
“ gas and water bills,	71.83	
“ to Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants for expert services,	1,725.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,500.00

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

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### *Books and Pamphlets.*

- Alabama, Report of the Board of Health of the State of, 1893.  
Alabama, Transactions of the Medical Associations of, 1893.  
American Water Works Association, Proceedings of the 13th Annual meeting of the, 1893.  
Artesian Wells and Surface Waters, A Consideration of, by Timothy Matlock Chusman, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga., 15th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of, 1893.  
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Boston, 22d Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of, 1893.  
Bridgeport, Municipal Register of the City of, 1894.  
Bridgeport Public Library and Reading Room. 13th Annual Report of.  
Brooklyn, Report of the Department of Health of the City of, 1893.  
Bureau of Annual Industry, 1891-1892.  
Bureau of Education, History of Higher Education in Connecticut.  
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Burlington, Vt., Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of, 1894.  
Butte City, Montana, Mortuary Report for the year 1893.  
Butte Free Public Library, Catalogue of Books in the, 1894.  
California, 13th Biennial Report of the State Board of, 1892-1894.  
Chicago, The Water Supply of, Its Source and Sanitary Aspects.  
Cincinnati, Annual Report of the Department of Health of the City of, 1893.  
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Consumption, the prevention of, Ohio State Board of Health.  
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Department of Public Safety, 6th Annual Report of, 1890.  
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Factory Inspectors of Illinois, 1st Special Report, Small Pox in the Tenement Houses—Sweat Shops of Chicago.

- Factory Inspectors of North America, 7th Annual Report of the International Association of.
- Florida, 5th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1894.
- Free Public Library of New Haven, a brief History of the founding and Establishment of the.
- Gas, for Cooking and Heating, the use of.
- Geneva, N. Y., The Sewerage of the Village of.
- Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing, by John S. Billings, M.D. and Henry M. Hurd, M.D.
- Illinois, Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1889-1891.
- Illinois, 1st Annual Report of the Factory Inspectors of.
- Illinois, 15th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1893.
- Illumination, Artificial.
- Indiana, 12th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Infectious Diseases, Isolation Hospital for, by S. W. Abbott, M.D., Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health.
- Infectious Diseases, Isolating Wards and Hospitals for, by G. H. M. Rowe, M.D., Boston City Hospital.
- Iowa, 7th Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the State of.
- Isolated County Houses, The Disposal of Sewage of.
- Kansas, 9th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1893.
- Knoxville, E. Tenn., 20th Annual Report of the State Board of Health and Registrar of Vital Statistics of the City of, 1893.
- Maine, 1st Annual Report on Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths in the State of.
- Manchester, Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of, also Regulations for the Plumbing and Drainage of Buildings.
- Manitoba, An Act respecting the Public Health, Provincial Board of Health of Winnipeg.
- Maryland, 8th Report of the Lunacy Commission to his excellency the Governor of.
- Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the, 1893.
- Maryland, 10th Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Maryland, Transaction of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of, 1894.
- Massachusetts Manual of Health Laws, 1894.
- Massachusetts State Board of Health, Report of the Joint Board upon the Improvement of Charles River, 1894.
- Massachusetts State Board of Health, 25th Annual Report of.
- Michigan, 19th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Michigan, 25th Registration Report.
- Michigan, 26th Annual Report of the Vital Statistics of, 1892.
- Middletown, N. Y., 23d Annual Report of the State Homeopathic Hospital.
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- National Divorce Reform League, Report of the, for 1892 and 1893.
- Nebraska, Bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station of. Vol. VI.
- New Hampshire, 12th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1890.
- New Jersey, 17th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.

- New Orleans Sewerage System.
- Newton, Mass., Report of the Board of Health for 1893.
- New York, Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of, 1892.
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- New York State Board of Charities, 26th Annual Report.
- New York State Board of Charities, 27th Annual Report, 1893.
- New York State Board of Health, 12th and 13th Annual Reports of, also maps accompanying.
- Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, 12th Annual Report, 1893.
- Ohio, 7th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Pennsylvania, 7th and 8th Annual Reports of the State Board of Health.
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- Providence, R. I., 11th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health of the City of, 1893.
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- Rain-bath, The Modern, Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E.
- Rhode Island, 40th Registration Report, 1892.
- Sanitary Convention, Proceedings and Addresses, Mich., April, 1894.
- School Houses and Public Buildings (Commonwealth of Massachusetts). How they may be safely constructed and properly heated and ventilated.
- Scientific House Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing, The Leading Principles of, Wm. Paul Gerhard, C.E.
- Sewage Disposal in the U. S., by Geo. W. Rafter and M. N. Baker.
- St. Paul, Minn., Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of the City of, for year ending Dec. 31st, 1893.
- St. Louis, Mo., 17th Annual Report of the Health Commissioner of.
- Transactions of the New York Academy. Second Series. Vol. IX.
- Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 1894.
- Trap Ventilation. Wm. Paul Gerhard, C.E.
- Tuberculosis in Ontario, Report on by P. H. Bryce, M.D.
- Tuberculosis : Its prevalence, communicability and prevention.
- Tuberculosis or Consumption. A circular relative to the best means for preventing it. Massachusetts State Board of Health.
- Tuberculosis, Shall anything be done by Legal authority to prevent the Spread of, by Fred'k I. Knight, M.D., Boston, Mass.
- U. S. Bureau of Education. Catalogue of A. L. A. Library.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, No. 4.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Animal Industry, Bulletin, No. 6.
- U. S. Department of Agricultural Annual summary of the New England Weather Service for the year 1892. Vol. XLI. Part I.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station Record. Vol. VI. No. 1.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Library Bulletin, April, 1894.



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No. VII (Special Bulletin, No. 1).
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Physician of.
- Washington, Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.
- Water, Gas and Carbonic Oxide, Some observations on. E. A. Down, M.D.,  
Hartford.
- Water Supply and Sewage, Massachusetts State Board of Health.
- Weekly Abstracts of Sanitary Reports issued by Supervising Surgeon General.  
Vol. VIII. (Nos. 1-52).
- Winona, Minn., Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of.
- Wyman, Dr. Walter, Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital  
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in the Department of the Interior, etc.

*Foreign and Parliamentary Reports.*

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- Argentine Republique, Les Institutions Sanitaires dans. par Docteur Padilla.
- Argentine Republique, Les Sciences Medicales. Par Dr. Decoud.
- Army Medical Department Report for the year 1892. Vol. XXXIV.
- Board of Agriculture, Annual Report of the Director of the Veterinary  
Department for year, 1893.
- Board of Agriculture, Further papers and correspondence relating to the  
landing in Great Britain from Canada of Cattle affected with Pleuro-  
Pneumonia. With Appendix.
- Chemical Works, Committee of Inquiry. Report to Her Majesty's Principal  
Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- China, Imperial Maritime Customs. II. Special Series. ÷ No. 2.
- China, Imperial Maritime Customs Medical Reports. 42d Issue.
- Chemical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery. The New Syd. Society.
- Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor. 48th Report of the.
- Dublin Hospitals, 36th Report of the Board of Superintendence of.
- England, General Abstract, Births, Marriages and Deaths in.
- England, 35th Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages  
and Deaths in.
- Gull, Sir Wm., A Collection of the published writings of, New Syd. Society.
- Hawaiian Kingdom, Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Health  
to the Legislature of the, 1892.
- Hong Kong, Correspondence relative to the outbreak of Bubonic Plague at.  
1894.
- International Sanitary Convention signed at Dresden, April 15th, 1893.
- Ireland, 29th Annual Report of the Registrar General.
- Ireland, Appendix to the 29th Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-  
General of Marriages, Births and Deaths in.

- Ireland, 30th Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General, 1893.  
 Ireland, 43d Report (with appendices) of the Inspectors of Lunatics.  
 Ireland, Special Report from the Inspectors of Lunatics, to the Chief Secretary, 1894.  
 Lead Industries Various, Report on from the Departmental Committee.  
 Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences. 21st part. The New Syd. Society.  
 Local Government Board, Mr. Evan Evan's Report on an outbreak of Diphtheria at Rainham, Essex.  
 Local Government Board, Mr. Evan Evan's Report upon the Sanitary Condition of the Uxbridge Rural Sanitary District.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. Thomas Horne's Report on Scarlatina prevalence in the Hucenall Yorkard Urban Sanitary District; and an administration by the Sanitary Authority.  
 Local Government Board, Report by Dr. R. Bruce Low, concerning Enteric Fever, etc.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. R. Bruce Low's Report on the Water Supply of the Penrith Urban Sanitary District.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. R. Bruce Low's report on an outbreak of Enteric Fever in the Urban Sanitary District of Shildon and E. Thickley in the County of Durham.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. R. Bruce Low's Report on an outbreak of anomalous illness in the Parish of Laxfield, Suffolk.  
 Local Government Board, Report by Dr. R. Deane Sweeting on Fatal Diphtheria in the Alton Registration Sub-District, Hampshire.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. Theo. Thomson's Report on an epidemic of Enteric Fever in the Borough of Worthing and in the Villages of Broadwater and W. Farring.  
 Local Government Board, Dr. S. W. Wheaton's report on an outbreak of Diphtheria in the Hinckley Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts.  
 Local Government Board, Report by Dr. Wheaton on an outbreak of Enteric Fever in the Town of Atherstone.  
 Local Government Board, 22d Annual Report of, 1892-1893.  
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 Malarial Fevers, The parasites of New Syd. Society.  
 Manitoba, Practical Hints for checking the Spread of Infectious Diseases, Issued by Provincial Board of Health of.  
 Metropolitan Hospitals, etc., General Index to the Reports on.  
 Mexico, El China de la Ciudad, Dr. — Breve Reseña por Mariano Bárcena.  
 Montreal, Report on the Sanitary State of the City of, 1892.  
 Navy, Statistical Report of the Health of, for year 1892.  
 New Brunswick, 7th Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of.  
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 Potteries, Condition of Labour in, etc., Report upon to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

- Prisons, 17th Report of the Commissioner of. Parts I and II. 1894.
- Quarry Committee of Inquiry, Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department upon Open Quarries.
- Quebec, Board of Health of the Province of, Consumption, what is at present known of it and the means of preventing its contagion.
- Royal Commission on Metropolitan Water Supply, General Index to the Report, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices.
- Royal Commission on Metropolitan Water Supply, Maps, Plans and Diagrams.
- Scotland, 36th Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for.
- Scotland, 37th Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in.
- Scotland, 38th Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in.
- Scotland, 39th Annual Report of the Registrar General on the Births, Marriages and Deaths registered during 1893.
- Scotland, 48th Annual Report of the Board of Supervision for the relief of the Poor and of Public Health.
- Sewage (Precipitation) "Return" on.
- St. Lawrence Quarantine Service Report, by F. Montizambert, M.D.
- Vaccination Commission, 4th Report with minutes of Evidence and Appendices.
- Water Committee, London County Council, Memorandum, Reports, etc.
- White Lead Committee, Minutes of Evidence with Appendix and Index.

#### LIST OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

- American Analyst.
- Architecture and Building.
- Bacteriological Review.
- Bulletin of the New England Meteorological Society.
- Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- Doctor of Hygiene.
- Engineering Record.
- Experiment Station Record, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.
- Medico Legal Journal.
- Reflector.
- Report of the New York Weather Service.
- Report of the New York Weather Service.
- Sanitarian.
- Sanitary Era.
- Sanitary Record.
- Scientific American Supplement.
- Texas Sanitarian.
- Vaccination Enquirer.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY REPORTS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

California State Board of Health. Monthly Circular.  
 Germany. Monthly Statistical Bulletin.  
 Iowa State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.  
 Maine State Board of Health. The Sanitary Inspector.  
 Massachusetts State Board of Health. Weekly Returns.  
 Michigan State Board of Health. Health in Michigan.  
 Minnesota State Board of Health. Public Health in Minnesota.  
 New York State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.  
 North Carolina State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.  
 Ohio State Board of Health. Monthly Sanitary Record.  
 Rhode Island State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.  
 Tennessee State Board of Health. Monthly Bulletin.  
 Washington, D. C. Weekly Abstracts of Sanitary Reports.

Also from the following cities :

Boston, Mass.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Burlington, Vt.	Newark, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.	New Haven, Conn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	New York.
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Edinburgh, Scotland.	Rochester, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.	Rome, Italy.
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London, England.	St. Paul, Minn.
Mansfield, Ohio.	Yonkers, N. Y.

Winona, Minn.









State Board of Health

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# BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



## REGISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893

NEW SERIES—NO. 16

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Printed by Order of the Legislature

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TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR, PRINTERS

1894



# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, }  
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1894. }

*To his Excellency LUZON B. MORRIS, Governor of the State of  
Connecticut:*

SIR:—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1893, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,  
*Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.*

# REGISTRATION REPORT, 1893.

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*To his Excellency* LUZON B. MORRIS, *Governor of Connecticut:*

I have the honor herewith to submit the Sixteenth Annual Report on the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths registered in Connecticut, under the Supervision of the State Board of Health, in the year 1893.

The prominent object of the report is to put in accessible and convenient form the results of registration of the three great events in human life, viz: Birth, Marriage and Death.

No important changes in the tabulated statements have been made, from the general plan adopted in the reports of former years.

The defects in the system of registration are a serious hindrance to obtaining the most useful and best results.

## THE POPULATION.

As Birth rates, Marriage rates and Death rates are computed upon the population, it is necessary, in order to make them, that the population of the respective towns should be known, or approximately estimated.

Except in the cities and manufacturing towns, but little change in populations occurs from one year to another. And when changes are considerable, no very reliable method of determining an increasing population is available. The last census showed a disposition in the large towns to over estimate. The stagnation in business enterprises, and interrupted manufacturing interests have very much checked the growth of the large towns during the past year. And therefore the estimates of population made for the last report are adopted for the present report.

As no census has been taken since 1890, the estimates in most cases must be taken as rough approximations.

The following is a general summary of the births, marriages and deaths as registered in 1893.

## BIRTHS.

Sex.		Parentage.	
Males.....	10,432	American.....	8,487
Females.....	9,697	One or both Foreign.....	11,467
Not stated.....	167	Not stated.....	342
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	20,296	Total.....	20,296

Whole number of Births, 20,296

Birth-rate per 1,000,-----25.4

## MARRIAGES.

Both parties American.....	3,435
Both parties Foreign.....	1,942
Husband American, wife Foreign.....	503
Husband Foreign, wife American.....	569
Not stated.....	10
<hr/>	
Total marriages.....	6,459
Total number of persons married.....	12,918

## DEATHS.

Sex.		Nativity.	
Males.....	7,644	American.....	10,060
Females.....	7,244	Foreign.....	3,584
Not stated.....	13	Not stated.....	257
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	14,901	Total.....	14,901

Whole number of Deaths, 14,901

Death-rate per 1,000,-----18.6

There was one birth to every 39.3 of the population.

There was one marriage to every 123.4 of the population.

There was one person married to every 61.7 of the population.

There was one death to every 53.5 of the population.

The total number of births registered in Connecticut during year 1893 was 20,296 ; of deaths 14,901 ; so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was, 5,395, being 815 more than in the previous year.

## TOWNS IN WHICH THE DEATHS EXCEEDED THE BIRTHS.

There are 168 towns in Connecticut, which include the whole population of the State. Many of the towns include cities and boroughs within their limits. The Registration of the State is carried on always by towns—the people of the Cities and Boroughs within the town limits being included, for registration purposes, in the population of the town.

In 52 of the towns the deaths exceed the births. The excess of deaths over births in these towns, or the natural loss is 329. The total population of the towns in which the deaths were more than the births was 77,341, or a little less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the whole population of the State.

This is a better showing than in the previous year, and is probably partly or wholly due to improved registration. In 1892 there were 73 towns as against 52 this year that showed a natural loss of inhabitants and the loss was 635 then as against 329 the present year.

The only two towns of over 3,000 population that shows a natural loss by excess of deaths over births are Milford and Plainfield.

As the death-rate of these two towns is the same as the death-rate of the whole State, the apparent loss must be due to the paucity of births. The question then occurs if it be not the consequence of defective registration.

The registered birth-rate for instance, of Milford, is lower than that of any other town in Connecticut of as much population.

The average birth-rate of the other towns of between 3,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, that is those nearest to the population of Milford, is 22.6, while Milford is only 14.8. The most reasonable explanation is, that the Doctors and Midwives of Milford have neglected to make full returns of the births, and the Registrar has in turn neglected to complete his records as the law provides.

It is greatly to be regretted, that so much negligence, in making returns, exists among the doctors. The large difference in birth-rates between towns of similar conditions as to their inhabitants can only be understood as demonstrating that returns of births are full in some towns and very defective in others.

The County Health Officers will in future consider it one of their official functions to enforce the observance of the registration laws, and they can scarcely serve the public interest better in any other direction.

In 25 towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants the loss was.....	130
In 20 towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants the loss was..	134
In 5 towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants the loss was....	43
In 1 town of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants the loss was....	14
In 1 town of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants the loss was....	8
Total.....	329

In 7 towns the births and deaths were equal, to wit: Avon, Oxford, Southbury, Woodbridge, Ledyard, Newtown, Colebrook.

The towns in which registration shows an excess of births over deaths are the following :

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Bloomfield.....	1,300	12	30	18
East Granby.....	661	3	7	4
Granby.....	1,275	15	21	6
Hartland.....	516	8	12	4
Marlborough.....	633	11	12	1
Rocky Hill.....	1,079	16	20	4
Simsbury.....	1,910	43	45	2
	<hr/> 7,374	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 39

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Bethany.....	528	5	7	2
Cheshire.....	1,900	21	28	7
East Haven.....	1,114	10	11	1
Madison.....	1,400	23	32	9
Middlebury.....	554	8	11	4
Milford.....	3,900	58	72	14
North Branford.....	906	13	16	3
Oxford.....	1,000	11	21	10
	<hr/> 11,302	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 50

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Lyme.....	815	12	15	3
North Stonington.....	1,600	13	20	7
Salem.....	475	7	14	7
Sprague.....	1,300	21	23	2
Waterford.....	2,643	34	50	16
	<hr/> 6,833	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 122	<hr/> 35

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Brookfield.....	989	15	21	6
Easton.....	1,050	12	19	7
Monroe.....	994	9	18	9
New Fairfield.....	670	8	15	7
Ridgefield.....	2,350	40	47	7
Sherman.....	700	11	13	2
Trumbull.....	1,500	15	30	15
Weston.....	772	12	18	6
Wilton.....	1,672	36	41	5
	<hr/> 10,702	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 222	<hr/> 64



## WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Ashford .....	750	10	17	7
Canterbury .....	947	9	21	12
Chaplin .....	525	5	10	5
Hampton .....	660	7	16	9
Plainfield .....	4,963	86	94	8
Scotland .....	500	4	9	5
Woodstock .....	2,300	23	31	8
	<hr/> 10,645	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 54

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Barkhamsted .....	1,150	20	24	4
Bridgewater .....	600	11	17	6
Canaan .....	1,000	14	17	3
Goshen .....	982	11	16	5
Norfolk .....	1,546	21	28	7
Sharon .....	1,911	32	38	6
Warren .....	450	4	9	5
	<hr/> 7,639	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 36

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Haddam .....	2,124	44	47	3
Clinton .....	1,380	14	28	14
Durham .....	934	8	12	4
Killingworth .....	540	7	16	9
	<hr/> 4,978	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 30

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Loss.
Tolland .....	1,057	20	24	4
Andover .....	428	5	6	1
Columbia .....	754	7	11	4
Hebron .....	1,039	22	25	3
Mansfield .....	2,080	27	36	9
	<hr/> 5,358	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 21

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time.

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1893.

Year.	Births.	Birth- rate per 1,000.	Mar- riages.	Deaths.	Death- rate per 1,000.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Divorces.	No. Mar- riages to each Divorce.
1848	6,850	20	2,816	4,379	12.4	2,471	---	---
1849	7,238	20	2,920	5,049	14	2,189	---	---
1850	7,578	20.4	2,884	5,170	14	2,408	---	---
1851	8,362	22	2,995	4,767	13	3,595	---	---
1852	8,302	21.4	3,136	5,596	14.4	2,706	---	---
1853	8,439	21.3	3,202	5,646	14.2	2,793	---	---
1854	10,012	24	4,286	6,094	14.6	3,918	---	---
1856	11,139	25	4,089	6,324	14.9	4,815	---	---
1857	11,355	26	3,747	6,585	16	4,770	---	---
1858	11,299	25	3,737	6,618	15.6	4,681	---	---
1859	11,259	25	3,778	6,533	15	4,726	---	---
1860	11,873	26	4,036	7,602	16.3	4,271	310	13
1861	11,934	25	3,757	7,735	16.5	4,199	275	13.9
1862	10,803	23	3,701	8,541	18	2,262	257	14
1863	9,885	21	3,467	8,442	18	1,443	291	12
1864	9,734	20	4,107	9,109	19	625	426	9.6
1865	10,202	20.8	4,460	7,950	16	2,252	404	11
1866	11,623	23	4,978	7,520	15	4,103	488	10
1867	12,029	23.2	4,779	7,343	14.3	4,686	459	10.4
1868	12,469	23.4	4,734	7,549	15	4,920	478	9.9
1869	12,481	23.5	4,754	8,417	15.6	4,064	491	9.6
1870	13,136	24.2	4,871	8,895	15	4,241	408	11.9
1871	13,114	24	4,882	8,166	14.2	4,948	409	11.9
1872	13,805	25.3	5,023	9,970	18	3,835	464	10.8
1873	14,087	25.6	4,841	9,822	17.4	4,265	457	10.6
1874	14,450	26.2	4,694	8,939	17.2	5,511	492	9.5
1875	14,328	26	4,535	9,883	17	4,495	476	9.4
1876	13,800	25	4,320	10,187	17.5	3,613	396	10.9
1877	14,072	26	4,319	9,696	16	4,376	427	10.1
1878	13,499	24	4,315	9,352	15	4,147	401	10.7
1879	14,051	22.4	4,373	9,394	15	4,657	316	13.7
1880	13,829	22.2	4,745	10,408	16.7	3,421	332	14.2
1881	14,616	22.4	4,850	10,907	17.4	3,709	404	12
1882	14,938	23.9	5,329	11,622	18.7	3,316	392	13.5
1883	15,856	25.4	5,440	11,943	19.1	3,913	433	12.6
1884	15,758	23	5,394	11,351	16.6	4,407	360	14.7
1885	15,496	22.7	5,091	12,033	17.6	3,463	383	13.3
1886	15,934	22.2	5,497	11,616	16.2	4,318	387	14.2
1887	16,583	22.8	5,788	12,385	17	4,198	387	14.9
1888	16,878	22.2	5,969	12,980	17.1	3,898	430	13.8
1889	17,176	23.4	5,744	12,529	17	4,647	536	10.7
1890	17,394	23.3	6,284	13,665	18.3	3,729	477	13.1
1891	18,557	24.8	6,486	14,385	19.2	4,172	475	13.6
1892	19,750	24.7	6,596	15,170	19	4,580	501	13.1
1893	20,296	25.4	6,459	14,901	18.6	5,395	390	16.5

TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.																		
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		Total.	PERCENTAGE.				NATIVITY.																				
		Male.	Female.		Not stated.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.		Both Foreign.		Husb. American.		Husb. Foreign.		Wife American.		Wife Foreign.		Total.	non-resident.	Both non-resident.	SEX.	NATIVITY.						
							Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	For. Father.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.											
Hartford	56,000	779	760	10,549	27.6	609	623	151	103	63	--	--	291	182	44	54	--	--	571	32	31	654	667	--	*1321	899	422	--	22.0
Avon	1,200	11	8	19	15.8	7	7	--	4	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	10	9	--	19	16	2	1	15.8
Berlin	2,800	25	27	53	18.9	34	12	2	3	2	--	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	24	13	--	37	31	6	--	13.5
Bloomfield	1,300	6	6	12	9.2	8	2	1	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	18	12	--	30	26	4	--	23.0
Bristol	8,100	111	100	213	26.3	66	109	20	14	4	--	--	44	24	4	4	--	--	76	--	--	71	61	--	132	97	34	1	16.3
Burlington	1,300	22	18	40	30.7	7	26	3	4	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	14	11	--	25	19	6	--	19.2
Canton	2,548	35	32	68	26.6	28	32	5	1	2	--	--	13	8	2	2	--	--	25	2	2	24	23	--	47	38	9	--	18.4
East Granby	661	3	--	3	4.5	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	5	2	--	7	--	--	--	10.5
East Hartford	5,000	66	63	129	25.8	69	37	9	12	2	--	--	19	10	2	3	--	--	34	3	2	28	59	--	107	85	22	--	21.4
East Windsor	2,900	49	40	89	30.6	50	25	10	4	--	--	--	15	4	--	--	--	--	20	2	--	28	25	--	53	41	11	1	18.2
Enfield	7,200	93	79	174	24.1	69	59	22	13	10	--	--	28	14	8	5	--	--	55	6	12	55	76	1	132	94	36	2	18.3
Farmington	3,200	41	28	69	21.2	33	19	8	7	2	--	--	12	2	--	2	--	--	16	--	--	25	27	--	52	37	15	--	16.2
Glastonbury	3,632	33	34	67	18.4	35	15	7	8	2	--	--	15	1	1	1	--	--	18	2	--	54	46	--	7	54	46	7	14.8
Granby	1,275	7	8	15	11.7	13	1	--	--	1	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	11	2	1	13	8	--	21	18	2	1	16.4
Hartland	516	4	4	8	15.5	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	8	4	--	12	11	1	--	23.2
Manchester	8,980	123	101	229	25.5	49	138	19	9	14	--	--	15	55	6	9	--	--	85	3	1	74	73	--	147	107	40	--	16.3
Marlborough	633	8	2	11	17.3	4	5	1	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	8	--	--	12	9	2	1	18.9
New Britain	22,100	362	331	695	31.4	188	300	57	52	12	86	--	74	96	13	25	--	--	208	13	--	169	184	--	353	235	116	2	15.9
Newington	1,000	10	9	19	19.0	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	8	7	--	15	7	6	2	15.0
Plainville	2,030	14	19	33	16.2	19	10	1	1	1	--	--	14	1	3	--	--	--	18	1	2	10	12	--	22	18	4	--	10.8
Rocky Hill	1,019	9	7	16	14.8	12	2	--	--	--	--	--	11	7	1	1	--	--	19	2	1	8	12	--	20	17	3	--	18.5
Simsbury	1,910	28	15	43	22.5	31	8	--	3	1	--	--	11	7	1	--	--	--	19	2	1	23	22	--	45	31	14	--	23.5
South Windsor	5,500	51	67	118	21.4	58	29	15	14	2	--	--	24	5	4	5	--	--	38	1	--	49	52	--	101	70	31	--	18.3
South Windsor	1,669	7	9	16	9.5	9	3	2	2	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	6	1	--	19	15	--	36	30	2	4	21.3
Suffield	3,250	29	30	59	18.1	37	11	3	6	1	--	--	19	1	7	1	--	--	28	6	3	19	31	--	50	43	7	--	15.3
West Hartford	2,000	16	22	38	19.0	17	12	5	3	1	--	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	13	23	--	36	27	8	1	18.0
Wethersfield	2,300	27	13	41	17.8	23	5	2	5	1	--	--	6	1	--	--	--	--	7	1	--	29	15	--	44	28	3	--	12.6
Windsor	3,154	47	37	84	26.6	44	19	11	10	--	--	--	15	1	1	1	--	--	18	--	--	45	28	--	73	70	3	--	23.1
Windsor Locks	3,000	33	41	74	24.6	27	32	7	6	2	--	--	17	13	2	4	--	--	36	5	--	19	25	--	44	31	13	--	14.6
Total	156,237	2049	1910	3984	25.4	1572	1548	362	286	126	90	693	436	103	119	--	--	--	1351	84	53	1522	1524	1	3047	2188	830	29	19.5

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Hartford, 89; Wethersfield, 15; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.											
	SEX.			Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.						SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.									
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.		American.	Foreign.	Not stated.						
New Haven	90,000	1401	1327	31	2759	30.6	1005	1228	237	174	88	27	464	310	69	96	5	944	52	26	1038	999	*	2037	1454	541	42	22.1
Ansonia	11,000	206	189	1	395	35.9	130	190	32	20	23	—	27	33	4	13	—	77	—	—	87	83	—	170	113	57	—	15.4
Bacon Falls	625	7	6	1	14	22.4	5	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	7	—	13	10	3	—	20.8
Bethany	528	5	—	—	5	9.4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	7	6	1	—	13.2
Branford	4,965	74	78	1	153	30.8	48	76	8	10	11	—	27	8	3	—	—	38	4	—	42	56	—	98	71	23	4	19.7
Cheshire	1,900	11	10	—	21	11.0	10	6	3	1	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	8	—	—	18	10	—	28	21	7	—	14.7
Derby	6,500	78	81	2	161	24.7	60	63	16	14	5	3	23	20	9	5	2	59	2	—	56	53	—	109	75	32	2	16.1
East Haven	1,114	7	3	—	10	8.9	7	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	3	—	11	10	1	—	9.8
Guilford	2,800	26	28	1	55	19.6	31	12	4	8	—	—	16	2	2	—	—	20	3	1	29	22	—	51	46	5	—	18.2
Hamden	4,025	46	31	—	77	19.1	40	19	6	8	4	—	9	2	3	1	—	15	—	—	44	25	—	69	53	14	2	17.1
Madison	1,400	15	8	—	23	16.4	18	2	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	20	—	32	27	4	1	22.8
Meriden	26,510	409	415	—	824	31.0	222	422	85	57	38	—	92	87	12	25	—	216	11	2	204	199	—	403	296	104	3	15.2
Middlebury	554	4	3	1	8	14.4	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	—	12	11	1	—	21.6
Milford	3,900	34	24	—	58	14.8	40	9	5	2	2	—	16	1	1	—	—	20	7	2	42	30	—	72	61	11	—	18.4
Naugatuck	6,820	169	138	—	307	45.0	107	119	20	26	7	28	32	43	10	6	—	91	4	2	93	68	—	161	130	29	2	23.6
North Branford	906	8	5	—	13	14.3	11	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	7	9	—	16	16	—	—	17.6
North Haven	1,890	22	13	—	35	18.5	15	14	2	4	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	17	16	—	33	23	8	2	17.4
Orange	5,080	37	52	—	89	17.5	45	26	9	6	3	—	13	3	—	2	—	18	—	—	42	41	—	83	67	15	1	16.3
Oxford	1,000	6	5	—	11	11.0	8	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	13	8	—	21	19	2	—	21.0
Prospect	500	3	4	1	8	16.0	6	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	3	—	8	—	—	—	16.0
Seymour	3,600	46	41	—	87	24.1	33	35	7	9	3	—	14	11	1	2	—	28	3	—	20	23	—	43	32	11	—	11.9
Southbury	1,109	13	12	—	25	22.5	22	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	11	—	25	23	1	—	22.5
Wallingford	7,000	120	92	7	219	31.2	79	81	19	16	2	22	31	11	8	5	—	55	2	—	64	76	—	140	93	40	7	20.0
Waterbury	38,500	597	595	46	1238	32.1	400	563	113	124	35	3	142	136	50	15	—	343	18	—	387	393	—	*780	525	249	6	20.0
Wolcott	525	4	4	—	8	15.2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	4	2	—	11.4
Woodbridge	829	6	7	—	13	15.6	2	7	3	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	7	6	—	13	12	—	—	15.6
Total	223,580	3354	3171	91	6616	29.5	2361	2894	570	484	224	83	940	670	178	175	7	1970	107	33	2271	2170	—	4441	3206	1161	74	19.8

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: New Haven, 45; Waterbury, 7; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.



TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.														
		SEX.		PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.												
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.					
New London.....	15,000	203	168	371	24.7	167	123	36	30	15	---	---	---	100	42	13	12	167	27	14	151	126	277	218	59	---	16.4	
Bozrah.....	1,005	10	18	29	28.8	12	13	2	2	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	8	9	17	13	4	---	16.9	
Colchester.....	3,000	43	40	83	27.6	34	41	4	4	---	---	---	11	8	3	3	2	3	7	6	---	32	36	68	54	14	---	21.6
East Lyme.....	1,952	27	25	52	26.6	34	15	2	1	---	---	---	9	3	---	---	4	16	---	---	---	17	18	35	31	3	1	17.9
Franklin.....	500	5	4	9	18.0	5	2	2	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	3	5	8	8	---	---	---	16.0
Griswold.....	3,113	48	55	103	33.0	33	46	16	8	---	---	---	12	3	3	3	5	23	---	---	---	36	26	62	47	15	---	19.9
Groton.....	5,580	54	52	106	19.3	79	13	9	6	1	---	---	31	2	3	3	5	41	9	---	---	39	55	94	80	11	3	16.8
Lebanon.....	1,700	20	9	29	17.0	27	2	---	---	---	---	---	6	1	---	---	---	7	1	1	1	10	11	21	16	3	2	12.3
Ledyard.....	1,280	10	6	16	12.5	14	1	1	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	8	---	1	---	5	10	16	13	2	1	12.5
Lisbon.....	520	6	4	10	19.2	4	2	1	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	2	---	5	---	---	3	4	7	7	---	---	---	13.4
Lyme.....	815	8	4	12	14.7	11	---	1	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	8	2	---	7	8	15	14	---	1	---	18.4
Montville.....	2,718	23	23	46	16.9	22	17	2	2	3	---	---	17	5	3	3	1	26	1	---	23	18	41	33	8	---	15.0	
Norwich.....	24,200	299	312	611	25.2	229	245	61	58	18	---	---	115	69	15	24	24	223	23	6	---	211	260	471	326	145	---	19.4
North Stonington.....	1,600	8	5	13	8.1	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	1	---	---	---	11	3	---	13	7	20	16	1	3	12.5	
Old Lyme.....	1,325	15	8	23	18.1	20	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	4	---	---	---	14	7	21	21	---	---	15.8
Preston.....	2,555	21	24	45	17.6	30	7	4	4	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	1	10	---	---	---	27	17	44	34	9	1	17.2
Salem.....	475	5	2	7	14.7	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	1	---	7	7	14	14	---	---	---	29.4
Sprague.....	1,300	9	12	21	16.1	8	9	1	2	1	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	3	2	---	15	8	23	16	6	1	---	17.6
Stonington.....	7,450	73	89	162	21.7	83	43	15	19	2	---	---	46	4	4	4	2	56	15	4	69	52	121	94	27	---	16.2	
Voluntown.....	1,079	14	4	18	16.6	11	5	2	---	---	---	---	8	1	---	---	1	10	---	---	---	9	12	17	16	---	1	15.7
Waterford.....	2,643	14	20	34	12.8	25	3	1	1	4	---	---	10	2	---	---	1	13	3	1	26	24	50	44	6	---	---	18.9
Total.....	79,810	915	884	3,180	22.5	867	589	160	142	44	---	---	419	142	47	61	3	672	94	33	721	720	1,442	1,115	313	14	---	18.0



TABLE II.—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.													
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					SEX.		NATIVITY.													
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Wife American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Danbury	20,000	288	233	19	540	27.0	244	171	51	35	12	27	7	250	231	26	68	9	104	17	4	190	176	4	370	277	75	18	18.3
Bridgeport	58,243	855	849	2	1706	29.2	584	785	156	97	77	7	1	8	2	26	68	1	585	47	12	563	521	2	*1086	771	291	24	18.2
Bethel	3,500	49	46		95	27.1	63	29	2					4	2	3	1		14			29	34		63	53	10		18.0
Brookfield	989	7	8		15	15.1	10	4						4	2				6			12	9		21	18	3		21.2
Darien	2,300	18	16		34	14.8	20	8	2	3	1			8		1			9	2		50	12		*62	46	16		13.4
Easton	1,050	8	4		12	11.4	10	1						4					4			10	9		19	16	3		18.0
Fairfield	4,180	40	29		69	16.5	48	12	3	3	3			12	4		5		21	2	1	27	29		56	45	11		13.3
Greenwich	10,700	132	108		240	22.4	121	76	12	22	9			40	17	2	3		62	13	3	96	89		185	143	41		17.3
Huntington	5,000	64	51	2	117	23.4	62	24	16	9	4	2	1	18	1	3	2		24			28	35		63	48	14	1	12.6
Monroe	994	4	5		9	9.0	6	1	2					6					6			11	7		18	17	1		18.1
New Canaan	2,824	28	28	5	61	21.6	46	7	3	4	1			15					15	5	1	22	17		39	33	6		16.6
New Fairfield	670	3	5		8	12.0	6	1				1										8	7		15	12	2		22.3
Newtown	3,435	33	22		55	16.0	37	11	2	4	1			11					11			25	30		55	40	15		16.0
Norwalk	19,570	255	205	1	461	23.0	260	119	36	28	18			90	43	10	10		153	15	3	170	155	1	326	247	73	6	16.6
Redding	1,550	13	8	1	22	14.1	11	7	1	3				7			1		8	1		6	15		21	19	2		13.5
Ridgefield	2,355	23	16	1	40	16.9	27	4	4	4				11	1	1	4		17	3		26	21		47	41	6		19.9
Sherman	700	6	5		11	15.7	9				1	1		4	1				5	2		11	2		13	12	1		18.5
Stamford	16,682	290	250	9	549	32.9	202	133	43	53	17	101		60	25	11	11		107	22	11	205	171		276	265	94	17	22.5
Stratford	3,000	31	22		53	17.6	42	5	2	4				12	1	2	1		16	3		30	19		49	38	7	4	16.3
Trumbull	1,500	7	8		15	10.0	11	1	2	1				4					4			17	13		30	29	1		20.0
Weston	772	6	6		12	15.5	11	1						5	1		1		7	1		9	9		18	18			23.3
Westport	3,784	46	34		80	21.1	42	20	6	9	3			6	7		1		14	1		40	25		65	52	13		17.1
Wilton	1,672	21	15		36	21.5	28	4	3	1				5					5	2		22	19		41	38	3		24.5
Total	165,470	2,227	1,973	40	4,240	25.6	1,900	1,424	346	283	148	139		650	363	67	117		1,197	136	35	1,607	1,424		3,038	2,278	688	72	18.3

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Bridgeport, 19; Danbury, 4; Darien, 31; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.												
	Estimated Population.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.						SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.									
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.		Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Brooklyn	2,640	23	22	1	46	17.4	10	26	3	6	---	1	5	1	4	2	---	12	1	---	---	19	20	---	39	31	7	1	14.7
Ashford	750	6	4	4	10	13.3	10	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	10	7	---	17	14	3	---	22.6
Canterbury	947	4	5	---	9	9.5	9	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	12	9	---	21	18	3	---	22.1
Chaplin	525	2	3	---	5	9.5	4	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	8	2	---	10	10	---	---	19.0
Eastford	600	4	7	---	11	18.3	10	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	5	3	---	8	---	---	---	13.3
Hampton	660	3	4	---	7	10.6	4	1	---	---	---	1	3	1	---	---	---	4	2	---	---	7	9	---	16	11	2	3	24.2
Killingly	7,027	125	91	---	216	30.7	78	84	26	24	---	1	25	13	20	6	---	64	4	1	---	58	49	---	107	91	14	2	15.2
Plainfield	4,963	38	48	---	86	17.3	25	43	8	9	---	1	15	9	2	3	---	29	---	1	---	54	40	---	94	70	20	4	18.9
Pomfret	1,471	15	11	---	26	17.6	13	9	1	2	---	1	7	3	1	---	---	11	---	---	---	14	11	---	25	22	1	2	16.9
Putnam	6,800	91	92	---	183	26.9	66	74	24	14	---	1	30	15	7	11	---	63	13	2	---	61	72	---	134	98	33	3	19.7
Scotland	500	2	1	---	4	8.0	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	4	---	9	7	1	1	18.0
Sterling	1,115	15	8	---	23	20.6	12	8	1	1	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	12	5	---	17	14	3	---	15.2
Thompson	5,600	87	60	---	147	26.2	20	77	17	19	---	9	22	28	8	6	---	64	12	7	---	45	53	---	100	74	25	1	17.8
Windham	11,500	128	126	---	254	22.0	97	104	19	21	---	9	43	29	7	9	---	88	4	---	---	113	124	---	237	173	53	11	20.6
Woodstock	2,300	12	11	---	23	10.0	10	10	---	2	---	1	7	1	1	1	---	10	2	---	---	14	17	---	31	28	3	---	13.4
Total	47,398	555	493	2	1050	22.1	372	437	99	99	---	27 16	183 100	51	39	---	---	373	41	11	---	437	425	3	865	669	168 28	---	18.2



TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

\* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Middletown, 85; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.





TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.														
	SEX.			Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.			NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.		Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Hartford .....	2049	1910	3959	25.4	1572	1548	362	286	126	90	693	436	103	119	1351	84	53	1522	1524	1	3047	2188	830	29	19.5			
New Haven .....	3354	3171	6525	29.5	2361	2894	570	484	224	83	940	670	178	175	1970	107	33	2271	2170	--	4441	3206	1161	74	19.8			
New London .....	915	884	1802	22.5	867	589	160	142	44	--	419	142	47	61	3	672	94	33	721	720	1	1442	1115	313	14	18.0		
Fairfield .....	2227	1973	4200	25.6	1900	1424	346	283	148	139	650	363	67	117	1197	136	35	1607	1424	7	3038	2278	688	72	18.3			
Windham .....	555	493	1050	22.1	372	437	99	99	27	16	183	100	51	39	373	41	11	437	425	3	865	669	168	28	18.2			
Litchfield .....	566	542	1110	19.5	672	278	65	67	22	6	261	110	30	19	420	29	13	473	396	--	869	711	135	23	15.3			
Middlesex .....	455	451	908	21.4	461	314	53	54	23	3	167	70	14	21	272	18	5	378	362	1	741	549	190	2	17.5			
Tolland .....	311	273	586	22.6	282	189	65	34	11	5	122	51	13	18	204	21	5	235	223	--	458	344	99	15	17.6			
Total .....	10432	9697	20296	25.4	8487	7673	1720	1449	625	342	3435	1942	503	569	106459	530	188	7644	7244	13	14901	11060	3584	257	18.6			

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford	Male	183	156	181	164	148	173	193	194	159	159	154	185		2,049
	Female	180	153	152	153	146	161	170	173	150	164	158	150		1,910
	Not stated	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	4		1	1	2		25
New Haven		365	311	337	321	295	336	365	371	309	324	313	337		3,984
	Male	294	287	267	275	255	254	294	279	292	280	281	296		3,354
	Female	300	243	284	279	230	258	279	267	234	299	219	279		3,171
	Not stated	6	9	4	3	9	11	6	9	9	4	7	14		91
New London		600	539	555	557	494	523	579	555	535	583	507	589		6,616
	Male	90	65	84	71	75	75	91	78	81	73	64	68		915
	Female	88	56	82	79	84	69	86	86	66	77	51	60		884
	Not stated		3												3
Fairfield		178	124	166	150	159	144	177	164	147	150	115	128		1,802
	Male	192	173	216	190	149	169	197	203	172	209	195	162		2,227
	Female	179	178	168	147	163	168	173	166	147	163	170	151		1,973
	Not stated	5	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	40
Windham		376	354	389	340	315	341	373	372	321	376	366	316	1	4,240
	Male	59	33	57	52	41	56	53	49	43	40	30	42		555
	Female	31	39	57	47	37	48	38	64	37	45	30	20		493
	Not stated						1			1					2
Litchfield		90	72	114	99	78	105	91	113	81	85	60	62		1,050
	Male	47	41	49	44	38	45	51	57	56	53	36	49		566
	Female	38	42	49	54	41	49	53	50	48	44	38	36		542
	Not stated							1				1			2
Middlesex		85	83	98	98	79	94	105	107	104	97	75	85		1,110
	Male	34	32	41	26	34	36	41	48	49	43	37	34		455
	Female	38	33	38	38	45	44	41	41	29	33	33	38		451
	Not stated								1	1					2
Tolland		72	65	79	64	79	80	82	90	79	76	70	72		908
	Male	24	30	24	26	29	20	35	20	29	22	24	28		311
	Female	17	23	21	25	20	17	18	29	34	27	22	20		273
	Not stated					1		1							2
Totals		41	53	45	51	50	37	54	49	63	49	46	48		586
	Male	923	817	919	848	769	828	955	928	881	879	821	864		10,432
	Female	871	767	851	822	766	814	858	876	745	852	721	754		9,697
	Not stated	13	17	13	10	14	18	13	17	13	9	10	19	1	167
Grand Total		1807	1601	1783	1680	1549	1660	1826	1821	1639	1740	1552	1637	1	20,296

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford ----	Male -----	124	127	133	165	141	90	133	148	103	111	105	142	..	1,522
	Female -----	137	120	132	155	115	108	138	161	95	94	115	154	..	1,524
	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
New Haven ----		261	247	265	320	256	198	272	309	198	205	220	296	..	3,047
	Male -----	193	163	206	236	209	150	228	207	150	156	180	192	1	2,271
	Female -----	193	174	199	191	202	144	203	213	135	164	140	212	..	2,170
New London ----	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		386	337	405	427	511	294	431	420	285	320	320	304	1	4,441
	Male -----	66	58	69	68	57	47	51	75	49	63	49	69	..	721
Fairfield ----	Female -----	65	46	69	66	65	45	49	78	62	56	45	74	..	720
	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
		131	104	138	124	122	93	100	153	121	119	94	143	..	1,442
Windham ----	Male -----	155	132	135	128	130	117	174	145	135	118	112	124	2	1,607
	Female -----	138	115	122	114	87	93	179	153	125	85	89	124	..	1,424
	Not stated ..	---	1	---	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	1	..	7
Litchfield ----		293	248	257	242	217	212	355	299	260	203	201	249	2	3,038
	Male -----	26	32	51	44	34	19	38	42	35	43	35	38	..	437
	Female -----	19	27	38	53	33	21	32	41	38	42	38	43	..	425
Middlesex ----	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	3
		45	59	89	97	67	40	70	85	73	86	73	81	..	865
	Male -----	49	28	40	47	38	30	28	59	32	39	36	47	..	473
Tolland ----	Female -----	29	35	37	39	38	27	35	33	31	33	28	31	..	396
	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		78	63	77	86	76	57	63	92	63	72	64	78	..	869
Hartford ----	Male -----	25	30	34	33	31	39	35	33	27	28	28	35	..	378
	Female -----	41	29	25	41	28	27	30	28	38	25	25	25	..	362
	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Tolland ----		66	59	59	74	59	66	65	61	66	53	53	60	..	741
	Male -----	19	13	24	21	17	24	24	20	12	21	15	25	..	235
	Female -----	19	19	19	17	20	21	16	29	13	19	14	17	..	223
Totals -----	Not stated ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		38	32	43	38	37	45	40	49	25	40	29	42	..	458
	Male -----	657	583	692	742	657	516	711	729	543	579	560	672	3	7,644
Grand Total .....	Female -----	641	565	641	676	588	486	682	736	537	518	494	680	..	7,244
	Not stated ..	---	1	---	---	---	3	3	3	1	---	---	1	..	13
Grand Total .....		1298	1149	1333	1418	1245	1005	1396	1468	1081	1098	1054	1353	3	14,901



[illegible]



TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	Total.	
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																																	
Starvation	-----	3																															
Intemperance	-----	18																														1	
Chronic Alcoholism	-----	47	12		1							1									2	1										17	
Delirium Tremens	-----	1																		1												1	
Other Dietetic Diseases	-----	4																															
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																																	
Rheumatism	-----	121	7				1					1		1			1										3	2	1		3		20
Gout	-----	1																															
Rickets	-----	4																															
Cancer not located	-----	77	5				1	1					1	1						1										1		11	
Cancer of Breast	-----	36	3											1	1	1				2										1		8	
Cancer of Stomach	-----	82	5						2										2							1					1		11
Cancer of Womb	-----	82	6																2				1									9	
Cancer of Other Organs	-----	128	11	1		1	2							1		1				5	1					2	1	1		1		26	
Tabes Mesenterica	-----	87																		1			1									10	
Tubercular Meningitis	-----	121	12																														122
Phthisis	-----	1405	151	4	3		13	5	5		5	2	8	4	3	1	1	18	337	2						2	11	8	2	3	11	9	6317

[illegible]

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

	238	19	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	38
Premature Birth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Atelectasis	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis	18	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spina Bifida	9	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Imperforate Anus	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital malformations	22	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Old Age	562	54	2	4	8	4	1	9	2	6	7	2	2	123

## Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		HARTFORD COUNTY.																											Total.			
		STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.		Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	
Insanity		56	15								1						1									1					18	
Chorea		1																														
Epilepsy		47	3					1																			1			2	8	
Convulsions		300	32				4	1	1	1	3	3					2		6						2					1	56	
Trismus Nascentium		11																														
Tetanus		24	4																1								1				7	
Paraplegia		4																		1											1	
Diseases of Spinal Cord		14							1																						2	
Myelitis		12	1																												1	
Spinal Meningitis		38	4				1	3											3												14	
Locomotor Ataxia		5																									1				1	
Other Diseases of Nervous System		237	7	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	5	3					2	4	1	1							3				37	
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																																
Epistaxis		1																														
Otitis		5																														
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose		1																														
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																
Endocarditis		77	1				1										2					1		2							7	
Valvular Disease of Heart		297	7	1		2	2	1		2	2	3			1			4						1	3		1	3	1	3	32	
Disease of Heart		483	73	3	1	1	8	2		1	5	2	2	3	1	2	6	4	3				2	5	3	1	5	2	4	3	2	156
Pericarditis		22																														

[illegible]

### ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]





[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

### ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis.....  
Arthritis, Periostitis.....  
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.....







Class III. Orders.																													
Dietetic Diseases																													
73	12	1	1	1	1	1	3	1					19																
Class IV. Orders.																													
Constitutional Diseases																													
2376	216	5	4	25	7	11	8	4	16	7	4	3	2	21	3	55	4	2	1	3	19	10	6	7	11	18	7	484	
Class V. Orders.																													
Developmental Diseases																													
872	78	1	3	6	2	2	8	1	4	2	9	2	8		14	2	2	3	4	2	7	2	2	7	2	2	7	2	171
Class VI. Orders.																													
1972	188	4	3	15	3	8	9	11	15	7	8	3	15		33	1	4	7	6	9	6	5	6	2	4	1	373		
1. Diseases of Nervous System																													
2. Organs of Special Sense																													
1095	82	4	1	2	11	2	4	1	8	5	18	3	3	2	11	4	13	1	3	8	10	1	5	2	6	7	3	223	
3. Circulatory System																													
2176	228	1	9	8	12	5	8	2	26	6	29	14	9	7	3	22	56	2	4	5	20	7	7	2	12	7	7	518	
4. Respiratory System																													
843	63	1	1	1	5	3	2	6	5	6	2	4	9		20	1	4	1	7	6	2	4	2	4	5	3	167		
5. Digestive System																													
14	3																											3	
6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands																													
692	68	1	3	2	6	1	3	9	5	2	1	1	6		18	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	146			
7. Urinary System																													
128	9			3			12	8	1	1			2		3		1					2						22	
8. Generative System																													
17	3			2									1				6											6	
9. Organs of Locomotion																													
12	2						1														1							4	
10. Integumentary System																													
Class VII. Orders.																													
1. Accident or Negligence																													
612	57	1	1	6	1	2	1	11	2	1	2	1	5		7	1	2	6	6	2	1	3						119	
2. Homicide																													
6															1		1											1	
3. Suicide																													
111	4			1	1			2	2	1			1		1						1	1						15	
Class VIII. Orders.																													
1. Heart Failure and others ill defined																													
765	56	1	2	5	7	1	5	2	12	1	11	3	3	1	7	1	21	1	2	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	157	
30											3				1		1				1							6	
2. Cause not stated																													

C



TABLE VI—Continued.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																													
ORDER I. MIASMATIC.																													
Small Pox	-----	3	1	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2
Measles	-----	69	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	36
Scarlet Fever	-----	217	60	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	3	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	2	-----	14	-----	-----	3	96
Typhus Fever	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Relapsing Fever	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Influenza	-----	252	34	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	2	7	8	3	3	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	3	-----	-----	59	
Typhoid Fever	-----	275	28	3	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	2	3	1	-----	-----	7	14	-----	1	76
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-----	124	22	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	2	3	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	30	-----	81	
Continued Fever	-----	33	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	13	
Whooping Cough	-----	122	23	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4	-----	1	47
Diphtheria	-----	264	54	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	4	8	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	13	-----	-----	1	93
Membranous Group	-----	203	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	2	-----	2	11	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	13	-----	-----	1	88
Other Miasmatic Diseases.	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4	4

[illegible]

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOWN.																									STATE.		
	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallington.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.		Woodbridge.	Total.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																												
Starvation .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	9
Intemperance .....	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Chronic Alcoholism .....	47	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Dietetic Diseases .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheumatism .....	121	25	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	50
Gout .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Rickets .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer not located .....	77	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	17	
Cancer of Breast .....	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	
Cancer of Stomach .....	82	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Cancer of Womb .....	82	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	26	
Cancer of other Organs .....	128	21	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	39	
Tabes Mesenterica .....	87	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	19	
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute .....	121	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	37	
Phthisis .....	1405	204	21	—	11	3	8	—	2	4	3	34	—	—	6	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	67	—	—	2384

98	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	1	2	6	1	1	6	1	3	7	32
16	Scrofula	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	2	1	4	4
6	Pott's Disease	3			1								4
8	Hip-Joint Disease	1	6	1	1		1						3
5	Purpura	3											3
35	Anæmia	3		1	1		1	1	1	1	2		8
59	Diabetes	5		1	1	1					1	1	10
5	Other Constitutional Diseases					5							

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	389	46	12	2	13	1	11	4	11	1	1	7	38	148
Apoplexy	631	82	9	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	2	5	31	192
Softening of Brain	73	13			1		1	1		1	1	2		19
Hydrocephalus, not acute	26											1		1
Hemiplegia	37	9	1								2			13
Paralysis Agitans	67	11		2	1	1	1		3	1		1		19

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallington.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Insanity		56	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chorea		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy		47	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Convulsions		300	47	3	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	14	—	—	3	1	1	—	6	—	—	1	2	17	1	—	104
Trismus Nascentium		11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Tetanus		24	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Paraplegia		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Spinal Cord		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Myelitis		12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Spinal Meningitis		38	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Locomotor Ataxia		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System		237	14	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	40
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																													
Epistaxis		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																													
Endocarditis		77	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	19
Valvular Disease of Heart		297	65	3	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	3	—	8	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	100
Disease of Heart		483	48	4	1	—	1	3	7	—	—	4	2	8	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	8	—	—	102
Pericarditis		22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6



[illegible]

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Dentition.....	37	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Quinsy.....	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Dyspepsia.....	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Hæmatemesis.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of Stomach.....	140	23	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach.....	17	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritis.....	138	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appendicitis.....	17	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulceration of Intestines.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obstruction of Intestines.....	37	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Strangulation of Intestines.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intussusception of Intestines.....	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	LOCALITIES.																										TOTAL.
	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Millford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallington.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	
Hernia	26	6		1									1			1											9
Fistula	5										1																1
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	128	15	6								1	3				5				1				10			41
Ascites	8	2																									2
Gallstones	7																										
Cirrhosis of Liver	86	6	1			2	1	3		1		4				1	1						1				21
Hepatitis	40	10									2	1								1							14
Jaundice	13	1										1															2
Other Diseases of Liver	39	1			1							1					1				1			1			6
Other Diseases of Digestive System	36	4									1		3					1									10
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																											
Addison's Disease	5																										
Disease of Spleen	1							1																			1
Bronchocele	1																										
Diseases of Lymphatic System	7												1											1			2
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																											
Nephritis	177	69	1			5				1		1				4			1	1			2	1	8		94
Bright's Disease	363	30	4		2			4	1	1		17		2	2	1			4	1	1	1		7	14		93
Uremia	48	2	1			2																	1	2			8

Suppression of Urine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

*B. Diseases of Parturition.*

## ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis .....  
Arthritis, Periostitis.....  
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.....



### ORDER 3. SUICIDE.

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.										
Gun-shot Wounds.....	26	6	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	9
Cut, Stab.....	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4
Poisoned.....	22	7	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	8
By Opium.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Drowning.....	24	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Hanging.....	21	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2
Otherwise.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Class VIII.—Unclassified.										
Tumor.....	35	1	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	2
Dropsy.....	65	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	5
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition.....	319	51	2	---	3	---	3	1	2	1
Sunstroke.....	8	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Exhaustion.....	74	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	9
Hemorrhage.....	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Abscess.....	18	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	5
Sudden Death.....	28	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
Other ill-defined causes.....	162	2	2	---	1	---	1	1	2	1
Heart Failure.....	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	9
Case not stated.....	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	1
							6			6

**Class VIII.—Unclassified.**









ORDER 2. DIARRHOICAL.												
Cholera Infantum .....	765	6	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	22	2
Infantile Diarrhoea .....	207	10			1						5	1
Cholera Morbus .....	24											
Dysentery .....	119	1	2		1	1					3	
Diarrhoea .....	129	3	1		1	1					3	
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.												
Intermittent Fever .....	25					1						1
Remittent Fever .....	24	1				1						1
Fernicious or Congestive Fever .....	12	1	2									
Other Malarial Diseases .....	43		1			1					1	
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.												
Hydrophobia .....	2											1
Glanders .....	1											
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.												
Syphilis .....	14											
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra .....	6											
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.												
Erysipelas .....	59		1		1							2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia .....	38		1		1						2	5
Puerperal Fever .....	57	1									1	2
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.												
Thrush .....	1											

Thrush

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NEW LONDON COUNTY.															STATE.						
	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.		Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																						
Starvation	3																					
Intemperance	18	1	1																			
Chronic Alcoholism	47	2			1								1					2				6
Delirium Tremens	1																					
Other Dietetic Diseases	4																	2				2
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																						
Rheumatism	121	1	1				1					1	2			2		1				9
Gout	1																					
Rickets	4																					
Cancer not located	77	4	1				1	1					2	1			1	1	1		2	14
Cancer of Breast	36	1		1			1									1				2		7
Cancer of Stomach	82	2											8		1				1			12
Cancer of Womb	82	2	2										5									11
Cancer of Other Organs	128				1	1	1								1	1	1					6
Tuberc Mesenterica	87	3											3	1		1			1			9
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	121	1	2			1							9					2				15
Phthisis	1405	33	1	13	2	1	7	1	3	1	1	5	48	2	2	1	1	2	16	1		8152



Other forms of Tuberculosis.	98	2	1	2	6	1	6
Scrofula	16			1			
Pott's Disease	6						
Hip-Joint Disease	8			1			
Purpura	5						
Anemia	35			4			
Diabetes	59		2	3			
Other Constitutional Diseases	5	1					

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	238	---	---	---	2	1	4	1	1	6	1	10
Atelectasis	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	3
Cyanosis	18	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3
Spina Bifida	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Imperforate Anus	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital Malformations	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Unbilical Hemorrhage	11	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Old Age	562	20	3	1	10	2	2	2	2	20	1	69

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	389	5	1	1	1	2	12	1	23
Apoplexy	631	11	5	4	3	2	13	1	58
Softening of Brain	73	3				1	3	10	1
Hydrocephalus, not acute	26	1	1		5	5	5	1	8
Hemiplegia	37					1	3	3	3
Paralysis Agitans	67		1		1				2



[illegible]



[illegible]









### Class III. Orders.

	73	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	10
Dietetic Diseases.....	73	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	10

## Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases																					
2376	49	4	17	5	2	10	6	2	3	1	2	6	88	4	4	9	2	20	3	12	255

## Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases.....	872	23	---	3	1	---	2	12	2	6	1	4	36	---	1	1	2	---	3	2	---	95
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## Class VI. Orders.

[illegible]

## Class VII. Orders.

	612	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	1	4	2	7	3	49
1. Accident or Negligence .....	612	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	1	4	2	7	3	49
2. Homicide .....	6														
3. Suicide .....	111	1	1						4			1			7

### Class VIII. Orders.

[illegible]





## ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL.

ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL.																	
Cholera Infantum	765	19	95	2	1	1	5	10	1	1	12	3	33	2	1	1	187
Infantile Diarrhoea	207	1	16			1		3			10	1	2	1	1	37	
Cholera Morbus	24		4				1										8
Dysentery	119	1	23			1	1	4		1	1		4	2	2	41	
Diarrhoea	129	3	19	1							3		5		1	32	

### ORDER 3. MALARIAL,

[illegible]

#### ORDER 4. ZOGENOUS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Hydrophobia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Glands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

### ORDER 5. VENEREAL.

Syphilis	14	2	2	2	2	2
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	6	2	2	1	1	3

## ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

Erysipelas	59	9	1	---	---	---	3	1	---	1	2	1	18
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	5
Puerperal Fever	57	1	2	1	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	1	9

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.																							
	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.	
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																								
Starvation													2											2
Intemperance																								2
Chronic Alcoholism	47	1	3	1			1							1								1		8
Delirium Tremens	1																							
Other Dietetic Diseases	4																							
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
Rheumatism	121	15		1					2								4					1		23
Gout	1																							
Rickets	4	1			1																			2
Cancer not located	77	5	1				2		3		1			3			1				1			17
Cancer of Breast	36						2												1					4
Cancer of Stomach	82	5	2										1	1	1	2	1		1			2	1	16
Cancer of Womb	82	5	11	1								1			2	1					1	1		23
Cancer of other Organs	128	2	10		2				1	2			1	6	1		15					2		26
Tubercular Mesenterica	87		3		1			5					1											27
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	121	4	5				2	1			1			4					1	7	1			26
Phthisis	1405	52	110	5	9	2	2	9	4	1	2		5	33	6	4	30		3	2	2	3		284

[illegible]

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.													TOTAL.									
	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.		Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.
Insanity	56	2												2			1						5
Chorea	1																						
Epilepsy	47	1			1									1									3
Convulsions	300	8	25	3				3			1		1	5			6			1			53
Trismus Nascentium	11																						
Tetanus	24	2	1																				3
Paraplegia	4															1							1
Diseases of Spinal Cord	14	1	1		1									1				1		1			5
Myelitis	12	3																					5
Spinal Meningitis	38							1			1						1			1			4
Locomotor Ataxia	5																2						2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	237	7	11	4				4	3	1			2	8	1	1	5	1					48
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																							
Epistaxis	1																						
Otitis	5							1						1			1						3
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	1																					1
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																							
Endocarditis	77	2	14		6		1	1						2			2	1			1		30
Valvular Disease of Heart	297	7	12	1		1	2	3			2		3	1			7	5		4			48
Disease of Heart	483	23	29	1			1			1	1	2	5	11			2	4			4		83
Pericarditis	22	1	1					1	1					1			1						6

[illegible]

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]



TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.													TOTAL.									
	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.		Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.
Hernia	26	3	1	1	1				1														7
Fistula	5		1																				1
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	128	1	11	2				2	1		1	2		2		1	3				3		29
Ascites	8																						1
Gallstones	7	2	1																				1
Cirrhosis of Liver	86	1	12		1		1							2	2	1	1	1	1				21
Hepatitis	40							2								1							6
Jaundice	13						1													1			4
Other Diseases of Liver	39	2	1			1			2					1			3						10
Other Diseases of Digestive System	36	2	4																				6
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																							
Addison's Disease	5										1							1					2
Disease of Spleen	1																						1
Bronchocele	1							1															1
Diseases of Lymphatic System	7		1																				1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																							
Nephritis	177	3	10				1	4							1	1	5	1			3		30
Bright's Disease	363	5	30	4		5	1	3	5		1		1		12	3	6	2			1	2	81
Uremia	48	1	4								2				4		4			1			16

[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

## A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

13	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Uterus.				
Metritis				
Disease of Ovaries				
Disorders of Menstruation				
Pelvic Abscess				
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.				

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

Abortion and Miscarriage	20	1	1	1	2
Puerperal Convulsions	14	1	1	1	2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	5	1	1	1	1
Placenta Previa	4				
Plegmasia Dolens	1				1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	55	1	2	1	12

## ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis	8	1	1
Arthritis, Periostitis	7	1	2
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	1





## RECAPITULATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.																									
	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Standford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
All causes	14901	370	1086	63	21	62	19	56	185	63	18	39	15	55	326	21	47	13	376	49	30	18	65	41	3038
Classes.																									
I. Zymotic Diseases	3099	59	294	14	1	4	4	10	39	14	2	1	2	5	57	3	6	2	107	3	8	2	8	8	653
II. Parasitic Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. Dietetic Diseases	73	1	3	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	10
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2376	73	167	11	1	14	2	10	18	12	3	9	1	10	54	7	11	--	57	8	6	2	10	6	492
V. Developmental Diseases	872	27	42	3	2	5	7	5	7	4	3	--	3	3	22	--	5	1	9	--	4	--	8	2	162
VI. Local Diseases	6956	171	459	30	13	34	4	26	96	26	5	27	5	30	156	8	22	8	148	29	8	13	28	21	1367
VII. Violence	729	21	65	3	1	5	1	2	13	3	3	2	1	5	23	2	3	1	28	5	2	1	5	2	197
VIII. Ill defined and cause not stated	795	18	56	2	2	--	1	3	11	4	2	--	3	--	13	1	--	1	27	4	2	--	5	2	157
Class I. Orders.																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1574	33	106	9	--	2	2	3	16	10	--	1	--	2	24	1	3	2	54	--	3	2	2	8	283
2. Diarrheal Diseases	1244	24	157	3	1	1	1	6	17	1	1	--	2	1	27	2	3	--	46	3	4	--	5	--	305
3. Malarial Diseases	104	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	27
4. Zoonogenous Diseases	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
5. Venereal Diseases	20	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
6. Septic Diseases	154	1	13	2	--	--	1	1	4	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	32
Class II. Orders.																									
Parasitic Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Class II. Orders.**









TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	LOCALITIES.																
	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
<b>Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.</b>																	
Starvation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intemperance	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic Alcoholism	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Dietetic Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>																	
Rheumatism	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer not located	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cancer of Breast	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of Stomach	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Cancer of Womb	82	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cancer of other Organs	128	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	9
Tabes Mesenterica	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Phthisis	1405	4	—	3	1	—	—	10	7	3	9	1	—	9	26	1	74

Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	2	---	2	2	---	8
Scrofula.....	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	5
Pott's Disease.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease.....	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purpura.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anemia.....	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2
Diabetes.....	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth.....	238	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	4	---	9	4	1	24
Atelectasis.....	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spina Bifida.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Imperforate Anus.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital malformations.....	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Old Age.....	562	3	3	1	---	---	---	1	3	5	2	2	5	9	2	43

#### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

##### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.....	389	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	1	1	8	---	12	---	25
Apoplexy.....	631	1	1	3	---	---	1	---	3	1	1	3	1	5	2	25
Softening of Brain.....	73	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	2	7
Hydrocephalus, not acute.....	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	4
Hemiplegia.....	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paralysis Agitans.....	67	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	9





[illegible]

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]



[illegible]









### Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases -----

73 ----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3

### Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases -----

2376 5 ----- 4 1 ----- 21 15 5 16 3 ----- 14 38 4 126

### Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases -----

872 7 ----- 3 1 ----- 1 3 7 3 3 9 ----- 2 14 13 3 69

### Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System -----

1972 5 ----- 1 7 1 4 ----- 4 14 11 2 15 ----- 3 6 33 6 112

2. Organs of Special Sense -----

1095 4 ----- 1 ----- 1 2 10 7 4 4 ----- 1 7 11 2 54

3. Circulatory System -----

2176 6 ----- 1 4 2 ----- 1 4 16 4 28 ----- 8 18 43 3 138

4. Respiratory System -----

843 2 ----- 1 1 ----- ----- 4 3 1 6 1 1 5 11 2 38

5. Digestive System -----

14 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands -----

692 1 ----- 1 ----- ----- 3 1 1 6 1 ----- 1 8 1 25

7. Urinary System -----

128 ----- ----- ----- ----- 1 ----- ----- 4 1 10

8. Generative System -----

17 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

9. Organs of Locomotion -----

12 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

10. Integumentary System -----

----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

### Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence -----

612 ----- 2 1 1 ----- 4 1 ----- 4 ----- 2 8 1 24

2. Homicide -----

6 ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----

3. Suicide -----

111 ----- 1 ----- 1 4 ----- ----- 1 1 8

### Class VIII. Orders.

1. Heart Failure and other ill defined -----

765 3 ----- 2 1 1 1 2 ----- 4 4 1 9 15 2 59

2. Cause not stated -----

30 ----- ----- ----- ----- 1 ----- ----- 1 2



### ORDER 2. DIARRHEAL.

ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.									
Cholera Infantum	765								
Infantile Diarrhoea	207								
Cholera Morbus	24								
Dysentery	119								
Diarrhoea	129								

### ORDER 3. MALARIAL.

ORDER 3. MALARIAL.					
Intermittent Fever	25				
Remittent Fever	24	1			
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	12				
Other Malarial Diseases	43				

## ORDER 4. ZOGENOUS.

[illegible]

## ORDER 5. VENEREAL.

Syphilis	14	1
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	6	1
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.		

### ORDER 6. SEPTIC.

ORDER 6. SEPTIC.			
Erysipelas	59	1	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	1	1
Puerperal Fever	57	1	3
			6
			3
			4
			3
			6

### Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush

1

Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.



TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.																									Total.	
		Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.		
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																												
Starvation	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Intemperance	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Chronic Alcoholism	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Delirium Tremens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Dietetic Diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheumatism	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cancer not located	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	
Cancer of Breast	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer of Stomach	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer of Womb	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer of Other Organs	128	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Tabes Mesenterica	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phthisis	1405	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	6	8	2	—	3	—	3	4	7	7	—	2	—	3	6	1	66

[illegible]

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

[illegible]

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

## ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	LITCHFIELD.														Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Insanity	56	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

47	Angina Pectoris	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
1	Syncope	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Aneurism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Senile Gangrene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
25	Thrombosis, Embolism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	Phlebitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
112	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
28	Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Catarrhal Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Emphysema, Asthma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
521	Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
1465	Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93
38	Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
8	Stomatitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
37	Dentition	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Quinsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Dyspepsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Hæmatemesis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
140	Disease of Stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
17	Ulcer of Stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
138	Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
17	Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Ulceration of Intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	Obstruction of Intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Strangulation of Intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Intussusception of Intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

### ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis.-----  
Dentition -----  
Quinsy -----  
Dyspepsia -----  
Hæmatemesis -----  
Disease of Stomach -----  
Ulcer of Stomach -----  
Enteritis -----  
Appendicitis -----  
Ulceration of Intestines.-----  
Obstruction of Intestines -----  
Strangulation of Intestines -----  
Intussusception of Intestines -----





[illegible]

### ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

A. Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

### B. Diseases of Parturition.

## ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

Caries, Necrosis.....  
Arthritis, Periostitis.....  
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.....







## Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases.....

73-----1-----2-----1 3-----1 8

## Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases.....

2376 3 4 1 2 5 4 2 2 3 2 1 9 10 5 1 4 2 7 7 8 24 3 8 14 4 135

## Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases.....

872---3---3 2---2 4 2---2 2 8 2 2 6 1 1 5 1 7---1 5 10 2 71

## Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System.....  
 2. Organs of Special Sense.....  
 3. Circulatory System.....  
 4. Respiratory System.....  
 5. Digestive System.....  
 6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands.....  
 7. Urinary System.....  
 8. Generative System.....  
 9. Organs of Locomotion.....  
 10. Integumentary System.....

1972 12 5 1 3 1 1 3 2 5 2 8 12 7 5 2 2 7 5 4 16 2 2 1 11 3 122  
 7-----  
 1095 6 4 1 1 3 4 3 1 1 2 4 5 1 2 2 5 5 6 4 2 1 4 2 6 2 77  
 2176 4 1 1 6 2---3 2 1 9 8 4 11 11 1 8 4 12 12 9 5 8 1 125  
 843 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 3 2 4 5 3 2 1 3 6 2 2 6 4 54  
 14-----1-----  
 692 2 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 7 5 3 39  
 128-----1-----2-----2-----1 10  
 17-----17-----  
 12-----1-----1-----1

## Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence.....  
 2. Homicide.....  
 3. Suicide.....

612 1 2-----3 1 1 4 1 5 2 3 2 3 1 3 34  
 6-----  
 111 1-----1-----1 1 1 1 1 11

## Class VIII. Orders.

1. Heart Failure and others ill defined.....  
 2. Cause not stated.....

765-----1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 40  
 30-----2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4









Other forms of Tuberculosis	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	3
Scrofula	16	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2
Pott's Disease	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---
Purpura	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anæmia	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Diabetes	59	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	5
Other Constitutional Diseases	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	238	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	1	10
Atelectosis	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spina Bifida	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Imperforate Anus	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital malformations	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Old Age	561	16	5	1	2	---	3	7	2	---	1	3	40

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	389	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	8
Apoplexy	631	21	5	2	---	1	1	1	4	---	3	2	45
Softening of Brain	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hydrocephalus, not acute	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hemiplegia	37	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4
Paralysis Agitans	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	5



















### Class III. Orders.

Dietetic Diseases

73

2

1

3

### Class IV. Orders.

Constitutional Diseases

2376

70

4

4

1

3

9

1

6

5

2

2

19

2

1

134

### Class V. Orders.

Developmental Diseases

872

20

5

1

2

3

8

2

1

4

4

50

### Class VI. Orders.

1. Diseases of Nervous System
2. Organs of Special Sense
3. Circulatory System
4. Respiratory System
5. Digestive System
6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands
7. Urinary System
8. Generative System
9. Organs of Locomotion
10. Integumentary System

1972

64

6

4

3

11

3

6

7

1

3

5

11

2

5

131

1

68

76

44

26

3

1

1

### Class VII. Orders.

1. Accident or Negligence
2. Homicide
3. Suicide

612

8

2

2

6

2

3

23

1

7

### Class VIII. Orders.

1. Heart Failure and others, ill defined
2. Cause not stated

765

7

3

8

3

1

4

5

2

31

2



[illegible]

## Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Through

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
<b>Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.</b>															
Starvation	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Intemperance	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chronic Alcoholism	47	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delirium Tremens	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Dietetic Diseases	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>															
Rheumatism	121	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	6
Gout	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rickets	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cancer not located	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	5
Cancer of Breast	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Cancer of Stomach	82	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	1	2	---	7
Cancer of Womb	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	3
Cancer of other Organs	128	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	3	---	5
Tabes Mesenterica	87	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute	121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	4
Phthisis	1405	2	1	1	1	6	---	2	6	1	4	---	18	2	44



Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	98	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	1	---	6
Scrofula.....	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pott's Disease.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease.....	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Purpura.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anæmia.....	35	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	2
Diabetes.....	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth.....	238	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	2	---	5
Atelectasis.....	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyanosis.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spina Bifida.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Imperforate Anus.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital malformations.....	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	11	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Old Age.....	561	4	---	---	1	---	3	4	2	3	2	20

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.....	389	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	2	---	---	5
Apoplexy.....	631	---	---	3	5	2	1	2	3	11	1	28
Softening of Brain.....	73	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	---	4
Hydrocephalus not acute.....	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Hemiplegia.....	37	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	4
Paralysis Agitans.....	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	2



Angina Pectoris	47								1	1
Syncope	1									
Aneurism	9							1		1
Senile Gangrene	18									
Thrombosis, Embolism	25						1		2	3
Plebitis	4									
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	112						1		1	2
<b>ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>										
Laryngitis	28								1	1
Catarrhal Group	17									
Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea	2									
Emphysema, Asthma	44									
Bronchitis	521						3		1	4
Pneumonia	1465	2	1				7	4	3	4
Pleurisy	38						2		1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	61						1			1
<b>ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>										
Stomatitis	8									
Dentition	37						1			8
Quinsy	14									
Dyspepsia	20									
Hæmatemesis	7									
Disease of Stomach	140	1					1		1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	17									2
Enteritis	138						1		2	5
Appendicitis	17									
Ulceration of Intestines	8									
Obstruction of Intestines	37								1	2
Strangulation of Intestines	5									
Intussusception of Intestines	7									

Angina Pectoris -----  
 Syncope -----  
 Aneurism -----  
 Senile Gangrene -----  
 Thrombosis, Embolism -----  
 Phlebitis -----  
 Other Diseases of Circulatory System -----

ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis -----  
 Catarrhal Group -----  
 Other Diseases of Larynx or Trachea -----  
 Emphysema, Asthma -----  
 Bronchitis -----  
 Pneumonia -----  
 Pleurisy -----  
 Other Diseases of Respiratory System -----

ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Stomatitis -----  
 Dentition -----  
 Quinsy -----  
 Dyspepsia -----  
 Hæmatemesis -----  
 Disease of Stomach -----  
 Ulcer of Stomach -----  
 Enteritis -----  
 Appendicitis -----  
 Ulceration of Intestines -----  
 Obstruction of Intestines -----  
 Strangulation of Intestines -----  
 Intussusception of Intestines -----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOLLAND COUNTY.														STATE.
	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.		
Hernia .....								1					1		
Fistula .....															
Peritonitis (not puerperal) .....	1												2		
Ascites .....															
Gallstones .....															
Cirrhosis of Liver .....															
Hepatitis .....															
Jaundice .....															
Other Diseases of Liver .....								1					1		
Other Diseases of Digestive System .....									1				2		
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.															
Addison's Disease .....															
Disease of Spleen .....															
Bronchocele .....															
Diseases of Lymphatic System .....															
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.															
Nephritis .....															
Bright's Disease .....															
Uremia .....															

















**Class III. Orders.**

Dietetic Diseases.

**Class IV. Orders.**

Constitutional Diseases

**Class V. Orders.**

Developmental Diseases

**Class VI. Orders.**

1. Diseases of Nervous System.

2. Organs of Special Sense.

3. Circulatory System

4. Respiratory System.

5. Digestive System

6. Lymphatic Sys. and Ductless Glands.

7. Urinary System.

8. Generative System.

9. Organs of Locomotion

10. Integumentary System

**Class VII. Orders.**

1. Accident or Negligence.

2. Homicide.

3. Suicide.

4. Execution

**Class VIII. Orders.**

1. Heart Failure and others ill defined.

2. Cause not stated

73	19	20	10	10	3	8	3	-----	.48	78
2376	484	662	255	492	126	135	134	88	15.94	2250
872	171	228	95	162	69	71	50	26	5.85	958
1972	373	594	202	372	112	122	131	66	13.23	1884
7	-----	1	1	4	-----	-----	1	-----	.04	6
1095	223	279	133	219	54	77	68	42	7.34	1125
2176	518	656	213	391	138	125	76	59	14.60	2217
843	167	221	78	211	38	54	44	30	5.65	849
14	3	3	3	4	-----	1	-----	-----	.08	13
692	146	223	78	140	25	39	26	15	4.77	610
128	22	44	15	21	10	10	3	3	.85	131
17	6	6	1	3	-----	-----	1	-----	.11	14
12	4	3	1	2	-----	1	1	-----	.08	18
612	119	177	49	168	24	34	23	18	4.10	587
6	1	2	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	.04	5
111	15	31	7	27	8	11	7	5	.74	93
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
765	157	224	83	149	59	40	31	22	5.13	738
30	6	6	2	8	2	4	1	-----	.20	56

TABLE VII.

## NOSOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS.

NOTE.—Some of the blank spaces in the following table are due to different methods of tabulating diseases in the previous reports; for example, some reports call all cases of Diarrhea in children Cholera Infantum, others call them Infantile Diarrhea. Again, in some reports Cholera Morbus is included with Diarrhea, in others they are separately counted.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																					
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																					
Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1893, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	1886, Total.	1885, Total.	1884, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.	
Small Pox	2					1	3	.02	4	1	12			4	4				28	2.8	
Chicken Pox											1	1	1	1	2					6	.6
Measles	11	36	2	3	6	3	6	.69	46	49	115	18	62	41	95	9	154	45	657	65.7	
Scarlet Fever	45	96	8	49	4	6	9	.217	1.45	280	149	67	81	140	117	117	286	208	1662	166.2	
Typhus Fever				1				1		1	1	3	8	8	5		7		34	3.4	
Relapsing Fever	1							3	.02				1	1	1				6	.6	
Influenza	57	59	35	41	19	17	13	.252	1.69	564	366	185	4	9	4	3	8		1395	139.5	
Typhoid Fever	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	.275	1.84	309	301	312	281	292	195	244	227	281	2717	271.7	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	81	6	11	6	7	3	.124	.83	46	45	22	40	48	28	11	22	88	474	47.4	
Continued Fever	9	13	1	7		3		.33	.22	22	29	17	37	44	36	57	68	95	438	43.8	
Whooping Cough	17	47	6	26	8	1	13	.122	.81	64	79	137	92	76	70	106	64	76	886	88.6	
Diphtheria	51	93	10	77	14	6	12	.264	1.77	369	410	435	584	370	317	359	348	345	3801	380.1	
Membranous Croup	41	88	11	24	19	8	7	.203	1.36	173	156	122	133	186	171	203	151	164	1662	166.2	
Mumps										1	5	1		4					11	1.1	
Other Miasmatic Diseases	4	1		2		1		.8	.05	14	13	10	32	25	19				121	12.1	

## ORDER 2. DIARRHOEAL.

Cholera Infantum	185	199	58	187	60	28	23	25	765	5.13	783	695	660	506	753	727	---	---	4889	488.9
Infantile Diarrhoea	35	107	18	37	3	2	4	1	207	1.38	185	272	219	257	200	173	590	494	683	3280
Cholera Morbus	---	11	---	8	2	---	---	3	24	.16	55	53	29	36	36	28	28	30	---	319
Dysentery	12	33	8	41	10	8	5	2	119	.80	105	101	98	146	168	286	176	121	114	1434
Diarrhoea	12	24	11	32	22	6	13	9	129	.86	115	50	84	54	80	86	65	56	94	813
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																				
Intermittent Fever	---	18	1	4	---	---	2	---	25	.16	22	13	7	21	32	23	9	15	22	189
Remittent Fever	---	3	7	3	10	1	---	---	24	.16	20	23	16	30	29	24	23	28	15	244
Remittent or Congestive Fever	---	4	3	3	2	---	---	---	12	.08	12	20	9	17	17	18	13	8	28	154
* Other Malarial Diseases	12	10	3	11	---	2	5	---	43	.28	36	30	47	49	56	57	53	78	14	463
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS																				
Hydrophobia	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01	1	2	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	9
Glanders	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
Cow Pox and effects of Vaccinat'n	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Other Zoogenous Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	.4
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																				
Syphilis	6	5	---	2	---	1	---	---	14	.09	15	15	10	4	12	10	14	12	15	121
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	3	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	.6	.04	3	2	1	2	---	---	1	2	2	19
Other Venereal Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	.1
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																				
Phagedena	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	3	1	.8
Erysipelas	6	17	2	18	2	6	7	1	59	.39	62	47	45	22	45	45	73	60	37	495
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	6	15	5	5	2	3	---	2	38	.25	54	54	39	51	60	47	43	34	39	459
Puerperal Fever	15	15	2	9	3	4	2	7	57	.38	78	49	50	49	46	61	40	45	46	521
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																				
Thrush	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	---	1	6	1	---	1	3	16
Hydatids	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	.1



Phthisis .....	317	384	152	284	74	66	84	44	1405	9.42	1386	1420	1544	1459	1491	1428	1361	1422	1452	14371	1437.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	20	32	6	15	8	8	3	6	98	.65	91	87	60	59	53	72	4	9	1	534	53.4
Scrofula .....	2	4	1	1	5	1	2	---	16	.10	31	25	31	25	36	25	36	16	26	266	26.6
Pott's Disease .....	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	.04	9	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	---	33	3.3
Hip-Joint Disease .....	---	3	1	2	---	---	---	2	8	.05	3	7	5	2	4	2	9	8	---	48	4.8
Purpura .....	1	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	5	.03	3	7	10	3	4	6	5	2	4	49	4.9
Anæmia .....	8	8	5	6	2	4	---	2	35	.23	32	42	31	23	28	26	28	35	18	298	29.8
Diabetes .....	18	10	6	14	1	4	5	1	59	.39	58	79	62	48	49	50	42	45	41	533	53.3
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	---	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	5	.03	1	2	5	8	4	---	---	---	---	25	2.5

### Class V.—Developmental Dis.

Premature Birth .....	38	79	16	49	24	17	10	5	238	1.60	252	231	200	217	190	274	156	163	207	2128	212.8
Atelectasis .....	2	5	3	1	---	1	---	---	12	.08	17	14	11	19	12	48	18	16	16	183	18.3
Cyanosis .....	3	4	3	7	---	1	---	---	18	.12	11	17	20	23	26	10	21	24	10	180	18.0
Spina Bifida .....	1	4	1	2	1	---	---	---	9	.06	6	11	9	10	8	8	10	7	6	84	8.4
Imperforate Anus .....	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	3	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	10	1.0
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	.3
Other Congenital Malformations .....	4	11	1	6	---	---	---	---	22	.14	20	17	14	15	11	19	15	23	9	165	16.5
Umbilical Hemorrhage .....	---	2	2	3	1	2	---	1	11	.07	5	10	4	9	6	8	11	4	7	75	7.5
Old Age .....	123	123	69	93	43	50	40	20	561	3.77	643	677	638	704	688	623	783	667	660	6645	664.5

### Class VI.—Local Diseases.

#### ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes .....	78	148	22	90	25	13	8	5	389	2.61	307	328	327	252	291	274	292	360	315	3135	313.5
Apoplexy .....	118	192	58	115	25	50	45	28	631	4.23	607	588	542	498	468	478	348	311	309	4780	478.0
Softening of Brain .....	14	19	9	11	7	9	---	4	73	.49	63	78	91	56	69	54	73	60	---	617	61.7
Hydrocephalus, not acute .....	---	1	8	1	4	1	---	---	1	.17	16	26	25	24	37	47	1	62	71	335	33.5
Hemiplegia .....	1	13	6	7	---	2	4	4	37	.24	25	28	31	32	25	28	---	---	---	206	20.6
Paralysis Agitans .....	16	19	2	9	9	5	5	2	67	.45	68	59	37	40	65	85	---	---	---	421	42.1
Insanity .....	18	6	9	5	2	3	12	1	56	.37	60	58	76	47	73	52	37	59	40	558	55.8





Syncope	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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#### ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis	2	12	5	7	1	28	19	27	19	17	23	23	24	17	15	11	204	20.4
Catarrhal Croup	2	1	2	12	1	17	11	9	---	1	6	3	2	---	---	---	38	3.8
Other Dis. of Larynx or Trachea	2	---	---	---	---	2	.01	2	3	5	3	3	2	---	---	---	20	2.0
Emphysema, Asthma	16	10	1	9	4	44	.29	51	40	27	32	44	37	24	24	35	358	35.8
Bronchitis	101	199	51	89	34	25	3.50	546	481	455	324	365	229	197	245	204	3567	356.7
Pneumonia	375	401	146	267	78	93	9.83	1493	1442	1430	915	1167	963	837	1025	694	11371	1137.1
Pleurisy	6	19	2	4	4	1	.25	38	31	31	38	27	28	16	24	17	288	28.8
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	14	14	8	13	6	3	1	2	61	.40	51	44	29	38	48	42	431	43.1
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
Stomatitis	2	4	---	---	2	---	.05	11	9	7	3	10	6	---	---	1	55	5.5
Dentition	1	5	1	14	4	2	.24	25	27	30	45	29	28	35	26	37	319	31.9
Quinsy	3	5	---	3	1	1	.09	11	10	10	5	7	4	2	3	---	66	6.6
Dyspepsia	3	3	7	6	---	1	.13	27	25	25	13	20	17	5	11	13	176	17.6
Hæmatemesis	1	---	---	3	1	1	.04	6	8	5	12	8	8	24	27	---	105	10.5
Disease of Stomach	24	44	10	39	2	11	.93	136	144	136	86	100	84	101	98	119	1144	114.4
Ulcer of Stomach	4	3	1	4	1	2	.17	11	19	21	22	12	17	11	8	14	163	16.3
Enteritis	26	24	12	37	12	9	.92	139	119	131	112	91	98	91	96	97	1112	111.2
Appendicitis	7	8	2	---	---	---	.11	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	2.3	
Ulceration of Intestines	---	4	---	3	---	1	.05	11	8	9	9	16	18	9	7	23	118	11.8
Obstruction of Intestines	5	12	6	9	---	1	.24	39	19	31	25	25	22	20	15	12	245	24.5
Strangulation of Intestines	3	---	1	---	---	---	.03	6	5	5	1	1	1	---	---	8	32	3.2
Intussusception of Intestines	---	3	---	2	---	1	.04	7	5	7	7	10	5	10	4	11	73	7.3
Hernia	4	9	5	7	---	1	.17	32	21	22	23	29	23	18	20	22	236	23.6

## ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

[illegible]

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1893, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	1886, Total.	1885, Total.	1884, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.	
Fistula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03	3	2	2	1	2	1	5	121	78	20	2.1	
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	28	41	13	29	4	7	2	128	.85	163	136	120	122	115	104	127	121	121	121.4	121.4	
Ascites	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	.05	9	8	11	7	5	12	8	5	6	79	7.9	
Gallstones.	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	7	.04	8	2	4	2	5	5	10	2	2	45	4.5	
Cirrhosis of Liver	22	21	6	21	2	6	1	86	.57	69	68	48	63	45	44	40	27	43	533	53.3	
Other Diseases of Liver	10	14	2	6	1	4	2	40	.20	46	31	52	40	50	63	66	62	55	505	50.5	
Hepatitis	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	13	.08	16	23	34	29	24	38	30	20	25	252	25.2	
Jaundice	6	6	8	10	4	2	2	39	.26	36	41	17	15	16	13	17	19	27	240	24.0	
Other Dis. of Digestive System	9	10	2	6	3	1	2	36	.24	24	29	21	20	32	24	20	20	16	242	24.2	
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																					
Addison's Disease	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	.03	6	5	5	6	1	2	1	1	1	26	2.6	
Disease of Spleen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	14	1.4	
Bronchocele	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	8	.8	
Diseases of Lymphatic System	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	.04	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	20	2.0	
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																					
Nephritis	24	94	17	30	2	5	2	3	177	1.18	150	76	79	90	76	50	61	37	938	93.8	
Bright's Disease	89	93	44	81	11	24	16	5	363	2.43	288	294	281	269	248	233	191	206	2713	271.3	
Uremia	6	8	8	16	3	5	2	2	48	.32	29	38	39	34	34	25	25	31	27	330	33.0
Suppression of Urine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	17	1.7	
Calculus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	8	36	3.6	



TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1893, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	1886, Total.	1885, Total.	1884, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
<b>Class VII.—Violence.</b>																						
<b>ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.</b>																						
Fractures and Contusions	-----	15	16	6	7	3	3	3	---	53	.35	45	45	36	46	51	60	38	63	61	498	49.8
Fractures and Contusions of Skull	-----	10	9	9	11	---	6	1	---	46	.30	38	28	29	20	30	13	---	---	---	204	20.4
Railroad Injuries	-----	33	34	2	64	6	5	3	3	150	1.00	154	158	146	134	104	99	97	104	68	1214	121.4
Gun-shot Wounds	-----	2	6	---	3	1	1	1	2	16	.10	14	4	4	12	13	9	2	4	---	78	7.8
Burns and Scalds	-----	13	21	3	20	2	4	1	2	66	.44	60	47	38	30	34	32	44	50	35	436	43.6
Poisoned	-----	5	6	4	6	3	3	1	---	27	.18	20	16	15	12	14	14	17	19	24	178	17.8
By Arsenic	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	4	.4
Drowning	-----	13	29	15	16	1	6	6	2	88	.59	109	96	71	89	87	84	78	85	61	848	84.8
Suffocation	-----	4	4	2	4	---	3	---	2	19	.12	24	20	20	14	17	12	17	14	10	162	16.2
Other Accidents	-----	12	26	5	22	6	3	6	5	85	.57	68	68	56	82	52	49	66	43	84	653	65.3
Falling	-----	12	26	3	16	2	---	1	2	62	.41	54	54	52	47	45	45	34	28	---	421	42.1
<b>ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.</b>																						
Murder	-----	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	4	.02	2	9	5	2	9	9	6	2	2	50	5.0
Manslaughter	-----	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	.01	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	1	5	26	2.6
<b>ORDER 3. SUICIDE.</b>																						
Gun-shot Wounds	-----	4	9	1	6	---	2	3	1	26	.17	19	28	17	13	10	18	24	14	---	169	16.9
Cut, Stab	-----	1	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	9	.06	8	6	12	4	11	6	3	10	---	69	6.9



Poisoned.....	4	8	1	6	3	3	22	.14	13	16	8	17	20	16	18	26	156	15.6
By Opium.....	---	---	---	3	---	1	4	.02	7	7	6	8	8	8	---	---	48	4.8
Drowning.....	4	1	2	5	4	2	24	.16	17	18	27	20	19	28	---	---	181	18.1
Hanging.....	2	7	3	2	3	1	21	.14	24	42	16	16	23	14	17	9	164	16.4
Otherwise.....	---	2	---	1	---	1	5	.03	5	2	7	4	10	5	9	6	121	12.1
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																		
Hanging.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	5	.5
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																		
Tumor.....	8	9	3	8	1	4	1	.35	31	24	31	19	37	24	---	17	218	21.8
Dropsy.....	12	15	8	9	9	4	6	.65	94	76	74	83	81	101	---	120	800	80.0
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition.....	79	95	29	78	17	7	319	2.14	339	354	318	302	296	330	140	222	2995	299.5
Sunstroke.....	2	2	---	3	---	---	8	.05	27	3	12	3	8	29	5	7	106	10.6
Exhaustion.....	10	16	19	13	7	4	1	.74	.50	56	77	41	89	71	---	5	500	50.0
Hemorrhage.....	4	5	10	11	3	1	5	.41	.27	44	41	32	43	25	---	5	273	27.3
Abscess.....	2	5	1	3	2	4	---	1	.18	21	17	23	25	21	16	27	199	19.9
Sudden Death.....	3	9	6	2	1	4	1	.28	.18	17	10	15	9	18	---	---	114	11.4
Other ill-defined causes.....	36	55	7	21	19	12	4	162	1.08	152	131	202	151	186	436	213	1923	192.3
Heart Failure.....	1	13	---	1	---	---	15	.10	7	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	3.6
Cause not stated.....	6	6	2	8	2	4	2	.30	56	38	33	56	90	197	305	437	1584	158.4



[illegible]

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	AGES.																	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex not stated.									
	Under 1 year.																														
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.					
Morris	60	15	9	15	13	10	10	2	7	6	2	1	1	9	8	3	17	26	14	13	12	11	16	8	1	13	5	9	161	147	
Naugatuck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Britain	99	37	8	21	39	27	30	21	29	26	13	3	26	19	23	28	40	23	17	19	37	26	23	24	30	169	184	353	495	35	
New Canaan	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Fairfield	19	5	1	2	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
New Hartford	399	254	92	181	198	176	168	179	163	91	19	24	205	173	197	193	163	140	198	168	122	140	148	148	190	1038	999	2637	2759	69	
New Haven	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New London	53	25	10	6	15	31	23	23	37	19	4	4	17	21	23	27	22	22	17	22	32	26	16	22	32	8	7	15	19	19	
New Milford	8	6	1	1	7	4	5	5	10	16	7	2	9	5	5	8	7	7	5	5	3	3	6	7	7	40	32	72	95	37	
Newtown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Norfolk	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Branford	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
North Canaan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
North Haven	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
North Stonington	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Norwalk	76	21	5	6	29	31	33	39	41	16	5	1	26	33	36	26	20	21	37	33	30	33	16	25	25	170	155	326	461	1	
Norwich	96	39	12	24	42	36	34	47	64	38	7	2	45	34	40	42	42	32	40	52	30	38	31	45	211	230	471	611	1		
Old Lyme	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Old Saybrook	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Orange	14	7	4	8	3	7	5	8	12	11	3	1	8	6	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Oxford	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plainfield	18	14	4	6	6	5	2	8	11	14	3	1	8	10	14	10	8	4	11	7	4	9	9	9	9	10	12	22	33	33	1
Plainville	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plymouth	9	5	2	1	2	8	5	4	1	6	3	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pomfret	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Portland	10	7	4	3	7	4	11	8	14	4	3	2	10	4	9	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	40	34	74	145	1	
Preston	5	4	1	1	2	2	5	2	8	5	2	2	5	2	5	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Prospect	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Putnam	40	17	3	8	14	5	7	14	11	9	1	1	6	4	12	15	10	7	13	16	13	8	16	14	14	61	72	134	183	1	
Redding	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	5	9	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ridgefield	6	4	1	1	3	6	3	5	9	6	1	1	4	8	9	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rocky Hill	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roxbury	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Saltbury	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saybrook	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Scotland	6	3	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	5	4	9	4	1
Seymour	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	9	5	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	20	23	38	87	
Sharon	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	33	43		
Sherman	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	15	11	1	3	3	5	5	2	1	7	22	15	11		
Simsbury	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	5	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	13	15	28	38		
Somers	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	14	11	25	25		
Southern	14	9	2	2	4	7	12	11	15	17	7	1	1	4	8	7	10	11	12	8	49	52	101		
Southington	5	3	1	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	15	8	49	101		
South Windsor	18	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	21	15	36	16		
Sprague	82	51	20	16	39	27	27	34	35	35	35	17	1	2	57	31	34	24	30	23	40	32	72		
Stafford	5	1	1	2	10	12	10	13	21	21	13	9	1	1	14	9	16	9	9	13	62	52	121		
Sterling	24	5	1	5	10	12	10	13	21	21	13	9	1	1	14	9	16	9	9	13	62	52	121		
Stonington	10	3	2	1	1	3	5	4	6	5	7	8	1	1	2	8	4	6	6	6	129	129	162		
Stratford	7	13	6	6	4	6	3	6	4	12	4	6	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	6	30	19	53		
Suffield	30	13	6	6	4	6	3	6	4	12	4	6	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	6	30	19	53		
Thompson	7	4	2	2	3	5	1	3	5	10	5	5	2	2	2	3	4	6	7	5	27	21	48		
Thomaston	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	10	5	5	2	2	2	3	4	6	7	5	27	21	48		
Tolland	32	7	1	1	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	8	12	8	10	4	16	24	20		
Torrington	3	2	2	2	8	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	11	7	107	175		
Trumbull	36	16	6	8	24	15	17	15	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	14	13	92	72	164		
Union	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Vernon	36	16	6	8	24	15	17	15	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	14	13	92	72	164		
Voluntown	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Wallingford	26	6	5	11	18	12	5	15	19	8	10	2	3	6	10	20	11	14	13	8	64	76	140		
Warren	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	9		
Washington	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	13	23		
Waterbury	185	96	33	54	84	70	48	57	92	32	16	4	1	48	75	83	86	39	90	78	387	293	780		
Waterford	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Watertown	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Westbrook	4	1	1	1	4	6	1	2	3	5	5	6	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	13	8	10		
West Hartford	1	3	2	2	1	4	4	3	15	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Weston	10	3	2	2	2	9	4	3	15	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Westport	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	7	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Wethersfield	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	7	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Willington	7	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wilton	16	6	3	6	7	3	8	7	12	5	9	3	1	1	4	5	6	4	4	4	18	9	41		
Winchester	50	39	9	14	21	11	14	22	20	17	16	2	2	2	13	33	23	17	12	6	22	15	117		
Windham	11	7	3	2	4	4	5	9	11	4	5	1	1	1	7	9	9	9	9	9	237	254	737		
Windsor	9	6	3	3	6	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Windsor Locks	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wolcott	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Woodbridge	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Woodbury	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Woodstock	2921	1332	490	676	1256	1197	1117	1308	1606	1668	1046	191	7	86	1298	1149	1333	1418	1245	1005	1396	1468	1081	1068	
Total	2921	1332	490	676	1256	1197	1117	1308	1606	1668	1046	191	7	86	1298	1149	1333	1418	1245	1005	1396	1468	1081	1068	
	14901	20266	13	3	7644	7244	14901	20266	13	3	7644	7244	14901	20266	13	3	7644	7244	14901	20266	13	3	7644	7244	





Derby.....	55	20	5	19	2	2	2	75	32	2	109	60	35	5	20	2	18	3	161
Durham.....	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Eastford.....	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	1	19	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Easton.....	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	37	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	12
East Granby.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	2	1	107	69	23	19	7	5	1	1	38
East Haddam.....	30	5	1	15	1	2	1	85	22	1	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	129
East Hartford.....	67	18	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	35	34	3	2	1	1	1	1	10
East Lyme.....	10	3	1	3	1	1	1	31	3	1	53	30	14	1	6	1	1	1	52
East Windsor.....	26	3	3	3	7	1	1	41	11	1	28	19	4	1	2	10	13	1	89
Ellington.....	38	3	2	3	3	1	1	94	36	2	132	69	45	7	14	2	32	4	37
Enfield.....	19	1	2	3	1	1	1	24	1	1	25	33	5	1	1	1	1	1	174
Essex.....	75	19	6	27	2	1	1	45	11	1	56	48	9	1	6	1	1	1	48
Fairfield.....	17	7	1	1	1	1	1	37	15	1	52	33	17	2	10	3	1	1	69
Farmington.....	39	8	1	10	1	1	1	46	7	1	54	35	17	1	1	1	1	1	69
Franklin.....	29	6	3	10	1	1	1	8	1	1	8	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	9
Glastonbury.....	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	46	7	1	54	35	17	1	1	1	1	1	67
Goshen.....	43	3	2	2	1	1	1	12	4	1	16	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	67
Granby.....	10	2	1	3	1	1	1	18	2	1	21	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Greenwich.....	16	2	1	3	1	1	1	143	41	1	185	121	43	4	22	10	8	1	240
Griswold.....	109	34	1	21	4	1	9	47	15	1	62	33	24	3	3	2	36	2	103
Groton.....	37	10	2	3	1	4	1	80	11	3	94	79	16	1	1	9	1	1	108
Gullford.....	70	3	1	4	1	1	1	46	5	1	51	31	12	1	1	1	1	1	55
Haddam.....	43	3	1	4	1	1	1	40	7	1	47	24	4	1	1	1	1	1	44
Hamden.....	39	1	1	2	1	1	1	53	14	2	69	40	18	1	1	1	1	1	77
Hamden.....	46	7	2	2	1	3	1	11	2	3	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	77
Hampton.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	89	42	1	132	69	317	19	233	18	35	71	1549
Hartford.....	729	170	28	271	12	20	47	11	1	8	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Hartland.....	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Harwinton.....	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	25	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Hebron.....	17	5	5	4	1	1	1	48	14	1	63	62	29	8	8	2	3	2	117
Huntington.....	36	12	5	4	1	2	1	99	22	2	107	78	54	3	6	1	1	1	27
Kent.....	18	4	2	4	1	5	1	22	14	2	26	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	216
Killingly.....	68	23	5	4	1	1	1	15	3	2	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Killingworth.....	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	8	2	21	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Lebanon.....	13	3	2	2	1	1	1	13	2	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Ledyard.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	30	35	9	4	1	1	1	1	10
Lisbon.....	20	5	3	3	1	1	1	25	5	1	30	35	9	4	1	1	1	1	51
Litchfield.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Lyme.....	12	2	1	3	1	1	1	27	4	1	32	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	23
Madison.....	26	1	1	3	1	1	1	107	40	1	147	49	42	3	90	1	1	1	229
Manchester.....	100	7	2	21	3	8	1	28	8	1	36	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Mansfield.....	25	3	1	2	1	1	1	9	2	1	12	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
Marlborough.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	296	104	3	403	222	180	26	68	2	58	138	824
Meriden.....	258	38	19	35	2	6	28	11	2	1	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Middlebury.....	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	12	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
Middletown.....	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	225	118	2	345	176	72	6	29	1	4	27	377
Milford.....	190	35	6	77	7	3	14	61	11	1	72	40	9	3	1	1	1	1	58
Monroe.....	17	13	9	9	1	1	1	17	1	1	18	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	9



Salisbury	29	23	3	---	32	3	---	55	43	6	1	8	1	---	4	---	1	---	63											
Saybrook	14	2	1	---	16	2	---	18	19	2	---	---	---	---	6	---	1	---	31											
Scotland	7	---	1	---	7	1	---	1	9	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	4											
Seymour	25	7	3	---	32	11	---	38	33	19	2	6	---	---	1	---	---	---	87											
Sharon	23	7	---	---	30	3	---	35	25	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32											
Sherman	9	3	---	---	12	1	---	45	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43											
Simsbury	23	8	7	3	31	14	---	13	31	4	1	4	---	---	1	---	---	---	11											
Somers	22	2	1	---	24	2	---	28	21	7	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	43											
Southern	19	4	---	---	21	1	---	25	22	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	38											
Southington	65	5	7	---	70	31	---	101	58	31	3	2	---	5	10	---	---	---	25											
South Windsor	38	---	---	1	1	---	---	36	9	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	118											
Sprague	10	6	1	3	16	6	1	23	8	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	16											
Stafford	40	18	3	4	58	14	---	72	52	19	3	2	---	6	1	---	---	---	21											
Stamford	208	56	8	4	2	---	2	376	262	113	9	68	5	21	6	---	---	---	100											
Sterling	9	5	64	3	265	94	17	321	17	12	3	---	2	17	11	13	10	101	549											
Stonington	73	21	2	19	14	3	---	121	83	36	9	16	6	3	---	---	---	---	162											
Stratford	27	11	3	1	98	27	---	49	42	6	2	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	23											
Suffield	33	10	4	---	43	7	---	50	37	10	7	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	53											
Thompson	60	14	3	21	74	25	1	100	20	45	3	6	---	55	1	---	---	---	59											
Thomaston	36	2	1	---	38	9	1	48	28	17	1	10	2	---	8	---	---	---	147											
Tolland	14	7	5	1	21	2	1	24	14	3	---	---	---	---	3	4	1	2	76											
Torrington	67	10	2	15	1	77	27	3	107	73	31	4	14	1	---	---	---	---	20											
Trumbull	26	3	---	---	29	1	---	30	11	3	---	---	---	22	10	9	2	8	175											
Union	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15											
Vernon	84	22	7	16	106	57	1	164	64	61	9	15	2	1	78	---	---	---	7											
Voluntown	16	---	---	---	16	---	---	17	11	2	---	---	---	5	---	2	3	4	24											
Wallingford	80	13	8	21	1	93	40	7	140	79	37	11	28	10	19	2	1	---	18											
Warren	6	2	---	---	8	1	---	19	9	2	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	5	219											
Washington	20	1	1	---	21	2	---	23	18	6	---	---	---	1	---	10	1	---	4											
Watbury	449	76	17	186	525	249	6	280	400	272	20	254	8	114	44	42	6	19	37											
Waterford	40	4	5	1	44	6	---	50	25	6	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	34											
Watertown	22	5	1	---	27	8	---	33	31	9	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15											
Westbrook	9	1	---	---	10	---	---	30	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15											
West Hartford	20	7	1	4	---	---	---	36	17	9	1	4	---	1	4	---	1	1	38											
Weston	17	1	---	---	27	8	1	18	11	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	12											
Westport	38	14	1	7	52	13	1	65	42	18	---	4	---	---	8	3	4	1	80											
Wethersfield	26	2	1	2	4	12	---	44	28	8	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	41											
Wilmington	7	1	1	---	8	2	1	11	11	2	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	13											
Wilton	33	5	1	---	38	3	---	41	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36											
Winchester	51	13	9	1	8	3	---	11	28	4	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	11											
Windham	145	28	2	25	2	17	4	85	81	21	1	6	---	5	8	1	---	---	36											
Windsor	58	12	3	21	173	53	11	237	97	49	1	18	2	70	2	6	4	1	4											
Windsor Locks	23	8	1	1	70	3	---	73	44	21	1	4	---	5	5	2	1	---	84											
Wolcott	4	---	3	6	31	13	---	44	27	15	1	14	---	3	1	13	---	---	74											
Woodbury	10	2	2	---	4	2	---	6	28	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8											
Woodbridge	25	2	1	---	12	---	---	13	2	4	1	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	13											
Woodstock	26	2	3	---	27	1	---	28	33	3	---	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	42											
---	---	---	---	---	28	3	---	31	10	2	---	---	---	3	---	7	---	---	23											
Total	9152	1908	375	1990	113	250	444	93	27	115	48	125	11060	3582	259	14901	8487	3794	461	2154	138	964	1210	642	83	694	645	672	342	20290



TABLE X.  
RECAPITULATION OF TABLES EIGHT AND NINE.

AGES.	PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY.									
	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	1888, Total.	1887, Total.	1886, Total.	1885, Total.	1884, Total.
Deaths under 1 year ----- from 1 to 5 -----	2,921 1,332	2,901 1,287	2,759 1,242	2,540 1,162	2,440 1,135	2,535 1,166	2,544 1,191	2,441 1,069	2,454 1,244	2,519 1,140
Total, First Period, Infantile	4,253	4,188	4,001	3,702	3,575	3,691	3,735	3,510	3,698	3,659
Deaths from 5 to 10 ----- 10 to 20 -----	490 676	534 663	454 652	414 645	494 625	508 631	455 595	411 618	465 610	447 504
Total, Second Period, Youth	1,166	1,197	1,106	1,059	1,119	1,139	1,050	1,029	1,075	951
Deaths from 20 to 30 ----- 30 to 40 ----- 40 to 50 ----- 50 to 60 -----	1,256 1,197 1,117 1,308	1,236 1,210 1,109 1,339	1,204 1,076 1,048 1,298	1,249 1,104 1,053 1,163	1,086 986 938 1,035	1,090 987 1,000 1,016	1,024 915 914 1,001	975 905 838 964	1,017 864 900 985	999 791 759 898
Total, 3d Period, Prod. Age	4,878	4,894	4,626	4,569	4,045	4,093	3,854	3,682	3,766	3,447
Deaths from 60 to 70 ---- 70 to 80 ---- 80 to 90 ---- 90 to 100 ---- Deaths over 100 -----	1,606 1,668 1,046 191 7	1,703 1,776 1,129 222 9	1,601 1,664 1,114 227 10	1,528 1,532 988 238 9	1,300 1,345 941 176 6	1,334 1,487 1,012 178 8	1,272 1,336 841 181 10	1,189 1,168 798 143 5	1,213 1,186 839 157 16	1,101 1,224 743 132 6
Total, 4th Period, Old Age.	4,518	4,839	4,616	4,295	3,768	4,019	3,640	3,303	3,411	3,206
Age not stated -----	86	52	36	40	22	38	106	92	83	88
Grand total -----	14,901	15,170	14,355	13,665	12,529	12,980	12,385	11,616	12,023	11,351



# NATIONALITY.

D'ths of those born in Conn. other States	9,152	9,254	8,903	8,586	7,782	8,269	7,984	7,544	8,052	7,572	61.4	61.0	61.8	62.8	62.1	63.7	64.4	65.	66.9	66.7
	1,908	1,971	1,913	1,721	1,725	1,626	1,460	1,342	1,316	1,212	12.8	12.9	13.2	12.5	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.7
Total for the United States	11,060	11,225	10,816	10,307	9,507	9,895	9,444	8,886	9,368	8,784	74.2	73.9	75.1	75.4	77.6	76.2	76.3	76.7	77.8	77.4
D'ths of those born in Ireland	1,990	2,020	1,879	1,822	1,675	1,696	1,613	1,461	1,446	1,299	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.	12.2	12.5	12.1	11.4
	446	433	448	383	394	335	357	315	314	278	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Germany	375	408	344	337	284	319	320	285	292	253	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
England	93	67	68	49	25	55	48	28	34	31	.6	.4	.4	.3	.1	.4	.2	.1	.3	.3
Italy	115	125	110	93	69	81	29	---	---	---	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.6	.2	---	---	---
Sweden	250	275	245	204	180	192	165	173	123	145	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.	1.3
Canada	313	326	283	255	231	228	128	186	173	302	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.7
other For. Countries																				
Total of Foreign Births	3,582	3,654	3,377	3,143	2,858	2,906	2,640	2,448	2,382	2,309	24.0	24.0	23.4	23.0	22.8	22.3	21.1	21.	19.7	20.3
Nativity not stated	259	291	192	215	164	179	301	282	283	258	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Grand Total	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	12,385	11,616	12,033	11,351	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEASONS.*																				
Deaths in Spring	3,997	3,648	3,628	3,248	3,128	3,390	2,957	2,999	3,403	2,685	26.8	24.0	25.2	23.7	24.9	26.1	23.9	25.8	28.2	23.6
Summer	3,870	3,876	3,631	3,599	3,525	3,491	2,877	3,117	3,273	2,980	26.0	25.5	25.2	26.3	28.1	26.9	31.2	26.8	27.1	26.3
Autumn	3,233	3,281	3,392	3,025	3,039	2,951	2,703	2,820	2,577	2,998	21.7	21.6	23.5	22.1	24.2	19.9	21.8	24.3	21.7	26.4
Winter	3,801	4,365	3,734	3,793	2,837	3,148	2,848	2,680	2,780	2,688	25.5	28.7	25.9	27.7	22.6	24.2	22.9	23.1	23.	23.7
Total	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	12,980	12,385	11,616	*12033	11,351	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIRTHS.																				
Births in Spring	5,013	4,997	4,565	4,354	4,213	4,010	4,163	3,896	3,808	3,876	24.6	25.3	24.5	25.0	24.4	23.7	25.	24.4	24.6	24.6
Summer	5,307	5,037	4,838	4,412	4,577	4,511	4,193	4,120	4,026	3,998	26.1	25.5	26.0	25.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	25.8	26.0	25.4
Autumn	4,931	4,836	4,592	4,282	4,276	4,344	4,231	4,045	3,929	4,003	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.8	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.4
Winter	5,045	4,880	4,563	4,346	4,110	4,013	3,996	3,873	3,733	3,881	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.9	23.9	23.7	23.3	24.4	21.1	24.6
Total	20,296	19,750	18,558	17,394	17,176	16,878	16,583	15,934	15,496	15,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* A few not stated by seasons are distributed equally.



[illegible]



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TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	DISEASES.										Under 1.	1 to 5.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
													Debility, Atrophy, Inanit.	211	10	2	1	4	3	5	2	15	17	14	8	159	132	1	292								
												Delirium Tremens								1																	
												Dentition	23	14												1											
												Dermatitis	1									1															
												Diabetes	2	2	4	2	7	7	12	14	8	2			24	36		2									
												Diarrhoea	48	6	3	1	2	3	2	8	24	27	12	3	1	62	78		140								
												Infantile	156	36	1							1				98	96		194								
												Dietetic Disease																									
												Digestive System, Dis. of	9	1			4	2							10	9		19									
												Diphtheria	11	117	88	30	5	4	5	2	1				2	141	125		266								
												Dropsy	4			6		4	5	5	17	17	8	1		33	35		68								
												Drowning	1	9	10	21	22	9	4	5	2	3			2	75	13		88								
												Dysentery	24	10	8		5	7	7	6	14	21	15	2	47	72		119									
												Dyspepsia	9	2				1				4	1	2		10	9		19								
												Dystocia	1															1									
												Embolism					2								3	3		6									
												Cerebral													2			2									
												Emphysema					1		1	1	2	3			6	3		9									
												Empyæma																1									
												Endocarditis	2	4	7	9	3	7	4	7	13	10	4		1	38	33		71								
												Enteritis	55	13	2	4	3	5	8	10	16	11	7		61	73		134									
												Enterocolitis	4												2	2		4									
												Epilepsy	3		2	7	6	9	5	6	5	3	1		2	31	16		47								
												Epistaxis																									
												Epistaxis																									
												Erysipelas	14	1		1	3	5	2	13	6	6	7		1	31	28		59								
												Exhaustion.	25	3		2	2	7	3	9	8	8	5		38	34		72									
												Exophthalmic Goitre																									
												Exposure	1					2	1							4	1		1								

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TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

DISEASES.												Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																		
1	3	7	8	2	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	Hepatitis	3	1	1	1	4	7	9	9	3	3	—	—	21	20	—	41	
—	3	1	3	—	4	5	2	1	2	1	4	Hernia	1	1	—	—	1	3	7	5	5	3	—	—	11	15	—	26	
—	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	Hip Joint Disease	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hodgkins Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	Hydrocephalus, not acute	15	5	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	13	13	—	26	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Hydrophobia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hydropericardium	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Hysteria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Imperforate Anus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
9	13	19	63	37	14	4	3	4	2	8	76	Influenza	15	11	3	11	15	17	27	47	50	39	6	1	127	125	—	252	
10	5	5	4	1	4	5	1	4	4	6	3	Insanity	—	—	—	2	6	5	11	8	7	10	3	—	23	29	—	52	
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Integumentary Sys., Dis. of	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
1	—	—	2	1	6	1	1	—	2	—	4	Intemperance	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	6	2	—	—	—	17	1	—	18	
1	1	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	—	2	5	Intermittent Fever	2	1	—	2	4	2	3	2	2	3	—	2	8	17	—	25	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Intestines, Hemorrhage of	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	Intussusception of	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	7	
3	2	2	7	3	1	3	2	2	5	2	6	Obstruction of	3	1	—	6	2	5	6	5	7	1	—	1	22	15	—	37	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Stenosis of	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	Strangulation of	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	
—	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	Ulceration of	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	6	—	8	
2	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	Jaundice	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	3	—	—	6	7	—	13	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Kidney Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
4	1	5	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	3	4	Laryngitis	6	9	6	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	11	17	—	28	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Larynx, Trachea, Dis. of	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lead Colic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Leucocythemia	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	
2	2	1	5	5	2	2	4	5	4	—	—	Liver, Disease of	1	1	—	—	4	6	9	6	4	—	—	—	17	18	—	35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--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[illegible]

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. not stated.	DISEASES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
2	---	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	5	---	Gunshot	---	---	---	---	8	3	5	2	3	2	---	---	---	22	1	---	23	
1	---	1	3	3	---	3	2	4	3	1	1	---	Hanging	---	---	---	---	1	3	6	7	4	1	---	---	---	18	4	---	22	
---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Morphine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
---	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	---	2	1	---	---	Opium	---	---	---	1	2	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	6	1	---	7		
1	---	---	---	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	Paris Green	---	---	---	1	1	2	1	2	1	---	---	---	3	2	---	5		
1	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	3	Poison	---	---	---	2	1	4	2	1	---	---	---	---	7	1	---	8		
---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rough on Rats	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Run over by cars	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	Strychnine	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	
1	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	Starvation	3	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	
---	---	---	---	---	3	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	Sunstroke	1	---	---	---	3	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	9	2	---	8	
---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Surgical Operation	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	
---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	Amputation of leg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	
---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Syncope	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
2	2	1	3	2	1	---	1	---	2	2	---	---	Syphilis	6	1	---	1	1	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	5	9	14		
5	4	4	6	4	7	17	12	15	7	2	7	7	Tabes Mesenterica	57	9	---	3	3	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	51	39	90		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	Testis, etc., Disease of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
1	1	2	4	2	---	3	2	1	2	2	4	4	Tetanus	5	2	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	---	17	7	---	24		
---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Thrush	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
2	1	4	3	1	---	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	Thrombosis	2	---	---	2	---	---	2	4	5	1	---	---	1	---	8	8	16	
---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Toxæmia	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	
---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	2	1	3	3	Trismus Nascentium	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
9	6	14	7	14	9	13	12	4	6	9	8	8	Tubercular Meningitis	47	38	9	6	6	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	4	55	56	---	111	
5	8	12	10	4	10	9	7	7	6	4	5	5	Tuberculosis	7	9	2	5	21	13	12	5	6	1	---	---	1	42	45	---	87	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	of Bone	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	of Bowels	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
2	2	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	Tumor	---	---	---	3	3	4	7	2	5	1	---	---	6	19	---	25		

[illegible]

**TABLE XII.**  
**OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.**

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.	Total, 1886.	Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
Actors .....												18	1								
Agents .....		3	3	3		5	4					6	6	14	4		3	5	2	8	6
Architects .....		1		1								2									
Army Officers .....					1							1									
Artists .....			1		1	1						3	1								
Auctioneers .....				1								1	1								
Authoresses .....												1	1								
Bakers .....		1	1	3	4	3	2	1				15	16	9	8	4	8	4	7	3	10
Bankers .....					2	1		2				5	2	8	6	7	1	9	6	3	7
Barbers .....		3	4	2	1	1	1	1				13	13	13	14	10	19	17	5	14	12
Bar Tenders .....		5	7									12	7	6	10	1	15	10	8	8	2
Blacksmiths .....		4	2	13	7	14	15	2				57	54	41	54	46	37	54	46	42	36
Boiler Makers .....		1		1		1						3									
Book Binders .....		1					1					2	2								
Book-keepers .....	1	8	7	5	4	4	3	1				33	16	24	16	24	32	14	17	16	18
Bottlers .....													3	2	1			1		3	1
Box-makers .....		1	1		1		1					4	3	3	2		10	1			
Brakemen .....		21	9	3								33	32	25	27	22	14	18	9	15	14
Brass Finishers .....	1	3				1						5	2	2	2		19	1	1	1	1
Moulders .....			1	1			1					3	1	1	4	1	1	3		3	4
Turners .....													3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Workers .....			1	1								2	3	3	2	3	3	3	1		
Brewers .....													4	2	2			3	2	1	2
Brick-layers .....		1		2	1							4	4	8	5		3	2	3	1	
Makers .....													1	6	3		3	1	1	1	1
Bridge Builders .....		1	1		1		1					4	2								
Brokers .....				1		2						3	5	2	7	4	1	5	1	3	2
Buffers .....		3										3	6	3	7	5	8	6	5	2	1
Builders .....		1			1		1	1				4	5	4	6	3	16	4	9	3	
Burnishers .....		1	1	1				1				5	7	4	7	1	12	5	6	7	3
Butchers .....		2	6	10	3	7	3	1	1			33	20	16	25	26	25	17	16	17	12
Cabinet Makers .....			1		3		1	2				7	12	8	5	10	11	4	4	6	5
Cartridge Makers .....			1		1							2									
Caterers .....				1								1									
Carpenters .....	2	11	17	20	25	22	27	24	2		1	151	131	120	126	126	94	79	80	65	83
Carriage Makers .....					3	6	6					15	25	8	5	11	14	6	8	10	17
Charcoal Burners .....						1						1									
Chemists .....						1						1									
Cigar Makers .....		3		2	1	4	3					13	13	9	10	14	16	10	6	5	6
Civil Engineers .....							1					1									
Clergymen .....			3	2	3	3	6	3				20	23	29	17	27	26	27	15	21	24
Clerks .....	10	42	19	14	7	6	2	1				101	94	78	79	50	76	44	55	67	46
Clock Makers .....		1	1		2		1	3				8	6	10	3	5	10	4			3
Coachmen .....		1	2	1			1					5	7	5	11	9	6	10	6	5	5
Conductors .....		2		2		1	1					6	7	2	1	2	5	1	6	1	3
Confectioners .....			1	1	1		1	1				5	7	2	1		1	2		2	1
Contractors .....			2	1	1	1	3					8	10	2	11	5	13	5	3	1	6
Cooks .....		1	5	8	4							18	19	7	18	7	19	6	5	6	6
Coopers .....			1			1	3					5	3	5	2	6	7	4	2	3	8

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.	Total, 1886.	Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
Corset Makers		1			1							2	11	2	4	8	9	3	1	5	2
Custom Ho. Officers			1									1									
Cutlers				1								1	5	4	3	3	6	8	3	8	3
Dairymen				1								1									
Dentists					1	1						2	7	5	5	3	2	2	3	6	
Designers			1									1									
Detectives						1						1									
Deputy Sheriffs						1						1	1								
Die Sinkers			1									1									
Domestics	9	28	15	5	6	12	10	4			2	91	131	118	108	102	73	48	112	106	60
Dress Makers	1	2	9	3	6	3		1				25	17	12	17	15	29	20	19	21	19
Drivers	1	3	2	4								10	21	7	11		4	1	2		
Druggists		2	1	5	2	2		2				14	13	6	9	10	14	6	6	5	5
Dyers				1	2	1	1					5	9	6	8	4	3	2	3	7	7
Editors			2		1							3	3	4							
Electricians		2										2									
Engineers		4	4	7	8	4	5	1				33	30	29	15	23	21	19	13	16	13
Engravers		2	1	1	1		3					8	2	3	2		1	1	3	1	1
Expressmen			3		1	1						5	2	6	4	7	5	2	2	9	4
Electrotypers												1	2								
Factory Hands	5	4	1	5	2							17	40	61	74	86	6	20	18	24	12
Farmers	17	41	42	49	80	143	267	160	40			839	929	841	846	831	770	772	712	763	694
Firemen		1		2	2							5	6	7	3	1	3	2	1	2	2
Fishermen		1	1	1	1	5	3	2				14	13								
Florists						1	1					2									
Foremen		2	1	1	1	1						6	1	3	7		7		4	3	1
Forgers			1									1	1	3							
Furriers												3									
Gardeners		1	1	3	6	5	5	3				24	23	22	17	14	13	20	16	12	13
Gate Tenders					1	1						2									
Glass Cutters				1								1									
Grinders		1	2	2	4							9	7	7	14	17	7	11	7	8	10
Grocers		1	1									2	11	11	2	7	12	4	6	3	7
Gunsmiths		1			4	1	1					7	4	6	4	3	4	3	4	1	
Hackmen			1	1			1					3	1	3	1			3	2	2	1
Harness Makers	1		1	1	2	3	1	3				12	15	14	8	6	15	8	6	12	3
Hatters	3	12	18	10	12	7	11	2				75	66	69	29	48	53	43	27	29	18
Hat Trimmers				4			1	1				6	5	7	6	2	3	2	2	4	1
Hostlers		3	5	2	3	5						18	16	20	15	18	16	5	12	5	2
Hotel Clerks				1								1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Hotel Keepers	1		3	1	4	3	3	1				16	11	2	12	6	12	7	13	9	13
Housewives	21	192	270	224	314	368	327	188	58	5	1	1968	2170	2007	1971	1699	1676	1523	1608	1602	1689
Inspectors						1						1	5								
Insurance Agents		2	2	1	1		2					8	4	10	4	3	13	1	4	7	5
Iron Moulders		1	1	1	3		1					7	2	3	5						
Jailors						1						1									
Janitors				1			1					2	13	10	10	4	6	5	6	1	5
Jewelers			1		1	1	2	1				6	6	5							
Journalists				1								1	2								
Jockeys												1									
Laborers	30	131	108	124	127	132	65	35	9			761	747	651	636	594	692	561	481	501	527
Lathers			1									1									
Laundrymen						1						1									
Laundresses													6	6	5	6	3	2			3



TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.	Total, 1886.	Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
Lawyers	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1				9	22	17	10	14	21	21	10	9	12
Liquor Dealers			1	1	1							3	3	1	5	1	4		2	5	3
Liverymen		1			1	2						4	13	2	6	8	9	12	5	3	3
Locksmiths	1		3		1		1					6	10	2	8	4	8	4	2	2	
Linemen			1	1								3	2	1							
Lumbermen				1								1	2								
Machinists	5	11	17	13	10	13	15	3				81	76	71	73	54	61	48	42	59	46
Mail Carriers			1			1						2	1								
Mail Clerks													2								
Manufacturers	1	1	1	6	6	14	13	5	2			49	50	44	37	33	31	44	26	33	30
Marble Cutters				1								1									
Masons		3	7	9	4	9	10	2				44	42	25	38	36	43	41	37	42	24
Mechanics	14	26	29	14	17	27	25	6	2			160	154	177	117	133	158	138	132	160	191
Merchants	1	8	21	19	18	33	21	8	1			130	134	141	130	91	117	111	114	99	114
Messengers					2							2									
Millers				1	1	1	1	1				5	6	11	7	5	5	6	6	4	7
Mill Hands	29	38	17	12	13	13	7	5				134	139	104	104	67	110	88	79	67	88
Milliners	1	4	1	1			1					8	4	5	1	4	4	2	2	4	2
Millwrights					1							1									
Moulders	2	6	8	10	9	6	2					43	39	41	56	40	45	40	38	29	27
Musicians		2	1			3						6	5	11	5	8	5	4	4	1	
Miners													3								
Nurses				2	6	4	3					15	18	21	13	17	13	8	15	16	18
Organ Makers													1	2	2	1					
Oystermen					2	1	1	1				5	13	6	2	2	5	6	5	7	4
Opticians					1							1									
Overseers		1			1	2	3					7									
Painters	2	9	13	14	12	9	10	1				70	72	70	49	49	30	52	46	53	44
Paper Makers			1	2	2							5	12	5							
Pattern Makers		1				1	2	1				5									
Peddlers		1	1	5	1	3	1					12	12	16	10	10	10	10	9	11	5
Photographers					1							1	2	1	4	3	5	3	1	2	
Physicians			1	4	5	12	7	2				31	31	34	25	20	23	22	27	16	21
Piano Makers	1	1										2	1	1	1	3		4			
Plasterers				1								1									
Platers	1	1	1		2							5	6								
Plumbers		3	2	1	2	1						9	15	9	9	9	12	3	7	4	8
Policemen			1	1	2							4	7	5	5	2	2			1	1
Polishers		2	4	1		2						9	12	10	12	15	7	8	13	3	5
Pork Packers							1					1									
Post Masters					1	1						2	2	6							
Potters		1										1	3	1							
Printers	2	1	1		1	2	1	1				9	18	17	18	13	22	14	10	14	12
Quarrymen		2	4	2	4	4	1	3				20	8	10	4	8	13	14	9	10	12
Railroad Builders							1					1									
Railroad Employes	1	2		2	1	1						7	28	22	14	8	9	16	5	4	4
Real Estate Agents					1	3		1				5	9	3	7	1	4	4	1		4
Reporters		1	1									2	1	3							
Roofers					1							1									
Rubber Workers	1	8	2	8	2	2						23	12	34	28	10	15	9	8	2	4
Sail Makers													2	1	1	1	2				2
Salesmen	1		3	2	2							8	10	7	18	6	4	6	8	6	4
Saloon Keepers		2	3	4	3	1						13	17	27	15	20	23	15	23	18	18
Sawyers													2								

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Age not stated.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.	Total, 1887.	Total, 1886.	Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
Sea Captains .....					2	3	5	1				11	6	12	6	4	8	9	6	7	6
Seamen .....		2	3	4	8	5	14	5	1			42	37	34	20		16	29	24	34	37
Seamstresses .....		1	1			2		1				5	10	6	5	5	7	7	6	9	6
Secretaries .....			1	1	1							2									
Sextons .....			1			1						2	1	4	1	2				2	
Ship Builders .....		1	1			1	1					4	4	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
Ship Carpenters .....					1	1	1	1				4	1	10	2	4	2	4	7	3	3
Shoe Makers .....		6	3	3	6	11	15	9	1			54	69	54	50	50	47	40	39	43	56
Shop Workers .....	2	4	2	1								9									
Silversmiths .....					1		1					2									
Soldiers .....				1								1									
Spinners .....		1				1		1				3	2	2	1	1	6	4	2	2	
Spoon Makers .....						1						1	7	3	2	2	1				1
Station Agents .....							1					1									
Stone Cutters .....	1	4	2		4	5	13	3				32	17	33	25	19	22	19	15	15	19
Students .....	8	10	1			1						20	26	7	27	25	11	18	31	24	14
Superintendents .....		3		1	1	3						8	11	10	8	1		5	3	5	3
Switchmen .....			1									1	3	3	1	4	3	2			1
Slaters .....			1									1									
Stevedores .....				1	1							2									
Stenographers .....		2										2	2								
Steam Fitters .....					1	1						2									
Stewards .....							1					1									
Tailors, Tailoresses .....		2	3	1	4	6	4	3				23	38	27	26	16	32	20	25	16	28
Tanners .....							1					1	5	3	2	2	5		2	3	3
Taxidermists .....					1							1									
Teachers .....	1	13	5	1	2	3	7	2				34	36	31	16	28	17	30	19	32	20
Teamsters .....		11	6	6	4	10						37	50	26	46	19	31	22	14	14	16
Teleg. Operators .....		5										5	4	5	5				1	1	1
Tinsmiths .....			2			1	1	1				5	11	10	9	7	8	4	1	3	10
Tobacco Sorters .....		1										1									
Tool Makers .....		4	3		1	3	1					12	3	3	3	6	3	1	1	2	3
Town Clerks .....													1								
Trav. Salesmen .....		2	2		1							5	4	6	3		9	4	3	6	6
Turners .....		1										1	2								
Undertakers .....					1							1	5	4	2	6		3	3	4	4
Upholsterers .....		1	2	1								4	3	2	2	2	1	2		2	2
Varnishers .....													1	2	3	1	3		3	1	
Venders .....		1		1	1							3									
Veterinary Surg. ....		1	1				1					3									
Wagonsmiths .....						1		1				2									
Waiters .....		3	2	2								7	3	2	8	10	7	7	4	5	6
Watchmen .....			1		2	1	3					7	13	7	16	6	9	13	6	8	8
Weavers .....	1	12	5	5	3	1	1					28	21	29	15	19	18	16	23	21	24
Well Diggers .....		1										1									
Wheel Makers .....						1	1					2									
Wheelwrights .....						1	2					3	6	1	3	6	3	5	6	4	2
Wire Drawers .....			1	1								2	6	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3
Wood Carvers .....				1								1									
Wood Turners .....			2									2									
Wood Choppers .....		1			1							2									
Wool Sorters .....			1			1						2	3	2	1	1			1		2

TABLE XIII.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.																		
	Population.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total 1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Average.										
Hartford .....	23	43	1	67	57	76	48	68	60	61	62	57	52	60.8	28	28	39	24	29	24	26	32	28	12	27.0	32	42	1	75	59	60	56	66	51	55	50	62	58	59.2
New Haven ..	58	47	...	105	114	114	63	115	104	80	98	75	111	97.9	12	62	59	41	38	41	24	51	36	43	40.7	69	56	...	125	104	96	133	114	111	80	117	67	101	104.8
New London ..	22	22	...	44	32	32	37	32	33	35	26	32	31	33.4	13	19	23	23	14	12	13	20	22	8	16.7	22	26	...	48	31	35	34	36	35	29	28	30	48	35.4
Fairfield .....	27	33	2	62	63	50	58	50	53	43	55	41	46	51.8	27	31	39	23	16	26	26	18	18	16	24.0	40	36	...	76	69	55	62	66	56	74	66	52	53	62.9
Windham .....	8	6	...	14	17	6	11	12	11	13	14	10	9	11.7	2	3	6	1	9	4	3	4	4	...	3.6	12	8	...	20	16	17	8	12	12	9	10	14	19	13.7
Litchfield .....	11	6	1	18	16	14	10	23	9	21	15	21	15	16.2	7	8	5	10	7	5	5	8	4	6.4	7	12	...	19	27	26	29	16	20	28	15	13	9	20.2	
Middlesex .....	10	4	...	14	7	4	4	10	8	9	4	10	12	8.2	2	4	6	2	3	4	1	3	...	2	2.7	3	3	1	7	5	7	14	4	15	11	7	6	12	8.8
Tolland .....	4	2	...	6	4	3	2	4	8	2	6	4	4	5.3	2	3	1	2	...	...	2	6	2	...	1.8	2	3	...	5	3	5	7	1	6	...	1	3	6	3.7
Total .....	163	163	4	330	310	269	225	322	283	268	280	250	280	284.3	93	158	178	126	116	116	100	139	118	85	122.9	187	186	2	375	314	301	343	315	306	286	294	287	306	308.7

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were mixed marriages: 4 in 1893; 6 in 1892; 7 in 1891; 8 in 1890; 6 in 1889; 8 in 1888; 3 in 1887; 6 in 1885.

TABLE XIV.

DEATHS FROM MALARIAL\* FEVERS IN EACH TOWN, BY COUNTIES, CONTRASTED WITH THOSE FROM  
TYPHOID FEVER FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population by Census.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		Typhoid Fever.						
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.			
Hartford	56,000	10	28	8	46	4	39	5	30	3	26	4	26	2	8	7	21	9	21	28	3	12	4	30	12	27	24	13	11	22	22	26	35			
Avon	1,200		3		1											1		1				1						1	1	1	1					
Berlin	2,800	1	1					1		3	1	2		1			2					2							1	1	1	2				
Bloomfield	1,300		1				2		1																				1		2	1				
Bristol	8,100		3	1	5	1	3		5		4	1	4		4			1				3	1	7				4	1	3	4	15	4			
Burlington	1,300														1		1	1				2		2		1				2	2	2				
Canton	2,548			1							2	1	1		1		4		4			2							8		4		1			
East Granby	661																																1			
East Hartford	5,000		3	8	1	4	1		1		1	2	1	2	4		1	1				1	1	2	3	2	5			3	4	1	3	1		
East Windsor	2,900	1		1		1								2													1			1	1	1	1			
Enfield	7,200		1	4		2	1	3			5	3	2		1	3	3	5				4	1	1		2				4	1	2	5	2		
Farmington	3,200		2	1	2						2	1		1								5	1								2	2	3	5		
Glastonbury	3,632		1						3			1	5	1	1		1	7				1	1				2			1	1	3	4			
Granby	1,275			1		1									1		1	1				1	1								1	2	2			
Hartland	516												1																							
Manchester	8,980	1	3	4	9	2	4	3	2		1	2	1	7	1	3	5					10	2	1	4		6	1	5	1	1	2	1	1		
Marlborough	633																																			
New Britain	22,100	1	14	4	6	5	10	1	15	1	10	1	15	8		7	4				5		7	3	1		4	1	2	7	8	16				
Newington	1,000									1		2					1	2														2	1	1		
Plainville	2,030															1	2																			
Rocky Hill	1,079															1	1	4																		
Simsbury	1,910															1	2																			
Southington	5,500	4	2	3		1	4		2	5	1	3	3	1			4	3				1														
South Windsor	1,669										1	2					1	1																		
Suffield	3,250	1	1	2							2	2			1		1	3				1														
West Hartford	2,000		4	1													1	2				1														
Wethersfield	2,300		1	1													1	3																		
Windsor	3,154		1								3		2				1																			
Windsor Locks	3,000		3								3	1																								

\* Malarial is used for all the varieties—Intermittent, Remittent, etc., except Typho-Malarial.











TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population by Census.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		Typhoid Fever.					
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	
Brooklyn	2,640	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ashford	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canterbury	947	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chaplin	525	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eastford	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hampton	660	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Killingly	7,027	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plainfield	4,963	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pomfret.	1,471	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Putnam	6,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scotland	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sterling	1,115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thompson.	5,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Windham	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Woodstock	2,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population by Census.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		Typhoid Fever.										
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.											
Litchfield.	3,400					1		1						1		1		1		1		1		2					6	3	3	2	1875.							
Barkhamsted	1,150	1					1								1							1		1						1	2	2	1876.							
Bethlehem	510		2												1		1		1		1											1	2	1877.						
Bridgewater	600																																3	1	2	1878.				
Canaan	1,000	1								1						2																		1	2	1879.				
Colebrook	1,115								1					1									1							1	1	1	3	1	1876.					
Cornwall	1,200	1																2					1											1	2	1877.				
Goshen	982								1																						2				3	1	1878.			
Harwinton	943									1																									3	2	1879.			
Kent	1,383	1		1						2								2		1		1		1						1	1	3	1	1	3	2	1875.			
Morris	580																																			1	2	1876.		
New Hartford	3,100	1						1		6				4	2	2		1		2		1		1						1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1877.		
New Milford	3,950					2	3	1	2		2			3	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	4					2	1	5	4	2	4	3	1	1878.		
Norfolk	1,546	1												1				1													1	1				2	2	1879.		
North Canaan	1,746							1		2				3				1																		2	2	1875.		
Plymouth	2,200	5				1								1																						2	2	1876.		
Roxbury	916							1		3																										2	2	1877.		
Salisbury	4,000	1	1	1	1	1					1			1																						2	2	1878.		
Sharon	1,911										2																										2	2	1879.	
Thomaston	3,400	1	2	1	1	4				1	1	4																								2	2	1875.		
Torrington	7,500	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1				1	6																					2	2	1876.		
Warren	450										1			2																							2	2	1877.	
Washington	1,650			1										1		1		2	2	3																2	2	1878.		
Watertown	2,700							1	2	1		1																									2	2	1879.	
Winchester	7,127	2						1	1																												2	2	1875.	
Woodbury	1,708	1		1				1		2																												2	2	1876.

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population by Census.	1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		Typhoid Fever.						
		Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	Malarial.	Typhoid.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.		
Middletown	17,160	5	9	1	4	5	1	21	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	--	2	6	3	2	3	2	2	8	5	6	2	1	3	4	8		
Haddam	2,124	1	1	3	3	1	--	--	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	6	1	--	--	1	--	1	3	
Chatham	1,920	1	--	3	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	2	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	2	1	2	--	--	1	1	
Chester	1,233	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Clinton	1,380	--	--	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	--	--	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	1	3	1	
Cromwell	2,316	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	--	--	2	--	
Durham	934	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	5	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	2	--		
East Haddam	2,600	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Essex	2,300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Killingworth	540	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Middlefield	975	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Old Saybrook	1,450	1	--	1	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		
Portland	4,830	--	--	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	4	5	--	4	8	1	--	3	1	2	1	2	1	6	3	1	2	4	3	2	3	3		
Saybrook	1,440	1	1	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Westbrook	1,060	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	





## BIRTHS, 1893.

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There were registered during the year 1893, in the State of Connecticut, 20,296 births, of which 19,486 were born alive and 810 were still-born.

As compared with the year before there were 499 more living births, and 47 more still-births reported.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 10,432 were males and 9,697 were females, while in regard to 167 the sex was not stated. The number of which the sex was not stated was 44 more than in the year before.

The birth-rate was almost the same as in the year before, being 25.4 in a 1000 of the population. The previous year it was 24.7.

The counties maintain almost exactly the same relations to each other that they did in the year 1892—New Haven County having the highest birth-rate and Litchfield the lowest, as then. The same remarks respecting the varying birth-rates in the different counties would apply as appropriately now as then. The nationality of population has much to do with it, but more should probably be attributed to those industrial interests which tend to centralize population at that period of life when they are most active and vigorous.

Of the total births in the State only 41.8 were of native parents; of the remaining 56.4 were born of parents of whom one or both were foreigners, and of 355 births, or 1.7 per cent., the nationality was not stated.

New Haven County had the largest birth-rate, viz: 29.5 per cent., and foreign-born parents, to wit, 63.0 per cent.

Litchfield had the lowest birth-rate, 19.5 per cent., and also the smallest percentage of foreign-born parents, 39.0 per cent.

Of Hartford County 58.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of New London County 51.8 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Fairfield County 52.1 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Windham County 63.0 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Litchfield County 39.0 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Middlesex County 48.9 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Tolland County 51.0 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of the State 56.4 per cent. were registered as of one or both foreign-born parents, and only 41.8 per cent. of native parents; while of 1.7 per cent. the nationality of parents was not stated.

Of the sexes registered, the proportion of boys to girls was 107.5 to 100 girls, against 106.2 of the previous year.

The proportion of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz: 797,450), was 1 to 39.2 of the people, or 25.4 per 1,000.

Of the three large towns having the highest birth-rate, all are in New Haven County, namely, Naugatuck, 45.0; Ansonia, 35.9; and Waterbury, 32.1.

Among the small towns of less than 5,000 population, the three having the largest birth-rate are Griswold, in New London County, 33.0; Bolton, in Tolland County, 32.0; and Bethlehem, in Litchfield County, 31.3.

The town having the smallest registered birth-rate in the State is East Granby, in Hartford County, 4.5.

The average birth-rate of the towns of over 5,000 was 28.3, while that of towns of smaller population was only 19.3.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in July, 1,826. The smallest number in May, 1,549.

The largest number of males was born in July, 955. The largest number of females was born in August, 876.

In the 1st quarter of the year the birth-rate was 26.0.

" 2d	"	"	24.5.
" 3d	"	"	26.5.
" 4th	"	"	24.7.

The birth-rate in the State was 25.4.

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was New Britain, 31.4. East Granby had the lowest birth-rate, 4.5.

In New Haven County Naugatuck had the largest infant class, which was also the largest in the State for the population, viz: 45.0 per 1,000. East Haven had the lowest birth-rate, 8.9.

In New London County the highest birth-rate was in Griswold, 33.0. The lowest in North Stonington, 8.1.

In Fairfield County, Stamford exceeded the other towns with a birth-rate of 32.9, and Monroe had the smallest, 9.0.

In Windham County, Killingly took the honors, birth-rate 30.7; the lowest was in Scotland, 8.0.

Litchfield County's highest was Bethlehem, 31.3, and the lowest was Warren, 8.8.

In Middlesex County, Portland took the lead, birth-rate 30.0, and Durham was lowest, birth-rate 8.5.

In Tolland County, Bolton gave 32.0, and Columbia, 9.2.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY COUNTIES, 1893.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.				Nativity of Parents not Stated.	Total.
	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Father For., Mother Am.	Father Am., Mother For.		
Hartford .....	1,572	1,657	362	286	107	3,984
New Haven .....	2,361	3,117	570	485	83	6,616
New London .....	867	633	160	142	...	1,802
Fairfield .....	1,900	1,572	346	233	139	4,240
Windham .....	372	468	99	99	12	1,050
Litchfield .....	672	300	65	67	6	1,110
Middlesex .....	461	337	53	54	3	908
Tolland .....	282	202	63	34	5	586
Total .....	8,487	8,286	1,718	1,450	355	20,296

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE AND PERCENTAGE.

Years.	American Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign American.	Per cent.	Not stated.	Per cent.	Total Births.
1893 .....	8,487	41.8	8,286	40.8	3,168	15.6	355	1.7	20,296
1892 .....	8,346	42.2	7,907	40.0	3,120	15.7	377	1.9	19,750
1891 .....	8,074	43.5	7,268	39.1	2,881	15.5	335	1.8	18,558
1890 .....	7,596	43.6	6,528	37.5	2,770	15.9	500	2.8	17,394
1889 .....	7,831	45.5	6,361	37.0	2,621	15.2	363	2.1	17,176
1888 .....	7,640	45.2	6,039	35.7	2,615	15.4	584	3.4	16,878
1887 .....	7,551	45.5	5,735	34.5	2,541	15.3	756	4.5	16,583
1886 .....	7,437	46.6	5,498	34.5	2,503	15.7	496	3.1	15,934
1885 .....	7,245	46.7	5,023	32.4	2,660	17.2	568	3.7	15,496
1884 .....	7,418	47.0	5,871	37.2	2,236	14.1	233	1.4	15,758

From the foregoing tables it appears that of the children born in Connecticut in 1893, the nativity of whose parents is registered, only 41.8 per cent. were of American parentage.

In 40.8 per cent. both parents were of foreign birth. In 15.6 per cent. one parent was American and the other of foreign birth. In 1.7 per cent. of the births the nativity of the parents is not registered, but as a very large majority of them were taken from the parish records of the Roman Catholic parishes, where that item is not recorded, they are doubtless almost all of them of foreign parentage.

The table also shows a gradual lessening percentage of births of American parents during the last ten years and a correspondingly increased per cent. of foreign parentage.

TABLE XVII.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males .....	14	13	4	14	5	7	4	7	6	9	7	9	---	99
Females .....	12	13	17	11	13	8	8	4	5	2	8	8	---	109
Sex not stated .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	26	26	21	25	18	15	12	11	11	11	15	17	---	208

This table of illegitimate births can only be considered an approximation to the real facts. The many reasons for avoiding the record, or suppressing the facts of illegitimacy, much impair its value for accuracy.

TABLE XVIII.—TWIN-BIRTHS AND TRIPLETS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males .....	22	22	11	15	9	13	10	22	16	5	9	13	---	167
Females .....	18	24	19	11	15	7	10	8	10	11	13	13	---	159
Sex not stated .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Triplets { Males .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
{ Females .....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4
Total .....	43	46	30	26	24	20	20	30	26	19	22	26	---	332





# BIRTH RATE, 1893.

DIAGRAM A, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

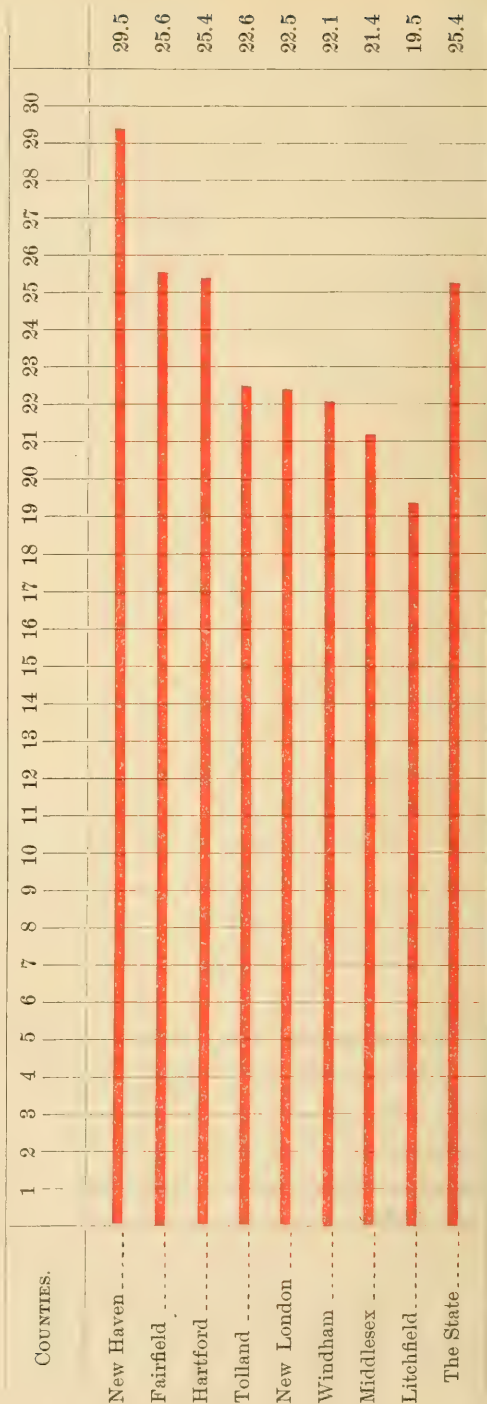


DIAGRAM B, SHOWING THE RATE OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS IN CONNECTICUT AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

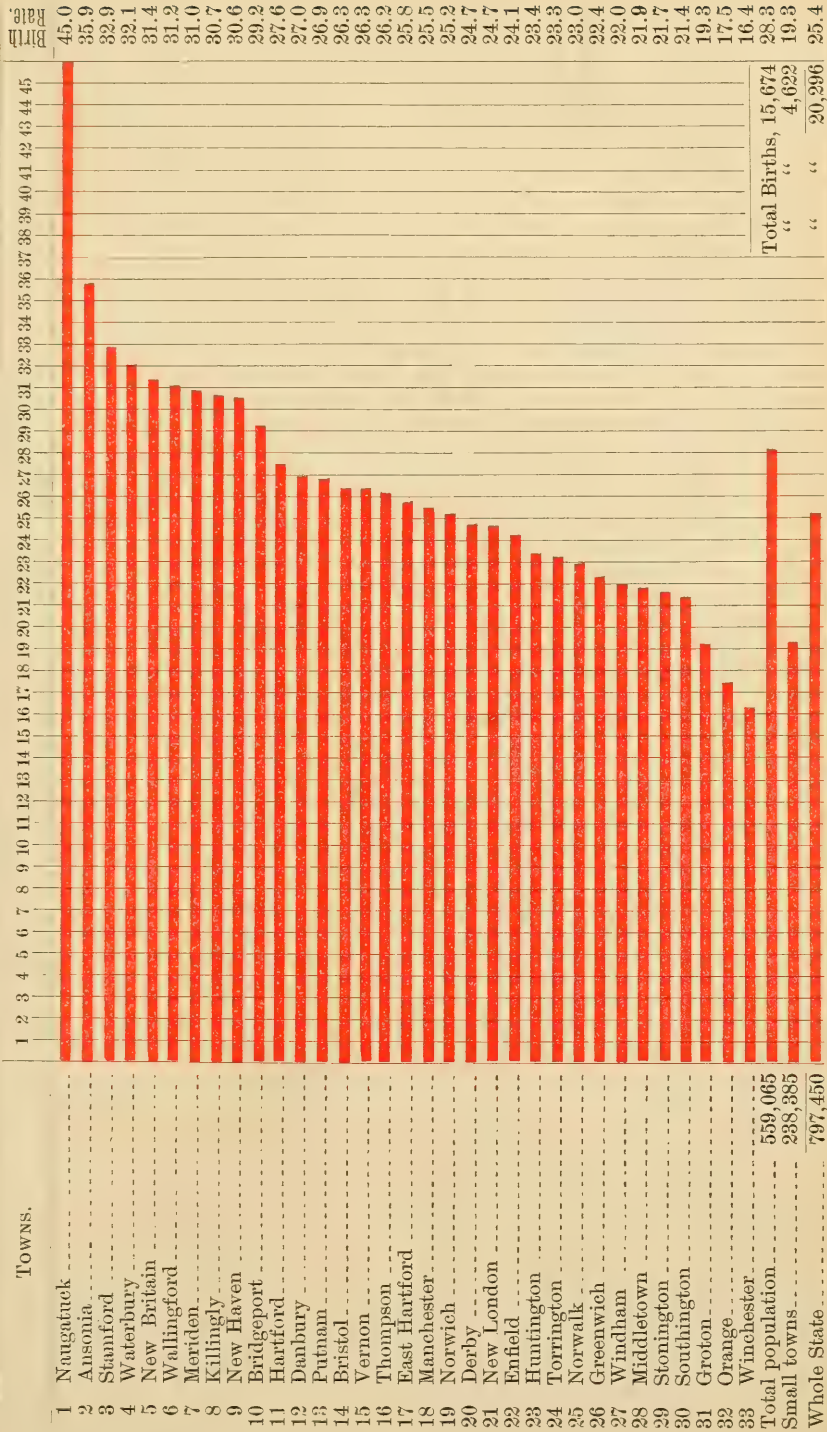




TABLE XIX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1893. BY TOWNS.

(Included in Tables I, II, III.)

## HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford -----	Males -----			1					1			3	2	7
	Females -----		4	1					1	2		3		11
Canton -----	Males -----													
	Females -----					2								2
East Hartford -----	Males -----			1										1
	Females -----			1										1
Enfield -----	Males -----	2	1			1			2					6
	Females -----		1			1			2					4
Granby -----	Males -----			2										2
	Females -----													
Manchester -----	Males -----						2							2
	Females -----													
Marlborough -----	Males -----		1											1
	Females -----		1											1
	Males } Triplets										2			2
	Females }									1				1
New Britain -----	Males -----	4	2				1					3		10
	Females -----		2				1				2	1		6
Rocky Hill -----	Males -----		1											1
	Females -----		1											1
Southington -----	Males -----							2			2			4
	Females -----													
Suffield -----	Males -----													
	Females -----					2								2
West Hartford -----	Males -----								1					1
	Females -----								1					1
Windsor -----	Males -----	3												3
	Females -----	3												3
Total -----		12	14	6		6	4	2	8	2	5	8	6	73



TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Haven	Males	2	4			2			4	2	1		1	16
	Females	2	2		2	4		2		2	1	4	1	20
Ansonia	Males				1		2			2		2		7
	Females				1									1
Beacon Falls	Males								2					2
	Females													
Derby	Males								3	1			1	5
	Females								1	1			1	3
Hamden	Males				1									1
	Females				1									1
Meriden	Males				1				2		1			4
	Females	4			1			2			1			8
Milford	Males	2												2
	Females													
Naugatuck	Males				4	1					1			6
	Females				2	1					1			4
Seymour	Males		2											2
	Females													
Wallingford	Males	2												2
	Females													
Total		12	8		14	8	2	4	12	8	6	6	4	84

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London	Males		1			2						2		5
	Females		1											1
Colchester	Males			1										1
	Females			1										1
Ledyard	Males													
	Females, Triplets	3												3
Lisbon	Males							2						2
	Females													
Norwich	Males	3	2			2			3	2				12
	Females	3		6				2	1		2		4	18
Stonington	Males	2						1		1				4
	Females							1		1				2
Total		11	4	8		2	2	6	4	4	2		6	49

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Danbury	Males	2			2				1	2			2	9
	Females		2				2		1	2				7
Bridgeport	Males		1	2		1						1		5
	Females	2	1			1	2				4	3	4	17
Bethel	Males													
	Females					2								2
Fairfield	Males									1				1
	Females									1				1
Huntington	Males			1										1
	Females			1										1
Norwalk	Males		2		1		1		2					6
	Females		2		1		1							4
Stamford	Males			2	1					2		2		7
	Females				1									1
Stratford	Males							2				1		3
	Females										2	1		3
Trumbull	Males		1											1
	Females		1											1
Wilton	Males													
	Females							2						2
Total		4	10	6	6	4	6	4	4	8	6	8	6	72

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

[illegible]

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Middletown	Males						3	1		3				7
	Females	4					1	1		1				7
Chester	Males								1					1
	Females								1					1
Durham	Males													
	Females			2										2
Portland	Males							2						2
	Females		2	2		2								6
Saybrook	Males						2							2
	Females													
Total		4	2	4		2	6	4	2	4				28

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

Coventry	Males		2											2
	Females													
Stafford	Males					2							1	3
	Females												1	1
Vernon	Males				2									2
	Females				2									2
Total			2		4	2							2	10

TABLE XX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1893. BY COUNTIES.

(Included in Tables I, II, III, IV.)

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford -----	Males -----	9	5	4	--	1	3	2	4	--	4	3	5	40
	Females -----	3	9	2	--	5	1	--	4	2	1	5	1	33
	Total -----	12	14	6	--	6	4	2	8	2	5	8	6	73
New Haven -----	Males -----	6	6	--	7	3	2	--	11	5	3	2	2	47
	Females -----	6	2	--	7	5	--	4	1	3	3	4	2	37
	Total -----	12	8	--	14	8	2	4	12	8	6	6	4	84
New London -----	Males -----	5	3	1	--	2	2	3	3	3	--	--	2	24
	Females -----	6	1	7	--	--	--	3	1	1	2	--	4	25
	Total -----	11	4	8	--	2	2	6	4	4	2	--	6	49
Fairfield -----	Males -----	2	4	5	4	1	1	2	3	5	--	4	2	33
	Females -----	2	6	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	6	4	4	39
	Total -----	4	10	6	6	4	6	4	4	8	6	8	6	72
Windham -----	Males -----	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females -----	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Total -----	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Litchfield -----	Males -----	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4
	Females -----	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8
	Total -----	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	12
Middlesex -----	Males -----	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	1	3	--	--	--	12
	Females -----	4	2	4	--	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	16
	Total -----	4	2	4	--	2	6	4	2	4	--	--	--	28
Tolland -----	Males -----	--	2	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	7
	Females -----	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
	Total -----	--	2	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	10

TABLE XXI.—TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR PAST TEN YEARS, WITH THE SEXES FOR 1893.

COUNTIES.	1893.			1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.					
	TWINS.			ILLEGIT.																									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.			
Hartford	40	33	73	16	28	44	78	40	48	88	39	51	49	64	43	76	34	74	27	64	44	55	38	45	34	661	392	66.1	39.2
New Haven	47	37	84	24	29	53	114	61	92	153	67	110	42	108	57	72	59	94	52	76	44	68	33	48	47	904	515	90.4	51.5
New London	24	25	49	11	13	24	34	16	32	48	17	30	14	24	20	32	32	20	30	28	24	24	43	23	45	335	215	33.5	21.5
Fairfield	33	39	72	27	22	49	93	43	58	111	30	63	27	62	23	53	29	50	25	26	22	41	21	55	29	583	298	58.3	29.8
Windham	2	2	4	3	7	10	18	8	4	5	6	12	18	11	4	7	10	8	16	4	12	7	15	7	107	79	10.7	7.9	
Litchfield	4	8	12	10	5	15	24	5	30	14	16	8	24	19	12	6	22	9	16	9	20	12	24	3	200	100	20.0	10.0	
Middlesex	12	16	28	5	3	8	22	10	12	7	14	7	27	13	29	6	14	7	49	4	16	8	18	9	189	79	18.9	7.9	
Tolland	7	3	10	3	2	5	18	13	10	6	10	6	8	3	12	7	10	8	14	2	16	9	12	5	120	64	12.0	6.4	
Total	169	163	332	99	109	208	401	196	319	185	300	165	335	189	290	168	304	164	245	153	273	151	300	163	3099	1742	309.9	174.2	

\* Includes two sets of triplets.

† Includes one set of triplets.



The following table exhibits the rate of illegitimate births to every 1,000, by counties :

Hartford County, 11.0 to 1,000 births.

New Haven	"	8.0	"	"
New London	"	13.3	"	"
Fairfield	"	11.5	"	"
Windham	"	9.5	"	"
Litchfield	"	13.5	"	"
Middlesex	"	8.8	"	"
Tolland	"	8.5	"	"
The State,		10.2	"	"

TABLE XXII.—STILL-BIRTHS, 1893.

WHITE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Male .....	57	37	43	33	37	36	47	39	36	46	46	36	--	493
Female .....	22	21	28	33	29	22	32	25	20	26	18	18	2	296
Sex not stated .....							1	--	--	1	--	--	--	2
COLORED.														
Male .....	1	1	1	2	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	2	--	11
Female .....	1	2	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	8
Grand Total .....	81	61	72	69	67	59	81	66	56	75	64	57	2	810

The total number of still-births registered in the State was 810, which is one to every 24.0 of living births.

In 2 instances—white—the sex of the children was not registered ; of the remaining 808 there were 504 males and 304 females, of which 11 males and 8 females were colored.

The proportion of still-births among negroes is about double what it is among whites. Of course the registration of still-births is far from complete.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	American.	Irish.	English.	German.	Canadian.	Scotch.	Welsh.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Swiss.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Hungarian.	Prussian.	Bohemian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Polish.	Norwegian.	Finland.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Newfoundland.	American and Foreign.	Mixed Foreign.	Other Foreign Countries.	Not stated.
Hartford	1572	470	106	238	136	30	---	6	---	96	6	14	---	4	2	2	40	208	16	1	---	155	---	---	648	126	18	90
New Haven	2361	893	138	505	241	40	7	11	---	378	2	42	---	3	---	---	24	188	26	1	8	323	---	---	1054	224	64	83
New London	867	184	47	70	144	23	---	3	1	18	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	65	22	---	302	44	1	---
Fairfield	1900	433	109	205	32	28	---	3	1	128	1	224	---	20	1	1	19	123	3	3	1	58	---	---	629	148	31	139
Windham	372	42	13	7	331	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	5	---	---	198	27	9	16
Litchfield	672	69	17	58	34	4	---	21	---	12	6	---	---	4	---	---	3	23	7	1	---	19	---	---	132	22	---	3
Middlesex	461	48	9	32	10	4	---	---	---	11	1	6	---	1	---	---	---	153	7	---	---	24	---	---	107	23	6	3
Tolland	282	23	14	101	36	3	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	5	---	---	99	11	---	5
Total, 1893	8487	2162	453	1216	964	136	7	48	2	643	17	286	---	34	3	3	89	729	61	6	9	654	22	---	3169	625	129	342
1892	8372	2158	469	1208	1005	123	9	49	---	590	20	143	---	99	8	11	79	649	57	10	14	532	19	---	3120	615	67	324
1891	8074	2161	424	1140	862	97	9	39	---	458	24	175	2	70	---	10	34	540	62	12	12	377	18	5	2881	638	98	335
1890	7596	2021	410	1093	846	131	11	20	1	322	20	112	---	53	6	13	66	504	45	7	6	249	11	3	2770	545	33	500
1889	7831	2034	384	1133	820	89	7	18	---	267	27	59	4	37	4	17	53	467	29	9	4	220	21	---	2619	555	115	363
1888	7640	2181	369	1044	818	103	6	25	---	200	13	25	1	32	1	4	41	388	23	7	8	136	8	---	2615	501	105	584
1887	7541	2157	344	1063	817	76	8	20	---	158	28	6	1	38	4	3	29	320	7	15	1	83	14	---	2541	437	116	756
1886	7441	2140	323	1028	781	87	7	45	---	112	19	8	---	15	2	6	40	260	15	11	---	55	15	---	2590	497	44	495
1885	7245	1773	350	985	744	74	2	15	1	78	16	7	2	14	3	7	30	237	17	5	2	31	17	---	2206	415	---	493
1884	7326	2729	377	958	714	72	8	25	---	99	11	3	---	5	---	---	22	186	6	11	---	41	8	3	2130	458	30	263

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEAR.									
	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Hartford.....	25.4	23.9	23.7	21.8	22.4	22.5	22.8	23.1	24.3	23.6
New Haven.....	29.5	28.7	28.6	26.7	27.7	26.3	26.3	25.6	25.7	27.2
New London.....	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.4	20.1	20.4	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.2
Fairfield.....	25.6	25.4	25.8	24.6	23.0	22.0	23.2	21.9	21.9	20.9
Windham.....	22.1	23.6	21.8	21.9	21.8	18.9	20.6	20.9	21.3	20.3
Litchfield.....	19.5	19.1	20.2	19.1	18.8	16.3	18.3	17.1	18.9	18.9
Middlesex.....	21.4	20.0	22.7	20.1	20.7	18.6	20.1	19.4	20.4	21.5
Tolland.....	22.6	22.1	21.8	20.6	22.1	18.3	19.6	18.5	18.0	20.2
State of Connecticut.....	25.4	24.7	24.8	23.3	23.4	22.2	22.8	22.2	22.6	23.5

## MARRIAGES.

There were 6,459 marriages registered during the year 1893, being 137 less than in 1892.

This is one marriage to every 123.4 of the living population, or a marriage rate of 8.0 per 1,000, or 16.0 persons to a 1,000.

TABLE XXV.—MARRIAGES.

BRIDES.	12-15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80-90.	Age not stated.	Total.
First Marriage	1	989	4,220	466	67	10	1	1	---	1	5,756
Second "	---	3	179	228	112	45	19	1	---	2	589
Third "	---	1	19	47	23	18	2	2	---	1	113
Fourth "	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Fifth "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, 1893	1	993	4,418	742	202	73	22	4	---	4	6,459
1892	1	1,014	4,517	761	206	47	45	4	---	1	6,596
1891	1	998	4,460	749	190	71	22	3	---	---	6,494
1890	1	939	4,325	735	188	72	18	4	---	2	6,284
1889	---	835	3,955	654	205	69	18	8	---	---	5,744
1888	1	897	4,144	627	191	82	25	---	---	2	5,969
1887	2	876	3,977	642	209	56	19	1	---	6	5,788
1886	1	840	2,791	604	185	58	21	9	---	3	5,512
1885	1	833	3,389	563	208	57	25	5	---	1	5,091
1884	1	868	3,418	619	173	78	21	4	---	212	5,394
GROOMS.											
First Marriage	---	127	4,318	928	128	20	8	2	---	4	5,535
Second "	---	---	128	303	230	115	61	10	---	---	847
Third "	---	---	1	8	28	17	14	2	1	---	71
Fourth "	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	1	1	---	5
Fifth "	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
No. not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, 1893	---	127	4,447	1,240	386	153	85	15	2	4	6,459
1892	---	119	4,594	1,270	356	159	73	24	1	---	6,596
1891	---	115	4,525	1,257	374	139	60	22	1	1	6,494
1890	---	147	4,240	1,252	379	144	94	18	3	7	6,284
1889	---	101	3,865	1,175	346	152	84	18	3	---	5,744
1888	---	115	4,129	1,142	311	163	73	14	3	19	5,969
1887	---	108	3,979	1,090	320	150	79	16	1	45	5,788
1886	---	108	3,764	1,059	316	149	75	29	---	12	5,512
1885	---	106	3,508	945	305	119	69	21	1	8	5,091
1884	---	92	3,054	1,355	274	151	79	24	1	369	5,394

The number of persons who were married in each County in 1893, were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County,	17.2	New Haven County,	17.6
New London County,	16.8	Fairfield County,	13.8
Windham County,	15.7	Litchfield County,	14.7
Middlesex County,	12.8	Tolland County,	15.7

It will be observed that New Haven County shows the highest marriage rate, and Middlesex the lowest.

The number of persons who were married in 1892 in each County were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County, 18.5 ; New Haven County, 17.6 ; New London County, 16.2 ; Fairfield County, 14.5 ; Windham County, 17.3 ; Litchfield County, 13.9 ; Middlesex County, 13.2, and Tolland County, 17.8.

*First Marriages and Re-marriages.*—The marriages of bachelors and spinsters constituted 87.4 per cent. of the total ; those of widowers and widows 12.5 per cent.

Of the males married in the year 1.9 per cent. were boys under 20 years old.

Of the females under 20 there were 15.3 per cent. and of those 4 were already widows.

Table XXV. exhibits more in detail the foregoing facts.



TABLE XXVI.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

NO. OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF—	AMERICAN MOTHERS.										FOREIGN MOTHERS.										TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS
	TOTALS.										TOTALS.										
	Under 15.	15-18.	18-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	Age not stated.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.				
1st child.	7	161	403	2211	333	19	3142	3159	3034	2862	2817	2885	2747	2705	2688	2727	1894.				
2d "	15	100	1644	492	24	3	2287	2227	2197	2032	2137	2063	1923	1900	1884	1910	1895.				
3d "	14	937	599	48	2	8	1600	1562	1539	1375	1429	1387	1433	1423	1294	1309	1896.				
4th "	2	503	514	49	2	2	1070	1057	985	1042	971	918	972	942	899	834	1897.				
5th "	216	468	33				717	720	690	636	673	648	630	597	555	574	1898.				
6th "	100	337	49				486	485	434	454	473	381	400	394	381	330	1899.				
7th "	38	283	45				386	335	306	259	278	282	257	262	261	225	1900.				
8th "	13	156	39				202	178	169	176	168	156	164	166	140	142	1901.				
9th "	4	106	23				133	144	123	123	117	117	111	99	82	1892.					
10th "	3	44	32				79	77	68	58	68	55	48	50	40	1893.					
11th "	1	18	17				36	41	40	37	42	34	37	27	37	24	1894.				
12th "	3	16	13				26	22	22	22	26	18	15	14	13	14	1895.				
13th "	2	1					16	17	12	13	13	8	9	6	8	9	1896.				
14th "	2	1					3	7	8	2	4	3	5	4	3	3	1897.				
15th "	2	1					2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1898.				
16th "	1						1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1899.				
17th "	1						1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1900.				
18th "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1901.				
19th "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1902.				
20th "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1903.				
21st "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1904.				
22d "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1905.				
23d "	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1906.				
Between 10th and 20th	1	11	11	37			23	9	1	3	1	6	5	6	3	3	1907.				
No. not stated	7						44	36	35	33	16	167	101	46	148		1908.				
Total	7	176	538	5678	3376	422	32	10239	10079	9710	9153	9252	9077	8868	8809	8491	8391	1909.			

TABLE XXVII.—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BY THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING 1893.

CAUSES.	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.
Adultery .....	5	22	9	18	1	6	4	1	66
Adultery and cruelty .....		1					1		2
Adultery and desertion .....									
Adultery and intemperance .....	1								1
Bigamy .....		1							1
Cruelty .....	9	7	3	21		6	2	3	51
Cruelty and desertion .....									
Cruelty and intemperance .....	4	8	3	2		3			20
Desertion .....	31	50	20	41	7	8	7	5	169
Desertion and intemperance .....		4	8						12
Intemperance .....	12	17		25	2	3	1	5	65
Denied .....			3						3
Total .....	62	110	46	107	10	26	15	14	390

TABLE XXVIII.—DIVORCES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEARS.									
	1893*	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Hartford .....	62	76	104	76	93	81	69	80	75	74
New Haven .....	110	128	122	166	160	136	107	103	106	71
New London .....	46	59	43	54	62	61	45	43	28	44
Fairfield .....	107	132	98	94	146	65	71	63	94	84
Windham .....	10	27	24	39	21	17	33	38	27	22
Litchfield .....	26	37	43	23	29	33	22	24	22	18
Middlesex .....	15	19	22	9	12	16	12	12	12	22
Tolland .....	14	23	19	16	23	21	28	24	19	25
Total .....	390	501	475	477	536	430	387	387	383	360

\* A marked reduction in the total number of divorces is observed in 1893 as compared with any of the five previous years, being 94 less than the average of those years and 43 less than the average of the last 10 years.

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIVORCED PERSONS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1893. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Women.	Men.	
Hartford .....	32	23	During the year 1893 there were 390 divorces granted, or 780 individuals divorced, and during the year there were 283 divorced persons who were married again.
New Haven .....	45	31	
New London .....	16	19	
Fairfield .....	36	24	
Windham .....	9	14	
Litchfield .....	9	8	
Middlesex .....	7	1	
Tolland .....	5	4	
Total .....	159	124	

TABLE XXX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1893. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Widows.	Widowers.	
Hartford .....	120	153	There were 250 more widowers who were re-married than widows last year. But among divorced persons there were 35 more women than men who were not intimidated by experience from repeating the matrimonial venture.
New Haven .....	163	232	
New London .....	65	99	
Fairfield .....	101	152	
Windham .....	27	48	
Litchfield .....	39	48	
Middlesex .....	15	31	
Tolland .....	13	30	
Total .....	543	793	



DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF  
DEATHS AND PERCENTAGES, 1878-1893 (16 YEARS).

Year.	Total.	Deaths from causes not stated.	Percentage of total mortality.
1878	9,352	624	6.6
1879	9,394	545	5.8
1880	10,408	536	5.1
1881	10,907	502	4.6
1882	11,662	390	3.3
1883	11,926	369	3.1
1884	11,351	377	3.4
1885	12,033	437	3.6
1886	11,616	305	2.6
1887	12,385	215	1.7
1888	12,980	99	.8
1889	12,529	71	.5
1890	13,665	33	.2
1891	14,385	38	.2
1892	15,170	56	.3
1893	14,901	30	.2

There is also a marked improvement in the omission of indefinite and unmeaning terms like exhaustion, dropsy, heart failure, debility, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH CONSIDERED BY CLASSES.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

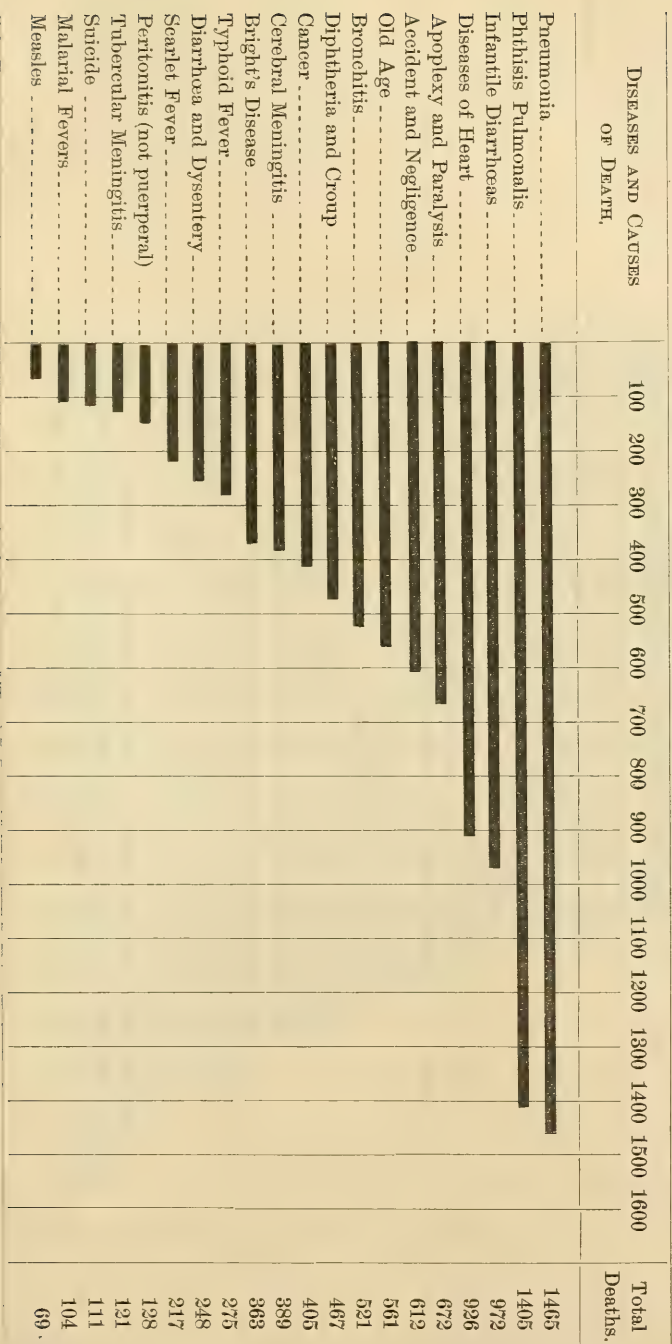
The deaths from zymotic diseases registered in 1893 amounted to 3,099 or 20.8 per cent. of the whole mortality, the deaths from this class of diseases were 352 less than in the year before.

From the causes of deaths as registered under the different classes, the percentage of each was as follows :

	Deaths.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
From the Zymotic.....	3,099	20.84
"    Parasitic .....	1	
"    Dietetic .....	73	.48
"    Constitutional .....	2,376	15.94
"    Developmental .....	872	5.85
"    Local .....	6,956	46.68
"    Violent .....	729	4.89
"    Unclassified or not stated.....	795	5.33
	<hr/> 14,901	<hr/> 100.00

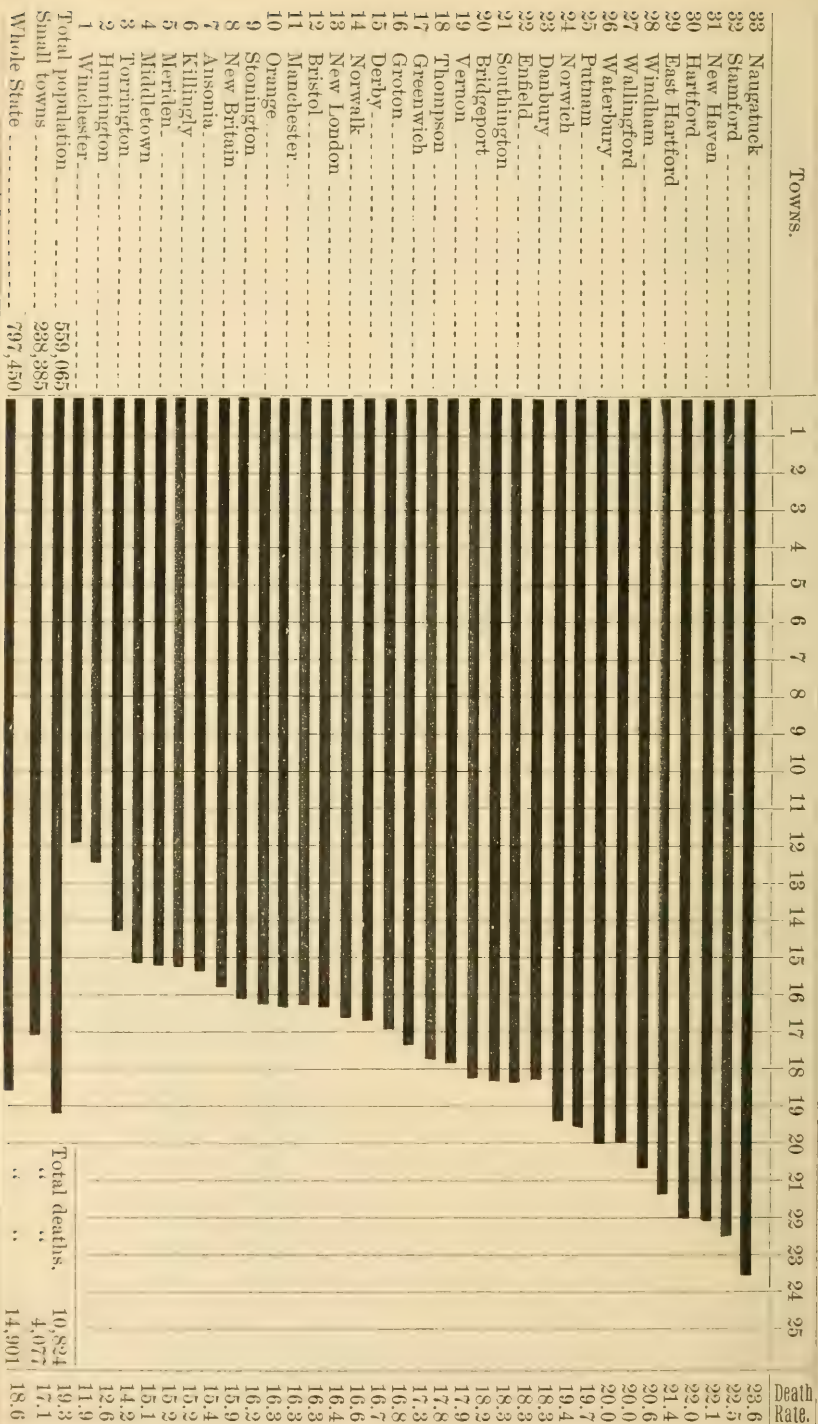


**DEATH RATE, 1893.**  
**DIAGRAM E, EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS FROM TWENTY PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATHS IN CONNECTICUT IN 1893.**



# DEATH RATE, 1893.

DIAGRAM D, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF EACH TOWN OF OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



# DEATH RATE, 1893.

DIAGRAM C, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.





The following table gives the percentage by classes for 16 years, 1878-1893 :

Years.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.
1878	22.61	----	.37	20.39	10.72	31.83	4.50
1879	18.72	----	.41	19.49	11.52	37.34	4.34
1880	22.82	.06	.45	19.12	10.36	37.85	3.95
1881	23.03	----	.57	20.27	11.79	36.03	3.53
1882	24.70	.02	.48	18.92	11.42	36.76	4.25
1883	23.69	.02	.38	18.43	11.78	35.47	4.20
1884	21.27	.02	.41	19.43	12.73	35.69	3.72
1885	19.36	.01	.41	18.40	12.34	38.71	4.11
1886	19.31	.01	.55	17.80	12.69	37.80	4.10
1887	21.40	.01	.38	17.45	7.99	40.45	4.24
1888	21.40	.09	.34	17.73	7.25	42.55	4.25
1889	20.7	.01	.45	17.72	7.98	41.44	4.63
1890	19.45	----	.54	17.38	6.56	46.22	4.09
1891	21.55	.01	.59	16.57	6.81	44.42	4.51
1892	22.74	.03	.51	15.02	6.31	45.26	4.52
1893	20.84	----	.48	15.94	5.85	46.68	4.89

A brief reference to some of the special diseases of the zymotic class may be of interest :

*Small Pox.*—There were 6 cases and 3 deaths from small pox during the year.

*Measles.*—This disease caused 69 deaths against 49 in the previous year. There were fatal cases in every county in the State. In seven different towns in Hartford County with 11 deaths. In eight towns in New Haven County with 36 deaths. In two towns in New London County with 2 deaths. In one town in Fairfield County with 3 deaths. In five towns in Windham County with 6 deaths. In three towns in Litchfield County with 3 deaths. In three towns in Middlesex County with 6 deaths, and in two towns in Tolland County with 6 deaths.

*Scarlet Fever* was fatal in 217 instances during the year, which was 63 less than in the year before. The disease occurred in every county in the State except Tolland County. The highest fatality was in New Haven 60, Hartford 21, Stamford 27.

The fatal prevalence of scarlet fever in the counties was as follows :



Hartford County, 45 deaths in 11 towns.				
New Haven	"	96	"	8
New London	"	8	"	4
Fairfield	"	49	"	7
Windham	"	4	"	2
Litchfield	"	6	"	4
Middlesex,	"	9	"	5
Tolland,	"	—	"	—
<hr/>				
State,		217		41

*Diphtheria and Croup* are considered together because if they are distinct diseases, the diagnosis cannot be made clinically.

There were attributed to these diseases 467 deaths in 1893 against 542 in 1892 and 566 in 1891.

It is now believed that the diphtheria-producing germ has been isolated and identified. It is capable of being propagated outside the human body, in favorable conditions. It has an enduring vitality and may continue in an infected place for a long period, and may be carried in infected things for long distances.

These facts should emphasize the importance of the entire and complete disinfection of every person and everything that may have been in the presence of a diphtheritic patient.

The mortality from these diseases has occurred in counties as follows :

Hartford County, 92 deaths in 11 towns.				
New Haven	"	181	"	14
New London	"	21	"	5
Fairfield	"	101	"	14
Windham	"	33	"	7
Litchfield	"	14	"	8
Middlesex	"	19	"	4
Tolland	"	6	"	4
<hr/>				
State,		467		67

The death-rate from these diseases in the whole State was .58 per 1,000 of living population, as against .75 in the previous year.

*Whooping-Cough* killed 122 in 1893 as against a death list of 64 in 1892.

*Typhoid Fever* was fatal in 275 instances during the year, which were 34 less than in the year before.

## DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES.

FOR 39 YEARS.—1855–1893.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.	Per cent. to known causes.
1855	58	62	32	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	36	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	68	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	5.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	50	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	5.95
1867	117	105	38	38	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
1868	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.64
1869	84	130	35	59	38	48	38	30	458	5.63
1870	87	124	31	54	37	44	35	25	427	5.49
1871	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
1872	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
1873	114	117	37	43	33	41	24	21	430	5.00
1874	69	109	40	31	32	32	28	21	370	4.68
1875	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	3.11
1876	76	79	42	42	25	32	12	20	327	8.58
1877	80	80	33	40	25	26	17	28	329	3.32
1878	39	55	30	28	27	27	25	15	346	2.70
1879	30	24	34	26	14	15	5	11	169	1.77
1880	40	47	32	31	34	21	19	18	242	2.51
1881	52	68	23	32	30	18	19	15	257	2.45
1882	64	76	35	35	37	28	24	25	325	3.10
1883	49	118	26	29	28	18	14	20	292	2.14
1884	61	93	29	30	25	11	16	16	281	2.47
1885	66	56	22	31	18	19	8	7	227	1.09
1886	50	70	19	30	29	21	13	12	244	2.15
1887	33	51	15	37	19	14	12	14	195	1.16
1888	75	95	16	31	28	21	15	11	292	2.21
1889	62	62	26	68	20	21	6	16	281	2.25
1890	64	103	24	42	17	21	31	10	312	3.28
1891	76	77	23	49	26	15	24	11	301	2.09
1892	93	85	35	45	14	10	18	9	309	2.03
1893	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	7	275	1.84

## MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT ZYMOTIC DISEASES—10 YEARS.

Years.	DISEASES.									Total.
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	
1884	-----	45	208	281	76	345	164	683	114	1916
1885	-----	154	286	227	64	348	151	494	121	1845
1886	-----	9	117	244	106	359	203	590	176	1804
1887	4	95	117	195	70	317	171	900	286	2155
1888	3	41	140	292	76	370	186	953	168	2229
1889	-----	62	81	281	92	584	133	763	146	2142
1890	12	18	67	312	137	435	122	879	98	2080
1891	1	115	149	301	79	410	156	967	101	2279
1892	4	49	280	309	64	369	173	968	105	2321
1893	3	69	217	275	122	264	203	972	119	2244
Avg'ge.	2.	65.	166.	271.	88.	380.	166.	817.	143.	2101

The deaths from the above 9 principal zymotic diseases registered in 1893 form 15. per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and are equal to 29.1 deaths in every 10,000 of the population.

## CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Although the diseases of this class are seldom fatal, they are by no means insignificant and often are the occasion of much suffering. Only 1 fatal event was attributed to them during the year.

## CLASS III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.

There were 73 deaths registered in this class, all but 4 of which were certified to be due to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

## CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths registered in this class as resulting from diseases termed constitutional, numbered 2,376, that is 15.9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and 96 more than were reported in this class last year.

Consumption and the other tubercular diseases constituted 1,711 of the whole class.

In the light of recent discoveries, tubercular diseases are truly infectious and would be more properly included among the zymotic class, but are for the present retained in Class IV., in accordance with long usage.

#### CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

In this class were registered 872.

Of these 561 were ascribed to old age, 238 to premature birth, 18 to cyanosis, 22 to congenital malformations, and 33 to other causes.

Still-births are not included in this class but are enumerated separately. See Table XXII.

Still-births are not enumerated as deaths in any part of this report.

#### CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The deaths of this class always exceed those of any other. The registered number in 1893 was 6,956, or about 46 per cent. of the total mortality for the year. This class of diseases is subdivided into orders, according to the different portions of the body in which the diseases are located.

*Diseases of Nervous System* were registered as fatal in 1,972 instances, of which 631 were by apoplexy; 389 by inflammation of the brain or its membranes; 300 by "convulsions," a term of very indefinite meaning; 73 by softening of the brain; 56 by insanity; and 523 by the various other disorders of the nervous system.

*Diseases of Circulatory System* caused 1,095 deaths, of which 926 were recorded as from the various diseases of the heart, which is a little more than 6.2 per cent. of the total mortality in the State.

*Diseases of the Respiratory System* were the cause of death in 2,176 cases. Of these 1,465 were credited to pneumonia, 521 to bronchitis, and 38 to pleurisy.

*Diseases of Digestive System.*—This group contributed 843 to the total mortality of the year. They include 138 from enteritis, 128 from non-puerperal peritonitis, 186 from various diseases of the liver, 157 from diseases of stomach, etc.

*Diseases of the Urinary System* occasioned 692 deaths, of which Bright's disease and nephritis are recorded against 540, and 48 were ascribed to uræmia.

The remaining deaths from "Local Diseases" comprise 7 deaths from diseases of the eye, ear and nose, *Organs of Special Sense*; 14 of the *Lymphatic System*; of the *Reproductive System* 29; of diseases and accidents incident to *Parturition*, 99; of the *Locomotor System*, 17; and of the *Integumentary System*, 12.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL LOCAL DISEASES—10 YEARS.

Years.	DISEASES.										Total.
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Peritonitis.	Bright's Disease, Nephritis and Other Kidney Diseases.	
1884	309	295	40	102	617	204	694	17	78	300	2656
1885	311	301	59	314	679	245	1025	24	121	325	3404
1886	341	378	37	284	689	197	837	16	127	344	3250
1887	478	119	52	251	739	229	963	28	104	351	3314
1888	468	97	73	267	827	365	1107	27	115	398	3744
1889	498	82	47	287	764	324	915	38	122	403	3480
1890	542	78	76	281	857	455	1430	31	120	422	4292
1891	588	36	58	290	825	481	1442	31	136	482	4369
1892	607	29	60	329	851	546	1493	38	163	514	4630
1893	631	41	56	300	926	521	1465	38	128	591	4697
Average.	477.	145.	55.	270.	777.	356.	1137.	28.	121.	413.	3783.

CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths caused by violence or negligence during the year as registered, was 729, or 42 more than in the year before; which is almost 5 per cent. of the total mortality of the year.

Accident and negligence caused 612; homicide and suicide caused 117; injuries on railroads resulted fatally in 150 cases; 88 were accidentally drowned.

Of the suicides 24 chose drowning and 21 hanging as a means of exit from life. The remaining 66 selected various modes.

CLASS VIII.—UNCLASSIFIED.

This class is an enumeration of the deaths in which no cause is stated, or if stated it is in terms so general as to prevent proper classification. There were 795 in the list, in 30 of which no cause of death was given. The remaining 765 were described as due to "Tumors," "Debility," "Heart Failure," and like terms, which were not creditable to the physicians who rendered the certificates.



## STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford ....	Male .....	1,680	1,744	1,623	1,646	1,663	1,743	1,691	1,832	1,937	2,049	17,608
	Female ....	1,503	1,544	1,615	1,549	1,592	1,466	1,508	1,646	1,774	1,910	16,107
	Not stated	27	25	35	46	36	22	19	13	25	25	273
	Total....	3,210	3,313	3,273	3,241	3,291	3,231	3,218	3,491	3,736	3,984	33,988
New Haven....	Male .....	2,660	2,509	2,631	2,665	2,911	2,901	2,762	3,105	3,262	3,354	28,760
	Female ....	2,367	2,243	2,298	2,521	2,602	2,758	2,781	2,849	3,114	3,171	26,704
	Not stated	39	20	17	21	28	19	42	42	41	91	360
	Total....	5,066	4,772	4,946	5,207	5,541	5,668	5,585	5,996	6,417	6,616	55,824
New London..	Male .....	808	784	785	826	840	778	811	872	908	915	8,327
	Female ....	793	754	804	790	809	749	753	792	837	884	7,945
	Not stated	17	19	15	16	6	8	3	4	4	3	95
	Total....	1,618	1,557	1,604	1,632	1,655	1,535	1,567	1,668	1,749	1,802	16,367
Fairfield ....	Male .....	1,314	1,382	1,545	1,737	1,729	1,766	1,871	1,954	2,106	2,227	18,631
	Female ....	1,302	1,357	1,456	1,497	1,564	1,610	1,794	1,902	2,076	1,973	16,532
	Not stated	41	46	39	50	43	16	27	29	36	40	367
	Total....	2,658	2,785	3,040	3,284	3,336	3,392	3,692	3,885	4,218	4,240	35,530
Windham ....	Male .....	516	494	483	482	460	503	512	503	567	555	5,075
	Female ....	433	474	465	481	429	468	468	480	550	493	4,741
	Not stated	11	9	9	5	11	11	10	5	6	2	79
	Total....	960	977	957	968	900	982	990	988	1,123	1,050	9,895
Litchfield....	Male .....	535	507	417	525	467	534	545	537	558	566	5,291
	Female ....	499	433	518	465	442	462	474	536	520	542	4,761
	Not stated	8	11	4	8	5	7	7	10	7	2	69
	Total....	1,042	951	939	998	914	1,003	1,026	1,083	1,085	1,110	10,121
Middlesex....	Male .....	416	359	365	385	378	400	404	446	446	455	4,054
	Female ....	329	340	339	358	351	396	393	451	399	451	3,807
	Not stated	4	10	3	4	3	4	---	2	2	2	35
	Total....	749	709	707	747	732	800	797	899	847	908	7,896
Tolland .....	Male .....	238	221	252	260	264	294	281	307	325	311	2,753
	Female ....	235	206	213	241	237	254	238	240	248	273	2,385
	Not stated	12	5	3	5	8	7	---	1	2	2	45
	Total....	485	432	468	506	509	555	519	548	575	586	5,183
Total for the State.....	Male .....	8,167	8,000	8,201	8,526	8,712	8,919	8,877	9,556	10,109	10,432	89,499
	Female ....	7,432	7,351	7,608	7,902	8,026	8,163	8,409	8,896	9,518	9,697	83,002
	Not stated	155	145	125	155	140	94	108	106	123	167	1,322
	Total....	15,758	15,496	15,934	16,583	16,878	17,176	17,394	18,558	19,750	20,296	173,823

## STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford ----	Male .....	1,192	1,294	1,233	1,269	1,382	1,310	1,411	1,490	1,622	1,522	13,730
	Female ....	1,178	1,246	1,161	1,125	1,312	1,245	1,335	1,445	1,482	1,524	13,053
	Not stated ..	8	17	10	1	2	2	----	1	1	1	43
	Total.....	2,378	2,557	2,409	2,395	2,696	2,557	2,746	2,936	3,105	3,047	26,826
New Haven....	Male .....	1,622	1,666	1,742	1,850	1,869	1,769	2,053	2,107	2,190	2,271	19,139
	Female ....	1,521	1,521	1,587	1,728	1,712	1,607	1,894	1,943	2,009	2,170	17,692
	Not stated ..	18	16	2	4	3	7	1	----	2	----	53
	Total.....	3,161	3,203	3,331	3,582	3,584	3,383	3,948	4,050	4,201	4,441	36,884
New London..	Male .....	686	682	623	670	638	644	753	713	755	721	6,885
	Female ....	700	661	653	652	665	609	691	684	725	720	6,760
	Not stated ..	14	10	3	13	3	2	----	----	1	1	47
	Total.....	1,400	1,353	1,279	1,335	1,306	1,255	1,444	1,397	1,481	1,442	13,692
Fairfield ----	Male .....	1,050	1,348	1,155	1,211	1,364	1,354	1,356	1,566	1,642	1,607	13,553
	Female ....	935	1,198	1,067	1,197	1,271	1,228	1,288	1,393	1,444	1,424	12,425
	Not stated ..	24	19	8	4	1	1	2	3	3	7	72
	Total.....	2,009	2,465	2,230	2,412	2,636	2,583	2,626	2,962	3,089	3,038	26,050
Windham.....	Male .....	313	357	350	364	353	401	409	438	433	437	3,855
	Female ....	346	331	380	403	404	439	434	408	456	425	4,026
	Not stated ..	7	9	5	39	4	2	----	----	1	3	70
	Total.....	666	697	735	806	761	842	843	846	890	865	7,951
Litchfield....	Male .....	373	369	330	381	446	398	426	438	501	473	4,135
	Female ....	374	358	330	384	412	371	433	450	499	396	4,007
	Not stated ..	6	6	----	----	1	5	3	4	1	----	26
	Total.....	753	733	660	765	859	774	862	892	1,001	869	8,168
Middlesex....	Male .....	337	340	321	356	378	348	413	430	459	378	3,760
	Female ....	331	338	331	347	393	369	391	394	453	362	3,710
	Not stated ..	----	2	4	1	----	4	1	----	1	1	14
	Total.....	668	680	656	704	772	721	805	824	913	741	7,484
Tolland.....	Male .....	143	189	163	212	187	237	195	252	257	235	2,070
	Female ....	168	156	153	173	173	174	196	225	233	223	1,879
	Not stated ..	5	----	----	1	1	3	----	1	----	----	11
	Total.....	316	345	316	386	366	414	391	478	490	458	3,960
Total for the State.....	Male .....	5,716	6,145	5,922	6,313	6,617	6,461	7,016	7,434	7,859	7,644	67,127
	Female ....	5,553	5,809	5,662	6,009	6,348	6,042	6,642	6,942	7,301	7,244	63,552
	Not stated ..	82	79	32	63	15	26	7	9	10	13	336
Grand Total.....		11,351	12,033	11,616	12,385	12,980	12,529	13,665	14,385	15,170	14,901	131,015

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—PREPARED BY H. J. COX, OBSERVER, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.  
 Observations taken at the U. S. Weather Office in New Haven, Conn., during 1893.

REGISTRATION REPORT.

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MONTH.	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.*				TEMPERATURE.			HUMID- ITY.	PRECIPITATION.		WIND.			
	Monthly Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer during month.	Lowest Barometer during month.	Range of Pressure during month.	Monthly mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.		Range.	Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.	No. of days on which .01 inch Precipitation occurred.	Prevailing Direction.	Highest Velocity.	Total number of miles of movement.
1893.														
January -----	29.82	30.40	29.03	1.37	20.2	53	-3	56	75	3.47	17	N.	37	6,828
February -----	29.97	30.67	28.92	1.75	25.9	51	2	49	79	6.23	17	N. W.	46	7,042
March -----	29.92	30.45	29.26	1.19	33.7	52	13	39	78	4.50	13	N.	44	7,612
April -----	29.94	30.44	29.34	1.10	45.2	66	29	37	83	3.84	14	S.	38	6,764
May -----	29.76	30.16	29.10	1.06	56.8	87	41	46	80	7.08	14	S. W.	35	6,550
June -----	29.89	30.19	29.52	.67	66.4	96	48	48	83	2.07	14	N. E.	25	5,258
July -----	29.82	30.09	29.48	.60	70.9	92	51	41	74	1.89	11	S. W.	31	5,359
August -----	29.84	30.11	29.38	.73	70.6	89	52	37	77	4.86	13	S.	57	6,133
September -----	29.91	30.27	29.53	.74	60.1	80	41	39	79	2.24	12	N.	29	5,654
October -----	29.99	30.46	29.23	1.23	54.2	76	28	48	71	4.75	6	N.	50	6,377
November -----	29.98	30.52	29.50	1.02	41.0	59	19	40	73	2.56	9	S. W.	45	6,587
December -----	29.99	30.76	29.27	1.49	30.8	57	6	51	73	3.22	18	S. W.	34	6,725
For the year -----	Mean 29.90	Highest 30.76	Lowest 28.92	Range 1.08	Mean 48.0	Highest 96	Lowest -3	Range 44	Mean 77	Total 46.71	Total 158	Prevailing Direction. N.	Highest 57	Total 76,889

\* To reduce to sea level, add .11 during April to September inclusive, and .12 in the other months.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken by the U. S. Weather Bureau in New Haven, Conn., since 1873.

YEAR.	COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.												COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATION.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual means.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1873--	24.1	26.4	33.1	44.1	56.7	67.1	72.4	69.1	62.4	52.3	33.1	32.3	47.8	7.42	3.45	4.01	4.95	6.27	2.07	1.55	9.90	2.12	6.18	4.73	4.41	57.06
1874--	31.3	28.0	34.1	40.0	57.2	67.6	72.3	68.1	64.9	52.5	41.2	33.2	49.2	4.29	3.86	1.34	7.89	4.92	3.41	4.90	12.99	4.07	1.86	3.44	2.93	55.82
1875--	22.7	24.0	31.8	43.2	58.5	68.1	73.0	71.9	62.3	52.3	37.5	31.9	48.2	2.72	3.98	3.24	3.28	2.71	3.50	4.42	5.56	2.10	3.18	7.44	1.39	43.52
1876--	33.7	30.9	35.3	47.2	58.9	72.2	77.2	72.6	61.6	50.5	43.8	24.3	50.7	1.54	4.29	10.15	7.65	3.12	1.86	11.05	1.20	5.34	1.12	4.43	2.38	54.13
1877--	27.1	35.6	37.7	48.3	59.3	69.3	73.5	74.1	65.6	54.8	45.3	38.0	52.4	2.60	1.07	8.09	3.44	2.14	6.17	2.37	5.69	1.13	10.09	7.11	1.46	51.36
1878--	31.3	33.5	43.4	52.4	59.0	65.8	75.1	72.1	65.4	56.9	42.5	33.8	52.9	6.80	6.40	4.18	5.08	3.75	2.62	2.53	4.93	7.67	2.33	6.33	5.50	58.12
1879--	26.5	27.1	37.0	46.1	61.4	68.5	73.4	69.7	62.1	58.7	41.9	36.0	50.7	2.69	3.89	5.82	6.08	3.22	4.62	9.50	9.40	2.13	1.41	2.33	4.41	55.50
1880--	37.5	35.2	36.3	49.3	64.0	70.6	73.6	70.2	64.3	51.5	39.3	27.6	49.8	3.75	3.80	5.68	3.69	1.24	1.21	4.90	8.14	3.73	4.07	2.82	3.49	46.52
1881--	21.4	26.8	35.8	44.1	58.6	63.4	70.5	71.2	69.5	55.9	43.1	37.6	49.8	4.79	6.17	10.42	1.71	3.89	5.14	3.53	2.51	1.45	2.78	4.18	4.75	51.32
1882--	26.8	31.6	36.9	43.5	51.4	66.2	71.6	69.7	64.5	55.3	37.8	29.0	48.7	5.91	4.52	3.59	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	26.13	13.43	3.54	1.31	2.99	47.92
1883--	23.8	27.6	29.9	41.2	56.5	68.3	71.1	67.3	60.1	49.0	42.1	29.7	47.5	3.60	5.00	1.64	2.23	4.52	1.83	5.67	1.26	2.43	5.87	1.56	3.85	39.46
1884--	23.2	31.7	33.6	44.9	55.9	66.8	67.8	63.1	66.4	53.2	40.9	31.5	48.7	4.63	5.57	4.15	2.36	3.32	5.26	5.89	5.60	1.41	2.49	2.24	6.41	49.33
1885--	26.8	19.7	26.9	46.0	54.9	65.2	72.1	67.8	60.7	51.6	42.4	33.3	47.3	4.05	3.15	1.19	2.31	2.61	1.43	2.51	8.13	7.7	5.37	3.49	3.31	38.32
1886--	25.4	26.1	34.4	48.3	56.6	63.1	70.1	68.2	63.2	52.8	42.7	27.3	48.2	3.53	5.95	3.20	3.21	2.74	2.84	4.69	4.56	2.35	1.95	3.83	3.47	42.32
1887--	25.2	29.8	31.3	44.4	60.5	65.5	74.5	67.8	59.7	51.1	40.4	32.6	48.6	4.24	6.22	4.22	2.75	1.8	5.62	4.66	4.80	2.21	3.24	2.85	3.09	44.08
1888--	20.5	27.8	29.4	44.0	55.0	67.8	68.3	69.2	59.4	46.4	41.4	31.6	46.7	5.48	3.16	7.46	2.57	6.03	2.15	1.76	7.10	7.68	6.46	4.73	5.68	60.26
1889--	34.2	25.0	38.7	48.6	59.6	67.4	70.0	68.5	63.0	48.8	44.2	38.8	50.6	4.07	2.08	1.44	4.01	3.81	3.17	17.08	4.38	4.98	3.96	7.78	2.62	59.78
1890--	35.4	35.5	34.2	47.0	56.8	65.9	69.4	69.1	62.8	51.3	41.7	26.6	49.6	3.07	3.19	6.60	2.89	4.24	3.12	6.59	2.67	5.38	7.63	6.7	2.90	48.95
1891--	30.8	32.3	35.1	48.6	56.0	66.2	67.6	70.5	66.4	50.8	40.8	39.2	50.4	6.77	5.88	3.68	2.35	1.92	1.90	4.52	3.14	3.96	4.62	2.21	3.74	44.69
1892--	27.1	31.2	32.8	47.0	56.1	68.9	71.6	70.6	61.7	52.4	40.2	28.4	49.0	5.39	1.56	3.07	1.31	5.11	2.36	4.33	4.99	1.54	.94	5.46	1.72	37.78
1893--	20.2	25.9	33.7	45.2	56.8	66.4	70.9	70.6	60.1	54.2	41.0	30.8	48.0	3.47	6.23	4.50	3.84	7.08	2.07	1.89	4.86	2.24	4.75	2.56	3.22	46.71
Mean, 21 yrs.	27.4	29.1	34.4	46.0	57.6	67.2	71.7	69.9	63.1	52.5	41.1	32.1	49.4	4.34	4.26	4.65	3.58	3.71	3.10	5.11	5.34	3.72	3.99	3.88	3.51	49.19

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# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Board of Charities,

OF

# CONNECTICUT,

BEING FOR THE

TWO YEARS AND THREE MONTHS ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

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PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR IN JANUARY, 1895. •

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MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,

1895.



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## RECAPITULATION

—OF—

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

—♦♦—

*It is recommended by the State Board of Charities:*

1. That provision be made for Insane Convicts at the State Prison, (page 17).
2. That State Reformatories be established, (pages 19 and 27).
3. That Boards of Management of County Homes be required to hold meetings at regular intervals, (page 141).
4. That a State Officer be appointed to place and visit Children, (page 25).
5. That a State Commission in Lunacy be appointed, (page 78).
6. That State aid for Deaf and Dumb be confined to American Asylum, (page 52).
7. That the employment of the Automatic Gallows be passed upon, (page 17).
8. That a License be required previous to the establishment of a Private Asylum, (page 26).

## FORMER MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE.
BENJAMIN STARK, -	-	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
LEVI IVES, -	-	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted May 1, 1875.
SAMUEL F. JONES, -	Hartford.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MISS LUCY ALSOP, -	Middletown.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resigned 1878.
MRS. MARIE PETTEE, -	Meriden.	Sept. 18, 1873.	Resignation accepted Aug. 7, 1874.
H. W. BUELL, -	Litchfield.	May 1, 1875.	Resigned March 27, 1879.
MRS. G. A. HOYT, -	Stamford.	-	Resigned 1878.
WILLIS R. AUSTIN, -	Norwich.	March 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
S. RUTLEDGE McNARY, -	Hartford.	March 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
W. M. H. HOTCHKISS, -	New Haven.	March 18, 1881.	Resigned 1883.
MRS. AUGUSTA C. PEASE, -	Hartford.	March 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MISS HANNAH L. RIPLEY, -	Norwich.	March 18, 1881.	Resigned 1882.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH, -	Hartford.	July 17, 1882.	Resigned 1882.
HARLOW P. HARRIS, -	Salisbury.	April 18, 1883.	Died in office.
JAMES GALLAGHER, -	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
HENRY E. BURTON, -	Middletown.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887.
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH, -	Hartford.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
MRS. FRANCIS BACON, -	New Haven.	April 18, 1883.	Reappointed 1887-9.
LEVERETTE W. WESSELS, -	Litchfield.	Nov. 3, 1885.	Reappointed 1887.
GEORGE H. WOOD, -	Hartford.	July 1, 1889.	Term expired July 1, 1891.
			Term expired July 1, 1889.
			Term expired July 1, 1893.
			Term expired July 1, 1893.
			Term expired July 1, 1891.
			Term expired July 1, 1893.

## PRESENT MEMBERS

—OF THE—

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



		DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	TERM EXPIRES.
GEORGE F. SPENCER,	Deep River.	July 1, 1893.*	July 1, 1895.
HEMAN C. WHITTLESEY,	Middletown.	July 1, 1893.*	July 1, 1895.
MISS REBEKAH G. BACON,	New Haven.	July 1, 1893.†	July 1, 1897.
MISS MARY HALL,	Hartford.	July 1, 1893.†	July 1, 1897.
ANDREW W. TRACY,	Meriden.	July 1, 1893.†	July 1, 1897.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW W. TRACY, Meriden, *President*.

HEMAN C. WHITTLESEY, Middletown, *Secretary*.

GEORGE F. SPENCER, Deep River, *Auditor*.

---

\* For the unexpired portion of the term of four years from July 1, 1891.

† Appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for four years. (General Statutes, Section 1884.)

# GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT.

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Title XXVII., Chapter CXVI., Page 410, Revision of 1887.

### *Appointment.*

**Section 1884.** There shall continue to be a State Board of Charities, composed of five members, of whom three shall be men and two shall be women. During the regular session of the General Assembly in 1889, and quadrennially thereafter, three members shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in like manner two members shall be appointed during the regular session of the General Assembly in 1891, and quadrennially thereafter, who shall hold their respective offices for four years from the first day of July next succeeding their respective appointments. Any vacancy not occurring from the expiration of a term of office shall be filled by the Governor during the unexpired portion of the term.

### *Inspection of Almshouses, Homes for Dependent Children, Asylums, Hospitals, etc.*

**Sec. 1885.** The Board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all provisions or institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes; and they shall inspect all institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion, to ascertain whether their inmates are properly treated, and, except in cases of detention upon legal process, to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed or are improperly held therein, and may examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and correct any abuses found to exist, in such manner as not to conflict with any personal, corporate, or statutory rights, acting, so far as practicable, through the persons in charge of such institutions, and with a view to sustain and strengthen their rightful authority; and no measure shall be adopted without the assent of the persons so in charge, except at a meeting of the Board, at which at least four members shall be present, or by a written order, signed by a majority of the Board. An appeal may be taken to the Governor from any action of the Board, by the persons in charge of such institutions.

### *Certain Institutions to be Visited Monthly—Their Inmates to have Opportunity of Private Communication with Members of the Board.*

**Sec. 1886.** The State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and State Insane Asylum, shall be visited as often as once a month, and by at least one member of each sex; no previous notice of such visits shall be given to the persons in charge of the institution visited, and at every such

visit an opportunity shall be offered to each inmate for private conversation with some member of the Board. Any communication directed to said Board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate of said institutions, shall be immediately forwarded, post-paid, to the postoffice, by the persons in charge, without inspection; and any inmate of said institutions may personally deliver to any member of said Board, and any member of said Board may receive any communication, without interference or inspection of the person or persons in charge. The inmates of said institutions shall be informed of their rights under this section by the persons in charge, to the satisfaction of said Board, or any visiting member thereof.

*Annual Report.*

**Sec. 1887.** It shall be the duty of said Board to collect information and statistics relating to pauperism, and the administration and operation of the poor laws and State charities, and to embody the same, with such suggestions as they may deem best, in an Annual Report, which shall be made up to the first day of July, and shall be presented to the Governor in season to be printed on or before the first day of November in each year.

*Officers' Records.*

**Sec. 1888.** The Board shall have an office in Hartford, where its records, papers, and books shall be preserved; and shall meet at least once in two months, and as much oftener as it shall deem best, and three members shall constitute a quorum. It shall make such by-laws as it shall deem necessary or desirable for the conduct of its business; and shall appoint a secretary or superintendent, describe his duties, and fix his compensation, which shall be paid like other salaries. The members and officers of the Board, excepting the secretary or superintendent, shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses shall be paid by the State as audited by the Comptroller.

*Estimates of State Expenses to be Made Biennially.*

**Sec. 379.** It shall be the duty of the persons mentioned in the next section, on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and biennially thereafter, to make and transmit to the Treasurer, estimates of the amount of money required in their respective departments and offices of the State government, for the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of the following July. Such estimates shall be itemized to such an extent and in such manner as may be required by law, and by any rules, instructions, or regulations adopted by the Treasurer and Secretary.

*By Whom to be Made.*

**Sec. 380.** The estimates for the different classes of expenditures shall be made as follows, to wit: \* \* \* For the State Board of Charities, by the Comptroller.

*Number of Annual Reports to be Printed.*

**Sec. 331.** The Comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the State, such number of copies of each of the following annual reports as is hereinafter stated: \* \* \* of the State Board of Charities, two thousand \* \* \*



## Further Statutes Relating to the State Board of Charities.

### GENERAL STATUTES, 1888.

#### *Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.*

**Sec. 3656.** In each county the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health shall constitute a Board for \* \* \* the general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county, etc.

**Sec. 3658.** Any Court of Probate, the Judge of any City or Police Court \* \* \* or any Justice of the Peace may \* \* \* upon petition of \* \* \* the State Board of Charities commit any child belonging to the class enumerated in Sec. 8655, to any Temporary Home that may have been established under this chapter, etc.

#### *Overseers of the Poor to Keep Records and Make Returns.*

**Sec. 3312.** Overseers of the Poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported, the persons relieved and partially supported, and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns, together with the amount paid by them for such support and relief, and shall annually in October make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities.

#### *Boarding of Infants.*

**Sec. 2612.** Such house or premises shall at all hours during the day and before nine o'clock in the evening be open to visits of inspection by any officer or agent of the \* \* \* State Board of Charities provided that such visit be made in company with a selectman of the town in which such house is located, or with some other proper person appointed by the selectmen of such town, etc.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF 1889.

### CHAPTER 162.

#### *An Act Concerning Insane Persons.*

**Sec. 21.** Every keeper of an asylum in this State shall make written return to the Secretary or Superintendent of the State Board of Charities, quarterly, stating therein the name, age, and sex of each patient confined therein, and the time when committed, and by whom and such other information and in such form of return as said State Board of Charities may prescribe.

**Sec. 22.** All asylums in this State shall be subject to the inspection and visitation of the State Board of Charities, and shall be so visited and inspected at least once in six months in each year.

# LIST OF INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY Members of the State Board of Charities

In 1893-94.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,	-	-	-	-	-	Wethersfield.
THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,	-	-	-	-	-	Middletown.
THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,	-	-	-	-	-	Meriden.
THE CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,	-	-	-	-	-	Middletown.
THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES,	-	-	-	-	-	Lakeville.
THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
FITCH'S HOME FOR THE SOLDIERS,	-	-	-	-	-	Noroton.

## Hospitals.

THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	New Haven.
THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
THE BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Bridgeport.
THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Waterbury.
THE DANBURY HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Danbury.
GRACE HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	New Haven.
THE MERIDEN HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Meriden.
THE NORWALK HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	New London.
THE WILLIAM W. BACKUS HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Bridgeport.
THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Danbury.
THE DAY KIMBALL HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Putnam.
THE SHELTERING ARMS,	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND HOME,	-	-	-	-	-	Stamford.
DR. HILL'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Willimantic.
DR. VAIL'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	Thompsonville.

## Institutions for Deaf and Dumb.

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB,	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
THE WHIPPLE HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,	-	-	-	-	-	Mystic.

## Private Asylums for Persons Suffering from Insanity, Nervous and Mental Diseases, Etc.

SPRING HILL HOME,	-	-	-	-	-	Litchfield.
CROMWELL HALL,	-	-	-	-	-	Cromwell.
KENSETT,	-	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
THE WESTPORT SANITARIUM,	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
STAMFORD HALL,	-	-	-	-	-	Stamford.
THE DARIEN HOME AND SANITARIUM,	-	-	-	-	-	Darien.

## County Jails.

HARTFORD COUNTY,	-	-	-	-	-	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY,	-	-	-	-	-	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY,	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.



LIST OF TOWNS VISITED BY  
**Members of the Board to Inspect Almshouses**  
 AND OTHER PROVISION FOR TOWN POOR.

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**Hartford County.**

Hartford,	Glastonbury,	Southington,
Berlin,	Granby,	South Windsor,
Bloomfield,	Manchester,	Suffield,
Bristol,	Marlborough,	West Hartford,
East Hartford,	New Britain,	Wethersfield,
East Windsor,	Newington,	Windsor,
Enfield,	Rocky Hill,	Windsor Locks.
Farmington,	Simsbury,	

**New Haven County.**

New Haven,	Hamden,	Oxford,
Ansonia,	Madison,	Prospect,
Beacon Falls,	Meriden,	Seymour,
Cheshire,	Middlebury,	Southbury,
East Haven,	Naugatuck,	Wolcott,
Guilford,	North Haven,	Waterbury.
	Orange,	

**New London County.**

New London,	Groton,	Old Lyme,
Norwich,	Lebanon,	Sprague,
Colchester,	Lisbon,	Stonington,
Griswold,	Montville,	Waterford.

**Fairfield County.**

Bridgeport,	Greenwich,	Stamford,
Danbury,	Huntington,	Trumbull,
Easton,	New Canaan,	Weston,
Fairfield,	Norwalk,	Wilton.

**Windham County.**

Brooklyn,	Killingly,	Scotland,
Ashford,	Plainfield,	Windham,
Canterbury,	Pomfret,	Woodstock.
Eastford,	Putnam,	

**Litchfield County.**

Litchfield,	North Canaan,	Thomaston,
New Hartford,	Plymouth,	Winchester.
	Salisbury,	

**Middlesex County.**

Middletown,	East Haddam,	Portland,
Chester,	Essex,	Saybrook,
Clinton,	Killingworth,	Westbrook.
Cromwell,	Old Saybrook,	

**Tolland County.**

Tolland,	Coventry,	Somers,
Andover,	Ellington,	Stafford,
Bolton,	Hebron,	Vernon.
	Mansfield,	

ALMSHOUSE FOR STATE PAUPERS, - - Tariffville.



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
—OF THE—  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

—•••—  
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
Room 80, Capitol, Hartford, Conn. }

*To His Excellency, O. Vincent Coffin,*  
*Governor of the State of Connecticut:*

SIR:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Biennial Report of the Board, being for the two years and three months ending September 30th, 1894:

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The members of the present Board entered upon the duties of their office immediately after their appointment, July 1, 1893. The Board's work, therefore, as presented in this report, begins from that date and covers a period of one year and three months only.

Regular meetings of the Board have been held monthly at its office since its organization, and the business then conducted has been duly recorded in the minutes of its meetings.

In the exercise and performance of the Board's Statutory powers and duties regular visits of inspection have been made to the State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and the State Insane Asylum once a month as required. Inspections have been made of the County Jails, Hospitals, Private Asylums, County Temporary Homes and Charitable Institutions for the care of the indigent old and young, and 105 towns have also been visited to inspect Almshouses, and to inquire into the provision for the care of the town poor.

The visits referred to have been made in each case without previous notice to the persons in charge. The managers of the institutions have, in nearly every instance, received the members

of the Board in a cordial spirit and have shown a ready willingness to conduct them through the various departments and to explain in detail their methods of working.

Certain of the recommendations made by the Board in its advisory capacity have been adopted, and others not yet carried out are under consideration by the Boards of Management.

### THE STATE PRISON.

Many changes have been introduced during the past year to remedy old faults and imperfections in construction, and to place the buildings in thorough repair. New features have also been adopted in the internal administration in the matter of physical examination and classification of prisoners when committed, compulsory out-door exercise and instructive evening entertainments.

The Warden has been active in giving personal attention to the details of diet and sanitary conditions, and in keeping complete records of the daily life and movements of the prison population.

The change in the management has been marked by a heavy increase in the annual expenditure. The improvements recommended by the Warden have been undertaken with the approval and by the authority of the Board of Directors, and, including the necessary current expenses, have resulted in a cost to the State of \$51,363.60 for the year ending September 30, 1894, as against \$21,770.59 for the year ending September 30, 1893, and \$21,777.02 for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1892. While it is manifestly desirable that the institution should be maintained in a manner creditable and satisfactory to the State, and be capable of meeting the increasing demand upon its accommodations and facilities, it is the opinion of the Board that under the heading of "improvements and maintenance in repair" the latitude for expenditure has been widely extended, and a more conservative policy—not of niggardly stinginess, but of wise economies wherever practicable—is urgently recommended.

Under the present arrangement convicts whose bearing indicates to the prison physician an attack of insanity are examined by a special commission in lunacy, appointed by the Governor, as authorized by statute, on the application of the Warden. If the commission finds that the convicts are insane, they are then

conveyed for treatment to the State Hospital at Middletown. When convicts so sent are reported by the hospital authorities as having recovered from the attack, they are again examined, and if found in a sane condition are ordered to be returned to Wethersfield.

The objection to this practice is that when the first symptoms are discovered, and before the case has developed far enough to require and justify an examination, there are no provisions for proper quarters and treatment. An insane convict in his cell in the main block is apt to make a lively disturbance, and if removed to solitary confinement in the west end (the only other available place) the chances are that his condition will become rapidly worse. Furthermore, the practice offers an inducement to convicts to feign insanity, as the hospital discipline is less severe, and the opportunities for escape are more numerous.

In this connection reference is made to the report of the special commission appointed by the Governor in September, 1893, to investigate the local and specific causes of insanity at the Prison, in which it is stated that "the chief local cause is the absence of a proper place for the immediate and temporary care of those who are laboring under derangement of the nervous system. It is considered by those most conversant with the treatment of the criminal insane, that a special place for immediate confinement, properly equipped for their treatment, should be a part of every prison." It is, therefore, recommended that suitable provision be made at the Prison by the addition of a special ward, or separate building, so that all convicts who become insane may be housed and cared for on the premises.

The proposed method of inflicting the death penalty, as shown in the working of the hydraulic gallows recently erected at the Prison, is a radical departure from the means employed hitherto.

It is recommended that previous to its use in an execution of the death penalty the employment of such a machine for this purpose be passed upon by the Legislature.

### COUNTY JAILS.

Prison science as applied to the management of the County Jails is scarcely discernible. Numbers of prisoners who are imperfectly classified, and are not held strictly to an organized system of discipline, are found in County Jails which have long been overcrowded. The inmates include young men under

twenty-one who, it may be, are serving their first sentence, and middle-aged and old men who have grown up in careers of crime, and whose most frequent lodging places have been police stations, lock-ups and jails.

The food is plain, abundant and wholesome. The cells are warmed and the work in the jails, where work is required, is not laborious. The management in general is conducted on a kindly and considerate basis, and the average condition is one of suitable furnishings, cleanliness and good order. Jail prisoners suffer no hardships in Connecticut. The institutions provide all physical necessities, and in many cases undoubtedly furnish a better home than the inmates have been accustomed to elsewhere.

In the matter, however, of effecting an improvement in the moral fibre, of cultivating a spirit of self-restraint and a desire to become self-supporting by honest labor, the conditions of the average jails are such that there is little room for hope.

It is commonly agreed by students of prison administration that our County Jails are "schools of crime with an enforced curriculum." In one-half of the jails the accommodation is so limited that the men are "doubled up" in the cells, and there are opportunities for association and communication in them all. The incorrigible rogues, the toughs and vagrants, find it a comfortable place in hard times in which to spend the winter months, and immature youths, and especially those who are naturally not inclined to vicious habits, are taught the ways of evil doing, and become demoralized by association with old offenders. They even regard with envy and pride their companions who have already taken higher degrees in crime. The natural effect of such conditions is to educate men in vice and increase rather than diminish crime. Sentenced to jail for thirty, sixty or ninety days, as the case may be, means too often an opportunity to recover from a debauch or wrong deed hastily committed, and to go out from the institution, in many cases before the sentence has expired, somewhat improved in health, but ready to yield to temptations of drink and the influence of evil companions.

It is the right and duty of society to protect itself against willful violators of law and order, and to punish the offenders by obliging them to forfeit their liberty for a season. Among such wrong-doers, however, are men who, without stopping to count the cost, have been temporarily led astray by depraved associates, and under favorable circumstances might be permanently

reclaimed. It is, therefore, equally the duty and interest of society to adopt measures whose object shall be to reform such offenders, to lift them to a higher plane, and by intelligent discipline and instruction, qualify them to become industrious and upright citizens.

What is required at the present juncture is a State Reformatory for the younger class of law-breakers, established upon principles which are endorsed by recognized authorities in penology, and have been successfully applied in other states. In a Reformatory of this sort the inmates would be assigned on committal to a middle grade, and by a system of marks indicating the daily standing in behavior and in work and mental application, would either be promoted to a higher or transferred to a lower rank. The agencies employed for the development of the mental, moral and physical natures, would be the salutary discipline of the institution, inculcating habits of obedience and self-restraint, secular and religious instruction, manual labor in the ordinary handicrafts of life, the indeterminate sentence and release on parole after honorable employment had been secured outside.

It is recommended that the State Prison be used only for persons who have been convicted of serious crimes, and committed for long sentences. A lengthened stay will help to effect a complete separation from former corrupting tendencies and associates. Habits of industry, neatness, and obedience will be required, and the orderly *régime* of the institution supplemented by sound reading and religious training, will go far towards counteracting and reforming vicious dispositions, whether inherited or acquired.

It is also advised that the County Jails be reserved for a less notorious class of criminals, for the drunkards, vagabonds, and petty thieves, who have so steadily lived on a low plane of criminal habits, as to have become almost lacking in moral perceptions, and that such persons be condemned to serve cumulative sentences on their second and third commitments.

Finally, to prevent an increase in the criminal class, establish a State Reformatory for the young, and for those who have taken only their first step in a downward course, and give promise of reformation. Before they have become confirmed criminals give them a chance to make something better of themselves. Surround them with good influences, cultivate their moral and intellectual faculties, and by practice and precept fit them to become self-sustaining, law-abiding citizens.



### THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The history of the School during the past two years has been marked by prosperity and steady advancement. An appropriation by the Legislature in 1893, has enabled the management to carry out various improvements. The School's accommodations have been increased by additions to the Russell Home and Browning Cottage, connection has been made with the city sewerage system, and plans have been carried out for special features, such as a suitable assembly-room, library and gymnasium, and an extra school and dining-room.

The attractive neatness and tasteful arrangement of the grounds have been well preserved, and the necessary minor repairs to keep the buildings in good condition have been made as required. Whenever visited, the institution has presented a favorable appearance, its quiet order, homelike comfort, and spirit of kindly supervision being particularly noticeable.

In the scope of its educational work the course which has recommended itself by its successful working in former years, is consistently followed. In addition to useful knowledge of a manual sort gained by regular exercise in the ordinary routine of household duties, and by special training in box-making and the science of practical cooking, the girls' mental faculties are developed by instruction under experienced teachers in the usual branches of a common school education. The teaching of moral and religious principles as an influential part of the School's curriculum is also regularly conducted.

Girls who have reached the honor grade, and have been placed in outside families are systematically visited, and the records of their conduct in their new surroundings support the conclusion that a proportion of over ninety per cent. do well and become respected members of the family and community.

The six Homes which make up the School provide facilities for analysis of character and classification. The youngest girls are assigned to a separate cottage, and those who are older are graded and placed in Homes according to the nature of disposition and record of conduct. One Home is specially reserved for girls of vicious inclinations and obstinate and unruly character; they attend school in the same building, and in their schedule of work, study and recreation, live as a separate family.

As regards placing in outside homes, the reception of a girl, and her standing as a member of a family, depend more upon

her own conduct and services than upon the name of the institution from which she may have come. In this connection it must be admitted that instruction in useful branches at the Industrial School is thorough and that the influences, teachings and general tone of life in the institution are wholesome and elevating, and adapted to cultivate and strengthen the principles upon which good conduct is founded.

Right-minded people govern their treatment of children whom they take into their homes, by right principles, and are not influenced by the consideration of whether they have come from the Industrial School or from one of the County Homes. In point of fact, as determined by the constant placing of girls in homes, and visiting them at regular intervals, it is found that if they do well they become trusted and respected members of society, and not infrequently they express a hearty appreciation in their own cases, of the School's useful instruction and reclaiming influences.

The number of applicants for girls invariably exceeds the supply, and an opportunity is thus gained for discrimination in the selection of families.

### THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

An important advance has been made during the past year in taking steps towards solving the industrial problem, by the partial establishment of technological schools to fit boys to fill paying positions on leaving the institution. A shop has been specially fitted up for the use of classes in manual training, and instruction in the employment of wood-working tools as a preliminary measure, is given daily under competent direction.

Classes have also been formed in plastering, house decoration and brick-laying, practical work having been done in each of these departments in connection with the necessary repairs to the main buildings and out-houses. Boys who are thus taught working trades are expected to stay in the School for two years and receive the benefit of a full course of instruction.

Arrangements have also been made for the early introduction of military exercises into the School's system of training. It is expected that the effect of such drill will be to improve the boys' bearing generally and to inculcate the habit of prompt obedience.

An average number of 200 boys are discharged in the course of a year. The majority are returned to parents or friends, while others are placed with farmers, carpenters, mechanics, etc.

There is at present no organized system in operation for tracing the careers of boys after their discharge. They are expected to give an account of themselves by letter once in six months, but even if they should uniformly obey this rule, it would be of little practical value in determining the course of a boy's individual development and the exact nature of his surroundings. To make the effect of the School's reformatory influence as thorough as possible, the boys should not be allowed to drift beyond its friendly supervision during their minority. It is their legally appointed guardian, and as such, is under obligations to keep its wards under paternal observation.

The value of the institution as a correcting and elevating agency will not be fully developed unless plans are perfected and a system adopted by which the duties of guardianship over boys who have been released, may be satisfactorily performed.

The standard of able management which for years has been characteristic of the School appears to be well maintained. Neatness and good order prevail in each department of the main building and cottages. The boys as a family have enjoyed exceptionally good health, and have been well cared for under a system of kindly discipline and moral instruction.

### THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The policy of the State has been to care for its insane wards in the Hospital located at Middletown, and to increase the institution's capacity as occasion has demanded, rather than to establish additional hospitals in other parts of the State.

Since the opening of the Hospital, more than twenty-five years ago, the population has steadily increased year by year up to the present time. On March 31st, 1869, the number of inmates was 209. On June 30th, 1894, it was 1,580.

Insane town paupers and indigent persons are committed to the Hospital according to the provisions of Chapter XLVIII., Section 487, General Statutes. The law referred to, dates from 1867 and provides that for the support of any insane town pauper, \$2.50 per week shall be paid by the town legally chargeable with his support, and the balance by the State. As the price of board was then \$5 per week, the cost was by the terms of the law evenly divided between town and State, each paying \$2.50 per week per capita. The same law provides that for an indigent insane person, not a pauper, one-half of the expense, whatever it may be, shall be

paid by the State, and one-half by the person making the application for the commitment. In this case also, so long as the price of board remained at \$5.00, the State and "person making the application" paid alike \$2.50 per week.

By economies in the management, however, the price of board has been gradually reduced and is now only \$2.80 per week. The result is that for the support of persons committed as paupers, towns are still required by the statute to pay \$2.50 per week; whereas for the support of those committed as indigent insane, the person making the application, that is, the selectman or friend, is required to pay only one-half the price of board, that is, \$1.40, the balance, \$1.40, being paid by the State. If, therefore, the town commits any insane person as an indigent, it will escape the paying of \$2.50, and be called upon for only \$1.40 per week and clothing, which is less than the cost for which the town could support a pauper elsewhere.

As the number of indigents in the Hospital population has largely increased, and the number of paupers has correspondingly diminished in recent years, there is reason to believe that the practice is followed of committing the latter under the category of indigents, and of drawing upon the State for the support of town paupers, more than was originally intended. The continuance of this practice will virtually render the Hospital a State almshouse for the insane.

Although the number of inmates has greatly increased in recent years, the staff of physicians and assistants has been added to in proportion and patients receive as much individual treatment now as they did formerly when the number was much less. The exacting requirements of the routine details of management in so large an institution, however, in addition to the general supervision and direction of the Hospital and inmates, form a heavy tax upon the time and strength of the Superintendent and assistant physicians. On account of the chronic condition of a large number of the cases and the necessary attention to executive duties, there is a liability that insufficient time will be given to the scientific study of insanity and to pathological research in individual cases. The recording of required statistics, the daily visiting of hopelessly insane patients, and attention to the diversified wants and requests which their morbid fancies suggest, are factors which enter largely into the life of the Hospital physicians, and may result in less and less devotion to the strictly medical

character of their professional duties. The curative treatment and prevention of insanity are subjects of vital importance. They cover a wide field of mental effort and include problems yet unsolved. For searching investigation and analysis and expert medical treatment for the benefit of curable cases, the Hospital inmates furnish the essential opportunities, and in the interest of this class whose lamentable condition appeals so strongly to human sympathy, it is important that there should be active research on the part of the Hospital physicians, and that the State should provide the necessary laboratory room and apparatus.

The general administration of the institution is conducted on a considerate and progressive basis. The use of mechanical apparatus for the restraint of inmates is virtually discarded. The treatment throughout is humane and in accordance with approved modern methods.

The patients are classified according to bodily and mental conditions. Those who are quiet and easily controlled are associated together in a common ward or dormitory, while those afflicted with acute mania are confined in separate rooms. Many of the able bodied are regularly employed on the farm, about the premises and in various departments of house-work, while evening entertainments in the winter months, out-door exercise and various amusements are regular features of the Hospital management.

### THE COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

The eight County Homes are sheltering at the present moment a population of about five hundred children between the ages of two and sixteen. Some of the children have remained in the Homes for years, and the "suspicion may be tolerated" that in some instances the strictly temporary character of these institutions as originally intended, is begining to prove illusory. Other children who have been placed out, and have appeared to be misfits, have been returned time and time again.

One of the most important, and at the same time the most difficult features in connection with the working of the Homes is first, the successful placing out of the children, and secondly, a systematic course of visiting them and keeping a record of their location, maintenance, education and treatment. As it is now, and has been since the date of their establishment, the work in this direction is neither systematized nor properly conducted. The duties of recommending families who apply for children, and



of visiting the children when placed out, now devolve upon the boards of management, the members of which live at a distance and show varying degrees of interest, and upon the town committees who give their services voluntarily. Many of the latter are conscientious in the matter. They discharge their duties faithfully and well, and deserve commendation for their valuable assistance. Others, however good their intentions may be, are occupied with their own affairs, and little by little neglect to visit the home, and to look after children placed with families in their towns. The result is that errors in placing are made repeatedly, that children are occasionally lost sight of, and that the object for which the Homes were established is in a measure defeated. The main fault continues to be that the business of placing is left to many voluntary agents instead of being placed in the charge of a single authorized and salaried official. The former accept their office in a spirit of good nature and sympathetic interest, but are inclined to make it subordinate to their more immediate business and family engagements. There is a natural reluctance, too, upon the part of the town committees to refuse to recommend families in the same town when they apply for certificates of character, and to report their shortcomings, if discovered, in the treatment of children under their care.

In spite of these imperfections the work goes on, no less than three hundred and thirty homes having been found for children during the past two years. That fact alone shows the magnitude of the work; the importance of it speaks for itself. It is time that the means now in operation should be supplemented, and that a responsible State agent should be appointed, whose particular duty it should be to exercise a discriminating care in selecting families for children, to visit the children at stated intervals, the schools which they attend, and by personal observation and inquiry, ascertain whether the surroundings are satisfactory or not, and if not, to remove and place the children elsewhere. The children would have greater courage and hope, and the families would be more particular in their methods of treatment.

#### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Asylums or private institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons, or of persons suffering from various forms of nervous derangement, may be established in Connecticut without even so much as a conventional application for permission from

any proper authority. The Board of Charities may inspect all such asylums to ascertain whether the inmates are improperly treated, or have been unjustly committed to their care. The only obligation required by statute of the keepers is, that they shall make written returns quarterly to the Board of Charities, stating therein such statistics and other information as the Board may prescribe.

Six Private Asylums are now in operation in the State; the last one established having been opened as recently as January, 1894. The majority of the inmates come from outside the State, and are classed as voluntary patients, a large proportion of whom are not insane. In other States no person can legally establish or keep an asylum or private house for the care of the insane, or persons of unsound mind, without first obtaining an official license from the Governor or from the State Commission in Lunacy.

It is the declared intention of the superintendents of the Connecticut Asylums referred to, not to receive patients other than voluntary cases, except upon commitment according to the laws of the State from which they come.

Granting all this, the State should have an established policy in regard to private institutions for the care of this unfortunate class, and should aim to keep them up to a high standard. The managers of rightly conducted asylums would willingly strengthen their position by taking out a formal license, and the observance of such a requirement would tend to restrict the establishment of improper places and prevent possible abuse.

#### EXPENSE TO STATE AND TOWNS.

In this State, with a population in 1890 of 750,000, it is known that for penal, charitable and reformatory service there are maintained the following institutions for:—

Criminals,	-	-	11	(State Prison and County Jails).
The Sick and Injured,	17			(Hospitals, Public and Private).
The Insane,	-	-	8	(State Hospital, Retreat, 6 Private Asylums).
Dependent Children,	8			(County Temporary Homes).
Boys and Girls,	-	-	2	(School for Boys and Industrial School).
The Deaf and Dumb,	2			(American Asylum and Whipple's School).
The Feeble Minded,	1			(School for Imbeciles).
The Blind,	-	-	1	(Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind).
Old Soldiers,	-	-	1	(Fitch's Home for the Soldiers).
The Aged,	-	-	15	(Old Ladies' Homes).
The Young,	-	-	13	(Orphan Asylums and Homes).
Paupers,	-	-	88	(Almshouse for State Paupers, Town Almshouses).

The amount of State aid which has been applied to the support of a part of the institutions in the above list was, in 1893, \$518,454.00, and in 1894, \$573,999.00.

The amount paid by towns for the relief and support of their poor population was, in 1891, \$688,962.00, and in 1893, \$736,998.00.

It is noticeable that there is a steady increase in the amount so spent year by year, and that the total makes a large sum for a State of the size and population of Connecticut.

### REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

The list of institutions required for the immediate needs of the State is, however, not complete. It must be supplemented by a House of Refuge or Reformatory designed for classes of young women for whom there is now no adequate arrangement.

The only provision at present available for dependent girls and young women is the Industrial School for Girls and County Temporary Homes. The latter institutions shelter girls committed to their care until they reach the age of sixteen, and the former until they reach twenty-one. The guardianship of the County Homes ceases abruptly when a girl arrives at the age of sixteen, and girls over that age are not eligible for commitment to the Industrial School and have no claims for recognition upon any State institution.

The fact that there is a class of girls who, upon reaching the age of sixteen, are thus suddenly left without protection or State guardianship, should lead to prompt legislative action in their behalf.

An institution of the kind referred to is also required to fill the gap which now exists between the Industrial School and County Jails. Under the present practice, women who are not criminally inclined, but who are often in need of help and reformatory influences, are now sent to jail for lack of a more suitable place. They lose a part of their self-respect in serving sentences in company with old offenders, and on their release are apt to fall into their old ways and land in the jail again as a matter of course.

Women of this sort are fit subjects for the restraint and improving agency of a State Reformatory, the management of which should have the authority both to release inmates on

parole and, in case of resumption of bad habits, to recommit them to the care of the institution.

The establishment on these lines of a Reformatory for women and one for men, as outlined above, would be an important movement in the direction of meeting the present duties of the State towards its dependent classes.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. TRACY, MERIDEN,

REBEKAH G. BACON, NEW HAVEN,

MARY HALL, HARTFORD,

GEORGE F. SPENCER, DEEP RIVER,

HEMAN C. WHITTLESEY, MIDDLETOWN,

*Members of the State Board of Charities.*

## THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON, WETHERSFIELD.

MR. JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

*Visited monthly by two members of the Board.*

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During the past two years the management of the Prison has received an unusual amount of public attention and criticism. Its internal administration has been made a subject of official inquiry, and although the finding in the case did not convict the management of maladministration of the Prison's affairs, it was eventually followed by the appointment of a new Board of Directors and the selection by them of the present Warden in place of the former incumbent.

The institution is easily reached by the electric cars, which pass by the Prison grounds, and make the four-mile trip from Hartford to Wethersfield in a few minutes. The buildings are of brown stone and brick, and stand well back from the street in a lot which includes twenty-six acres, and extends from the street in front to the Connecticut River in the rear. The part which is now the west wing was built in 1827, and forms the whole of the original Prison. In 1835 the east wing was added, and in 1886 the new block of cells, which is in thorough keeping with modern requirements, and has been built on a scale of size and appointments suitable for a State institution.

### THE CELL BLOCK.

The block contains 390 cells, in five tiers one above the other. The cells are identical in size, and measure on the inside 7 feet 4½ inches in height, 8 feet in length and 4 feet 11½ inches in width. The cell furniture consists of a strip of carpeting, a single bed furnished with a tick filled with straw, sheets and blankets, pillow and pillow case, a chair and small looking glass and comb. At the back of the cell are a water closet and wash stand supplied with running water, and soap and towel. The inside walls are whitewashed. It may be remarked in this connection that according to a fixed schedule the cells on each tier are whitewashed in consecutive order, and that so soon as the



whole 390 have been done over, the work of re-whitewashing is begun and carried on in the same manner. Under this arrangement each cell receives a fresh coating once in two weeks.

The prisoners are informed that they will be held responsible for the condition of their cells; they each have a broom, cloth and soap, and are expected to keep their quarters so neat and clean that they will pass the inspection of the prison physician, who visits each cell twice a week. Each man is required to bathe weekly and is furnished with a clean set of underclothing, each piece of which is numbered, so that so long as he remains within the walls each man will wear from week to week only the underclothes which have been numbered as his own. The halls and cells are well lighted and ventilated by long windows in the outer walls, and by a system of pipes which extend from the cells to a space above the block, which in turn connects with the outer air by ventilators in the roof. The hall floors are smoothly paved with stone slabs which are holly-stoned twice a week and kept perfectly clean.

On each prison wall, facing respectively the east and west sides of the block, are fastened at proper distances three perpendicular iron ladders with two conning towers to each. At the time of turning in or out of the prisoners, officers mount each of the three ladders, and by occupying either the higher or lower tower corresponding to the movements of the upper or lower tier prisoners, they are able to watch the deportment of the men on entering and leaving their cells. Furthermore, in the event of a concerted outbreak against the officers on the floor, the presence of the six tower officers who could not be reached would be a measure of safety.

#### KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

The kitchen, which is located to the west of the main block, is a large roomy apartment well furnished with the necessary apparatus for properly cooking large quantities of rations. Adjoining the kitchen is the bakery, which, in such an institution, requires provision of the best kind owing to the prominence of bread in the prison dietary. The former oven, being in disrepair, has been taken out and replaced by a new one which has an increased capacity and works satisfactorily. An average number of eighteen prisoners are regularly employed in these two departments.

### HOSPITAL.

An iron stairway in the northwestern corner of the hall leads to the Prison Hospital, which is situated over the chapel and library. It is a large, airy room which, on bright days is flooded with sunlight, and with its clean walls freshly whitewashed and rows of potted plants on the window sills, presents an attractive and orderly appearance. On one side is a row of beds for convalescent patients and on the other a series of six rooms for those who are seriously ill. A table in the center is heaped up with books and other reading matter for the diversion of the patients. At the west end of the hospital are the diet kitchen and the dispensary, the latter being under the charge of a prisoner who, in his capacity as steward, has daily filled prescriptions for six years, and has acquired by his practice and experience the knowledge of a regular practitioner. The improvements in this department consist of woven wire mattresses for the beds and a large cupola, enclosed with glass window frames, for additional light and ventilation.

### WORKSHOPS.

In the Prison yard, west of the block, are commodious brick buildings of two stories each, the rooms in which are fitted up and classified as shop No. 1, No. 2 and so on, up to No. 6. The industry is shoemaking, and it is carried on under contract with two firms. Under the contracts now in force one firm engages the services of 187 men for five years from date of contract, and the other the services of 49 men for a similar period, making a total of 236 men who are employed at the rate, in each case, of 50 cents per day. For the two years ending September 30, 1892, the amount thus earned was \$62,571.11. One of the rooms for which there is at present no contract work is used as a tailors' shop; all the prison uniforms are cut and made here. During the summer the working hours are from 7 A. M. until noon, and from 1 till 6 P. M. In winter the hours are necessarily shorter, owing to the fact that the shops are purposely not lighted artificially, and that the prisoners are kept at work only so long as daylight lasts.

### WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

This department, which is under the charge of a matron, is in the east wing, and consists of suitable, well lighted rooms with two tiers of five cells each, ranged on the north side. The cells

are larger than those used for the male convicts, and are more comfortably furnished. The number of inmates at the present moment is eight, all of whom are regularly employed. They have the use of two sewing machines and make and mend all the sheets, shirts and pillow cases used in the Prison, and mend all of the underwear. They also have an abundance of daily work in the laundry which adjoins their department. In fair weather the clothes are hung out on lines in a small yard enclosed by a high stone wall. This yard also serves as an airing court for the women, each one of whom is allowed the use of it for a half hour's exercise in the morning and afternoon.

### NEW LAUNDRY AND REPAIR SHOP.

Until recently all the laundering for the Prison was done in the room adjoining the women's department, but on account of the increase in the male and the small number of female convicts the work became too great for the latter's capacity. A new laundry, therefore, has lately been started in a detached building which stands in the yard east of the main block, and was formerly used as a storehouse for odds and ends. By the arrangement now in force the women continue to do their own and the officers' laundering in the same place as before, while that for all the rest of the establishment is done by men in the new laundry.

As the new laundry occupies only a part of the space in the building referred to, opportunity has been taken to utilize the remainder as a shop for incidental repairs to Prison property. Such occupations are carried on, for instance, as the rebinding of library books, repairing and making tin mess pans and cups, shoe and harness mending, painting and varnishing, blacksmithing, tire-setting and whatever else may happen to be required.

### OUTHOUSES.

Just outside the Prison wall and within a short distance of the water are located the barn and piggery. Here radical changes have been made under the present administration in the direction of providing decent and convenient accommodation for stock, tools, wagons and carriages, and of securing an orderly arrangement of things in their proper places. A piggery built from an original design and uncommonly well planned, contains provision for 130 head. In this connection it is a pleasure to state that

the floors and sides of the pens are thoroughly washed with water from a hose pipe every morning, and are thus kept admirably clean. It is unquestionably the cleanest piggery in the State. The work of design and construction has been done by prisoners.

#### STOREROOM.

Apart from repainting it nothing has yet been done to the building which stands over the root cellar, and is used for the storage of the usual stock of provisions. In its present form it is so small and inconveniently arranged that it does not suit its purpose as a storeroom acceptably.

#### OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Warden and his family occupy the front part of the institution, which has been supplied throughout with the new furnishings of a private residence. The Deputy Warden and Chaplain live in a detached stone house on the right of the entrance, and the other officers are given the use of rooms in the upper part of the main building, over the offices. Formerly the officers' quarters consisted of a row of spaces which were separated from each other by only a wooden partition some five feet high. In the place of that arrangement a proper room of good size and well lighted has been done off for each officer. One bath room and closet have been put in on the same floor, and the whole suite has been plainly and suitably furnished.

#### WARDEN'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

The Prison office is over the main entrance, and the room which opens off from it and was formerly used as the Warden's private library, now serves as the Warden's private office and Directors' room. It adjoins the Warden's residence and is connected by telephone with every part of the establishment where an officer is stationed.

#### CHAPEL AND LIBRARY.

The chapel and library, which are on the first floor at the left of the main entrance, are under the charge of the Chaplain, who conducts the chapel services and superintends the distribution of library books. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings a dual Sunday School, the attendance at which is optional, is held in the same room. The Protestant class is taught by teachers from the Hartford Young Men's Christian

Association; the Catholic school receives instruction from young men sent down from Hartford. From eleven to twelve o'clock a regular church service is held, the men in the body of the house and the women in the gallery being so placed as not to be in sight of each other. On the second Sunday in the month mass is said by a Catholic priest at nine o'clock.

By means of special State appropriations the Prison library has been added to from year to year, and now contains 3,000 volumes of selected works. A copy of the catalogue which has just been revised, is put in each cell, and on Mondays and Fridays the men are allowed to make selections. The Warden has expended the last appropriation in buying a complete set of Harper's Magazine, from the beginning of its publication up to 1888. During the winter, evening entertainments are held twice a month. They consist of musicales, readings, lectures, stereopticon exhibitions, etc., and are given voluntarily by clubs, societies and individuals.

### NIGHT SCHOOL.

On Monday and Friday evenings instruction, under the direction of the Chaplain, is given to a class of prisoners whose records are good and who are anxious to improve their opportunities. The teachers are two prisoners of suitable capacity who, for a period of one hour to one hour and a half, give elementary lessons in reading and writing. About one-third of the convicts, many of whom are foreigners, are unable to read or write.

### DIETARY.

The bill of fare is not a monotonously uniform one from week to week. The design is to give an abundance of plain and wholesome rations, and to vary the order to some extent according to the season and other conditions. For breakfast the usual course is oatmeal, hominy, rice or hash with bread and coffee; for dinner, corned beef with two kinds of vegetables, or beef stew, stewed beans, fish or hash and bread. Variations are a vegetable soup seasoned with potatoes, tomatoes or turnips, corn on the ear, or corn and beans and other dishes according to the season. For supper, bread and molasses and tea, varied by a bread pudding twice a week or an occasional ripe tomato or onion.

The Warden tests the quality of at least one meal each day.



### OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

In former years, after a man had once entered the walls, the only bit of outdoor exercise which he had in the daily routine was that which was included in the slow march of a few yards between the block and workshop in going to and returning from work. The pallid complexions, listless demeanor and pulmonary complaints of the men were considered by the present management as being directly connected with close confinement in cells and workshop, and plans for a new departure were quickly put into effect. Beginning with October 1, 1893, the practice was introduced of giving every prisoner one hour's exercise in the open air per week. It includes military drill, calisthenic exercises and the covering at a quickstep of a distance of from two to three miles. The effect of the outdoor movements was so pronounced that within three days from the start it was found necessary to increase the bakings of bread from one hundred and fifty-eight to one hundred and seventy-nine loaves, and the supply of corned beef by an additional fifty pounds. The men expressed themselves as having improved appetites, sleeping more soundly and being in better health generally. On bright days convalescent prisoners are allowed the privilege of certain portions of the yard, limits being assigned to each man so that there shall be no intercommunication. In order to ascertain the physical condition and to be able to treat all cases intelligently, an examination is made by the Prison physician at the time of commitment of each prisoner.

### REGULATIONS.

On entering the institution the inmates are provided with a set of the prison rules and regulations, the provisions of which, although clearly set forth, are carefully explained in detail in order to guard against possible misunderstanding. Men who are reported for petty violation of rules, are warned in the first instance, but on successive repetitions are, according to circumstances, placed in solitary confinement, kept upon short rations, or, what they feel most keenly of all, are docked a portion of their good time allowance which would otherwise accumulate at the rate of one day in five for proper behavior, and would be deducted at the end of their sentence from the time actually served. Except in self-defense no officer is allowed to strike a prisoner.

### OUTDOOR WORK.

A part of the land attached to the Prison and an adjoining tract under lease from outside parties, are cultivated by the prisoners, who raise considerable quantities of such staple commodities as tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, etc. The opportunity to engage in farm work is ranked as a sort of prize, and as only those are thus employed whose conduct has been exceptionally good, it forms an incentive to right conduct. All prisoners within the walls wear uniforms of sombre gray, while those employed outside are clad in distinguishing suits of black and white stripes.

### DAILY REPORTS.

In order to have a complete record of the movements and daily life of the prison inmates, various reports are filled out daily, and presented to the Warden by the officers. One report signed by the Deputy Warden shows, under a list of eighteen headings, the daily assignment of the prisoners. It states for instance, the number of sick in hospital, the number at work in shops, laundry, halls, and other departments, and in that way accounts in detail for the whole population. The particulars of these reports are copied into a book and preserved for reference. The overseers report the number of men at work in the various shops, and the physician reports the number under treatment in cells or hospital, and describes the condition of each patient. The particulars of each case of punishment are reported in detail by the Deputy Warden, and are filed in the office archives. Other reports show the movements of guard-room officers when off duty, the particulars of relief from duty of shop overseers, and the number of visitors admitted.

### EXECUTION HOUSE AND AUTOMATIC GALLOWS.

Under a statute passed by the Legislature in 1893, execution of the death penalty by hanging must now take place within the prison walls. At the same time the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting or adapting on the prison grounds a building suitable for the execution of prisoners sentenced to death. The present management have accordingly built a house specially designed for the safe-guarding of prisoners during the time of the death watch, and have equipped it with an automatic hanging machine. The house is divided by a partition into two unequal parts; in the smaller part is a steel cage of ample size

and comfortable furnishings, in which the condemned man will spend his last hours, and in the larger is placed the machine by which the hanging is performed. At the time of execution the condemned man is led from his cell through the door connecting the two rooms and is brought to a standstill with both feet on an iron trap on the same level with the floor. His weight operates on levers and sets the machine in motion. The officers adjust the rope and make the final preparations. Immediately on their completion the Warden presses a spring with his foot, and an iron weight of 300 pounds at the other end of the rope is released and the man is jerked into the air.

### NUMBER OF INMATES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Since the completion of the new cell block the institution has not been filled to its full capacity. For the two years ending September 30, 1892, the return of the number in confinement was as follows:

Highest number,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
Lowest number,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264
Average number,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291

Latterly the number of inmates has been somewhat increased, and it is not an uncommon thing at present to have a register of about four hundred. By using the old cells in the west end, accommodations can be provided for four hundred and forty in all. The County Jails have long been overcrowded with men who not infrequently have been serving long sentences for such crimes as could be more adequately met by confinement within the walls at Wethersfield, where the system of restraint and labor is conducted on an organized basis which, in the County Jails, has not been so fully developed. The apparent tendency to increase the number of committals to the State Prison is a step in the right direction.

### COST OF SUPPORT.

The various changes and improvements, including repairs to roof, building of execution house, fitting up Warden's residence, officers' quarters, new laundry and outhouses, putting in telephone, and making many minor alterations, have necessarily involved an unusually large outlay, and made the last year an expensive one in the Prison's history. The amount paid by the State for the maintenance of the Prison was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$21,770.59
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	51,363.60

### MANAGEMENT.

The management of the Prison have under their control a body of some four hundred men, who, it is true are confined in quarters which are ample, decently clean and suitably furnished. In order to conduct the institution successfully in the best all-round sense, the Warden and officers are in duty bound to use humane and enlightened methods of treatment, and, by appealing to the latent good in their natures, to cultivate a spirit of manliness in the inmates.

There are opportunities for the exercise of favoritism towards some and of petty spite toward others, and there is a human liability also that the forwarding to the Board of Charities of communications which are believed to contain complaints may make the complainant a marked man and prejudice the conduct of the administration towards him.

It is most important, therefore, that the management should be in the hands of men who are of the best moral character and fitness. "Like master, like man." If the standard set by the officers and overseers is not of the highest character, what can be expected of the prisoners?

## THE CONNECTICUT PRISON ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD.

MR. JOHN C. TAYLOR, *Secretary and Agent.*

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The Association is an incorporated society which is supported by the State and by private contributions and donations. It does a useful work in assisting prisoners at the time of their discharge to reach their families or friends, and to secure employment, and takes special pains to impress upon all the fact that the Association will gladly aid and give friendly counsel to those who will place themselves under its care.

Each prisoner appears before a visiting committee previous to his discharge, and is invited to discuss his plans for the future, and avail himself of the Association's help. At the time of his release he is met by the agent who accompanies him to the Society's office and assists him in determining upon the first steps of his new life.

As stated by the agent in his last report, "the members of the Association will stand by each man with material assistance until he can have honest, self-supporting employment, and it then invites him to come to them at any time thereafter for advice, and in the event of his getting out of employment to come back and let them assist him again to get other work. Also as an incentive to good behavior, it is agreed with each man that if he lives an upright, industrious life, steps will be taken to secure a passage of a resolution by the Legislature, restoring to him his forfeited rights as a citizen, (after having given evidence of his reform by continuing in the right path for a year or more).

As to the percentage of discharged prisoners who are permanently reformed, it is stated in a former report that "the records of the Prison will show that less than 8 per cent. of all the prisoners discharged during the past twelve years have been re-committed to that institution."

During the twenty-seven months ending September 30th, 1892, three hundred and ten prisoners were discharged, of whom two hundred and sixty-nine placed themselves in the care of the Society's agent, and were assisted by employment, clothing and board whilst seeking work, or by payment of passage fares to homes, friends or places of employment.



## REFORMATORIES.

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### THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MIDDLETOWN.

Under the control of a self-perpetuating board of twelve Directors, and the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Secretary of State as State Directors, *ex-officio*.

MR. W. G. FAIRBANK, - - - - - *Superintendent.*

MRS. W. G. FAIRBANK, *Visiting Agent and Assistant Superintendent.*

*Visited monthly by two members of the Board.*

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The School is not a State Reformatory. It is a private institution which was established by individual contributions, and chartered under the State laws in 1868. It has, however, given to the State the benefit of its privileges, and has, in reality, effected for it a considerable saving.

The establishment of an institution of this character had become a public necessity, and if the capital required had not been furnished by individuals, it would have been paid from the State treasury. The private capital originally invested in the School buildings and land represents a total of \$175,000, and that is the sum which has been saved to the State, apart from the question of the interest on the amount, which would have been between \$7,000 and \$8,000 annually. The State has granted occasional appropriations for the maintenance of the School, and pays a fixed sum for the support of wards committed in accordance with the terms of the statutes.

From time to time the School has also received bequests and donations from friends who have followed its course of growth and usefulness with increasing interest, but whose valuable support could not have been counted upon if it had been conducted as a purely State institution.

Girls between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who are leading idle, vagrant or vicious lives, or are in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, may be committed to the guardianship of the School during their minority, unless sooner lawfully discharged.

Marks are awarded according to a standard of good conduct. By uniformly good behavior a girl may attain the honor grade, and be eligible for dismissal or placing out within ten months from the date of commitment.

Four hours per day are spent in study. The school course, as at present conducted, is divided into five grades, which afford an opportunity for the accurate assignment of pupils. Four hours are also spent in work in the various departments, and the remainder of the time is allowed for meals, reading and recreation.

The discipline of the establishment is kindly but firmly maintained. Reproof and admonition are the most common instruments, but for willful disobedience and other offenses, the punishment is confinement, by order of the Superintendent, in a room, for reflection, for a period not exceeding three days. Corporal punishment is used only in such rare instances that it need not be taken into account.

When placed in outside families, girls are accompanied to their new homes, and are visited thereafter twice a year, and kept under observation until they arrive at the age of twenty-one. Special attention is paid to placing girls in Connecticut homes. It seldom happens that a girl is placed outside the State limits, and in no instance is it done until the case has been passed upon by the full Board of Directors.

## STATISTICS.

In School October 1, 1892,	- - - - -	237
Received during two years,	- - - - -	235
		<hr/>
Whole number under care during two years,	- - - - -	472
Placed out during two years,	- - - - -	236
		<hr/>
Remaining in School October 1, 1894,	- - - - -	236
Whole number received since the opening of School,	- - - - -	1,150
Whole number placed out,*	- - - - -	1,869
Number of towns from which girls have been received,	- - - - -	136

## CAUSES OF DISMISSAL DURING TWO YEARS.

Expiration of minority,	- - - - -	9
Placed out in families,	- - - - -	147
Placed out with relatives,	- - - - -	64
Dismissed in other ways,	- - - - -	16

The State allowance per capita is \$3 per week.

The cost to the State has been:—

For the two years ending September 30, 1893,	- - -	\$37,596.37
For the two years ending September 30, 1894,	- - -	57,892.78

\* Including girls dismissed and returned.

## THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

Under the management of a Board of twelve Trustees appointed by the Senate, one from each County, and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

MR. SAMUEL THATCHER, *Superintendent.*

*Visited monthly by two members of the Board.*

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Various important changes have recently been made. The land occupied by the buildings of the so-called Railroad School, and the buildings themselves were bought during the year under an appropriation made by the last Legislature. One of the buildings was torn down and the other (the larger of the two) was successfully moved up the hill and placed in the rear of the institution, where it has since been converted into a shop for the use of classes in manual training. The front area which had thus been considerably increased and freed from all obstructions, has been freshly graded throughout. The road through the grounds has been laid in a different course, and a new fence has been put up along the street line. By these changes the approaches to the School have been greatly improved.

In regard to sanitary conditions, a noticeable advance has been made by carrying the principal sewer to a point four hundred feet farther from the buildings and securing the discharge through a fifteen-inch main pipe of the entire drainage of the School into a running stream.

The summer of 1894 was unfavorable for a successful farming season on account of the long "dry spell," but by dint of attentive cultivation the usual crops were harvested in fair proportion.

In the schools connected with the institution the boys are classified according to their attainments. They spend three hours in school each week day, and are engaged in some form of work in the various departments for five and a half hours. The remainder of the time is at their disposal for reading, recreation, meals, etc.

The length of a boy's stay is governed by his behavior. Through good conduct a boy may earn successive promotions by

which he may advance to the honor grade and secure his discharge within eleven months from the time of entrance. The average time of residence is twenty-two months.

For petty offenses the punishment is transfer to a lower grade in deportment, which involves a lengthened stay in the School. Other means of discipline are deprivation of privileges and confinement in separate rooms for reflection. For grave offenses corporal punishment (which, however, is seldom resorted to,) may be inflicted, but only in the presence of the Superintendent.

In connection with the maintenance of effective discipline, stress is laid upon the necessity for unceasing care upon the part of the management to prevent the escape of boys from the School, and in the event of boys so escaping, it is recommended that the local police be notified and given a description of the runaways, and that their services be enlisted in securing the early recovery of the wanderers.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

*Table No. 1.*

Whole number since opening, - - - - -	5,471
Number in School September 30, 1893, - - - - -	432
Received during the year:—	
From Hartford County, - - - - -	34
From New Haven County, - - - - -	76
From Fairfield County, - - - - -	50
From New London County, - - - - -	7
From Middlesex County, - - - - -	13
From Tolland County, - - - - -	4
From Litchfield County, - - - - -	10
From Windham County, - - - - -	6
Boarders, - - - - -	4
Received on old commitment, - - - - -	46
Returned themselves, - - - - -	10
Total, - - - - -	692
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	211
Remaining in School October 1, 1894, - - - - -	481

*Table No. 2.—Showing for what Offense Committed.*

Theft, - - - - -	53
Truancy, - - - - -	12
Burglary, - - - - -	7
Vagrancy, - - - - -	24
Incorrigibility, - - - - -	92
Other offenses, - - - - -	16
Total, - - - - -	204

*Table No. 3.—Showing how Discharged.*

Placed with farmers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Placed at trades, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Returned to parents or friends, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Discharged in other ways, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>211</u>

The State allows \$3 per week for the maintenance of each inmate.

The expense thus incurred was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, -	-	-	-	\$68,626.01
For the year ending September 30, 1894, -	-	-	-	70,714.52



# PROVISION

FOR THE

## IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED.

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### THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES, LAKEVILLE.

DR. GEO. H. KNIGHT, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in October, 1893, and July, 1894.*

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The School has an excellent site in the village of Lakeville, on an eminence overlooking the broad waters of Wononscopomus Pond. The outlook includes charming views of green hillsides, shaded inlets and wide expanses of still water which are spread out in nature's best array, and together form an environment of singular beauty. It is a healthful location also, and the records of the institution show that under the advantages which the School enjoys of direct sunlight, proper drainage and natural circulation of currents of pure air, the health of the family of inmates is remarkably good.

In form and organization the School is a private institution. It was established in 1859 by its founder, the late Dr. H. M. Knight, is regularly incorporated and is under the management of a Board of Trustees. It is the only provision which exists in Connecticut for the care of the feeble minded, and the State, in discharging its obligations towards its wards of that class, has from the first marked its approval of the management of the Lakeville School by voting appropriations for maintenance and necessary additions, and by authorizing the payment of a fixed weekly sum for the support of each pauper or indigent imbecile child who may be committed to its care under the approval of the Governor. An annual report containing a detailed account, by the Superintendent, of the School's work and results is submitted to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees.

The property consists of a farm of fifteen acres, a main building with dormitories, dining and school rooms, gymnasium, etc., a cottage for young children, a custodial building and a hospital recently erected under an appropriation by the last Legislature.

The limited capacity of the School, which can comfortably accommodate only about one hundred and twenty-five, is not equal to the demand that is constantly made upon it, and restricts the scope of the remedial and educational work which might be done for unfortunates of this class. Applicants for admission are often turned away for lack of sufficient room.

In his report for 1892 the Superintendent states that "the best methods of work among the feeble minded are being constantly discussed by those most interested, and more accurate classifications are being introduced into our institutions. In this we are practically behindhand, since our number is so small and our space so limited that we cannot carry out successfully methods which require large numbers to choose from and plenty of room, but we can and do give to our children that which was the foundation principle in the establishment of this institution, namely, careful oversight, constant watchfulness and the happiness of an old-fashioned home."

A systematic training in school duties is used as a working basis for the development of mental improvement, and with the exception of a vacation during July and August, the session continues throughout the year. The pupils in the kindergarten department and school are patiently led by the employment of charts and exercises which require the application of only the feeblest intellect to an intelligent study of the common English branches. The results are most creditable and gratifying, the hand-writing, spelling and other exercises, being in many cases equal to those of children in the common schools. During the winter months a series of entertainments, in which the pupils take the keenest interest, is held weekly in the gymnasium for their amusement.

The older girls sew and assist in light departments of housework, and the boys exercise their muscles in a useful manner by helping on the farm, and doing errands about the premises. No opportunities for manual training have yet been provided, and it is desirable that these should be introduced without delay for those pupils who have progressed beyond the curriculum of the School, and are fitted to acquire the knowledge of some productive occupation.

The possibilities of development in the moral, intellectual and physical natures of the feeble minded present features which are delicate and absorbing and difficult of successful execution. They require the employment of the best methods and the devotion of sympathetic and competent instructors. In the exacting and often repulsive duties of caring for the feeble minded and idiotic wards of the State, the School is doing a most important work for the common good of mankind. It may be classed, in particular, as a form of preventive service, for, by the use of its improving agencies in good season, society is protected from the otherwise inevitable increase of the pauper, idiotic and criminal classes. The institution is ably and economically conducted. The aid which the State has granted has been wisely expended, and the beneficent results which have already been accomplished are a standing appeal for the adoption in its interest of a broader and more liberal policy.

The number of pupils connected with the School was:

During the year ending September 30, 1893, - - - -	138
During the year ending September 30, 1894, - - - -	142
The number of State Beneficiaries was, in 1893, - - -	107
The number of State Beneficiaries was, in 1894, - - -	113

The amount received from the State for their support was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, - - -	\$13,982.38
For the year ending September 30, 1894, - - -	18,291.02

The cost for the support of a pauper or indigent imbecile child averages \$100 per annum more than the amount authorized by the statutes, and in such case the amount (\$100) is paid by the town from which the child was committed.

## GENERAL STATUTES, 1888.

### *Commitments to the School for Imbeciles.*

SECTION 489. "Whenever there shall be found in any town in this State any pauper or indigent imbecile child who would be benefited by being sent to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, the selectmen of such town shall make application to the Court of Probate for the district in which such town is situated, for the admission of such child to said School, and if upon inquiry said court shall find that said child is a proper subject to be received into said School, it shall order said selectmen to take such child to said School to be kept and

supported for such length of time as said court may deem proper. But said selectmen shall not take or commit any such child to said School, until the order of said court has been approved by the Governor, and no child shall be received at said School to be supported in any manner by the State, without the approval of the Governor. There shall be taxed by the comptroller \$2.50 a week for each week such child shall remain at said School, and the principal of said School shall make his bill therefor quarterly and present it to the Governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid by the State Treasurer, and the balance shall be paid by the parents or friends of said child; or, if the child is a pauper, by the town in which said child belongs."

# PROVISION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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## THE AMERICAN ASYLUM, HARTFORD.

MR. JOB WILLIAMS, *Principal.*

*Visited in September, 1893, and September, 1894.*

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In the session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, held at Hartford in May, 1816, a charter was granted to the Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons. Under this charter the School, being the first one permanently established for the education of deaf mutes in America, was opened at Hartford on April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, the number of whom increased in a year to thirty-three.

In May, 1819, upon the presentation of a petition showing that, "although styled the Connecticut Asylum, the institution had been originally founded for the relief of the deaf and dumb wherever situated, and that no preference had ever been given to applicants for admission on account of their local residence," the Legislature authorized the corporate name to be changed to The American Asylum at Hartford for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. A change of name, having for its object the substitution of another word for "asylum," is now under the consideration of the Directors.

Since its opening in 1817, sixty-two public schools, with a present attendance of eight thousand pupils, and sixteen denominational and private schools, with an attendance of four hundred and fifty, have been established in the United States. In New England the only schools for the deaf and dumb, in addition to the one at Hartford, are one at Portland, Maine, and one at Providence, R. I. All the New England States make provision through their Legislatures for the support of their indigent deaf and dumb, and send many of them for instruction to the



American Asylum. The statistics of those so sent for the fiscal years ending in May, 1892, 1893, and 1894, are as follows:

	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.
1892, -	15	15	9	75	2
1893, -	14	7	8	71	2
1894, -	13	11	11	73	2

For the last three years the number of Connecticut children supported in the School was in 1892, 57; in 1893, 59, and in 1894, 66. The State has paid for their support in 1893 and 1894 as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$9,887.50
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	10,587.51

In regard to the methods of instruction it has been currently supposed that the only system employed is the sign language. This is an error. The methods of instruction employed are a combined system of speech and speech-reading, and the manual method or sign language. Each pupil receives much individual attention, and so far as possible the method is adopted in each case under which it appears probable that the pupil will make satisfactory progress, and receive the most practical benefit.

As an efficient means for the rapid exchange of thought, for imparting and receiving information and for developing the intellectual faculties, the free use of the sign language is considered invaluable. For the ordinary vocations of life, however, the necessity for and worth of such facility in intelligible speech as deaf mutes are capable of acquiring, is clearly recognized, and particular attention is, therefore, paid to articulation. A teacher was first employed to give instruction by this method in 1857, and since that date, with the exception of a period of five years, special instructors in articulation have been regularly employed. A searching and prolonged trial is made by expert teachers of all new-comers to determine their proficiency in acquiring speech and speech-reading, and each pupil who shows promise of reasonable success receives one hour's instruction in this branch daily throughout the course.

As stated in the last report, dated May, 1893, "the ends aimed at are the mental development of the pupil and a mastery of the English language, and any means which will conduce to these ends are unhesitatingly employed."

The pupils, under a staff of seventeen instructors, are in School from 9 A. M. until noon and from 2 to 4 P. M. Visits were made to various school-rooms while the classes were in session, and in each one there was noticed an appearance of good deportment and attention to duty. The methods of instruction by reading, speech, speech-reading, manual spelling, pictures, pantomime and the sign language were seen in actual operation. Exercises were conducted to show both the training of the younger pupils in writing, speech-reading and formation of sentences, and the attainments of those further advanced in composition, history and mathematics. The pupils acquitted themselves most creditably, and proved that they had been under thorough and pains-taking instruction.

It has been found by experience that eight years is the earliest age at which it is expedient to receive children into the Asylum. The usual length of time required for the education of a pupil in passing from the position of a beginner in the kindergarten department up to and through the highest grade is ten years.

In addition to the cultivation of mental discipline, all the boys who are old enough to work receive instruction in departments of manual training. Two shops connected with the Asylum and under the charge of shop masters, are used for shoe and cabinet making respectively. In the shoe shop twenty-one boys are employed in repairing the shoes worn by the inmates, and in making various grades of footwear for sale. "Shoemaking proves a useful trade for many boys, as it requires but little capital. One may start in the trade almost anywhere, and seldom does a good cobbler fail to find sufficient work to enable him to make a comfortable living."

In the cabinet shop, where the same number is employed, the chief occupation is making tables, wash stands, chests of drawers and repairing broken or worn-out pieces of furniture; book-cases, chiffoniers and other articles are made to order when required. "The boys learn how to use wood-working tools, and when they have finished their school course they find it comparatively easy to secure employment in carpenter shops, furniture establishments or in any other occupation in which that class of tools is used." The time spent in shop work is from 7 to 8:45 A. M., and from 4:30 to 5:45 P. M., daily. Boys not old enough to work in the shops assist in making sheets and pillow cases.

The tailoring department formerly carried on has not been continued since 1892.

Other departments in the School course are systematic drill in Swedish gymnastics, recently introduced, and instruction in drawing and photography for the technical education of those who show a taste and capacity in those directions.

The girls' duties before and after school hours consist of sewing and mending and light house-work in the kitchen and dormitories; two hours per day are usually thus occupied.

Separate play grounds are provided for boys and girls, and there is also a detached building for use for amusement purposes in bad weather, and during the winter season. In mid-summer there is a vacation of about ten weeks, which it is expected that the pupils will spend at home. The change of scene and chance for holiday recreation are an advantage to them, and their absence from the School gives an opportunity for the necessary repairs and house-cleaning.

Religious services are held in the chapel on week day mornings and twice on Sundays.

The Asylum buildings, which date from 1821, were solidly constructed and show few signs of wear. With only few repairs, they have answered the purpose well for a long term of years, and reflect credit upon those who planned and built them, but it is also true that the time has come when it is felt that the welfare of the School would be promoted if they could be replaced by buildings of modern design and more convenient arrangement.

The average number in attendance for the past three years has been as follows:

1891-92,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
1892-93,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
1893-94,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148

The institution has a capacity for a greater number of pupils. It occupies a leading position in the list of asylums for the deaf and dumb, and has a large and experienced staff of instructors. It will welcome and freely provide for the deaf and dumb of the poorest class, and offers its pupils the important advantages of careful classification according to age and ability. For these reasons, in addition to the fact that it combines instruction in industrial training with the methods which experience has shown are most effective with pupils for the acquisition of speech, for mental development and for becoming familiar with the English language, it is recommended that the State should grant aid for the support of its indigent deaf mutes to this old-established and time-honored institution alone.

## THE WHIPPLE HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, MYSTIC.

MRS. M. W. HAMMOND, *Principal.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*



The School is finely situated on high ground about two miles northwest of the village of Mystic, and occupies what was formerly a private summer residence. It is a large wooden house and stands alone on the summit of a hill, where it is so placed as to secure the advantages of direct sunlight, pure air and a widely extended view of Mystic and vicinity and Long Island Sound.

The institution was founded twenty years ago by the late Mr. Jonathan C. Whipple, whose purpose was turned in this direction by the success which he had attained from a systematic course of instruction by the oral method in the case of his son, Enoch, his first and only pupil, who was nearly, but not wholly deaf.

Mr. Whipple's grandson, Zerah, carried on the work which had thus been begun. He first organized the School on a practical basis, and in the course of a few years had the satisfaction of locating it in its present healthful position. He also invented Whipple's Natural Alphabet, which is still a help to teachers and pupils, and was from the first a successful teacher. After his death the School passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Whipple, who conducted it on the same lines. His administration was not successful financially, and he eventually left the School to take up a position as instructor in a California institution. Mrs. Margaret Whipple Hammond, an aunt of Mr. Zerah Whipple's, then assumed control of the institution and continues to discharge the duties of Principal and Matron.

A uniform system of instruction by the oral method has been followed from the founding of the School. Signs have not been used and pupils have been taught the common English branches solely by articulation and lip reading. They are formed into

classes of varying grades, and in addition to class instruction, receive individual training. The school year extends from the first Wednesday in September to the first Friday in June, and includes a week's vacation for the winter holidays.

On the date of visit the number of inmates was twenty-five; eighteen boys and seven girls, the eldest of whom was sixteen, and the youngest five years of age. A staff of three teachers is employed, one of whom acts as an assistant and cares for the little ones when they are not in school. The teachers willingly called the children together and drilled them in exercises which formed a practical test of their system of education. The pupils showed a good degree of trained intelligence, and those who had been the longest under instruction could readily converse with a stranger. They ordinarily stay at the Home for a period of about eight years. The school is held in a detached building which has just been enlarged by the addition of extra rooms and an upper story.

Mr. Hammond superintends the work on a farm which is maintained in connection with the Home. Vegetables and other staples of farm produce are raised in quantities, which supply their own table, and leave a balance for sale. When not in school the large boys assist in outdoor work, and the girls are instructed in cooking, sewing and other departments of house-keeping.

The School is a private institution whose resources are limited. Its pupils come, as a rule, from the poorer class, and their parents or friends are able to pay but little towards the cost of their support. It receives from the State an annual appropriation of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each pupil. Out of this the management hire the teachers and two men, (one to care for the boys and the other to work on the farm,) purchase fuel, textbooks and furnishings for the house and School and provide supplies for children's clothing. In the last two years a few boarders have been taken for the summer months.

Practically speaking, the School's facilities combine home care and a certain amount of instruction with life on a farm. The absence of formality and routine discipline is due to the fact that its inner life is more like that of a large family than that of an institution. All the inmates sit at the same table, occupy the same sitting-room and share a common interest in the Home's affairs.



Although in receipt of public assistance, its visible resources are meagre, and its equipment unimproved. The fittings and appliances of the main building, which has been in steady use for so many years, show signs of wear, and are no longer convenient or suitable. They are not in keeping with those of other State-aided institutions, and should be renewed in each department. The working force, too, is small; no courses in manual training have yet been introduced, and, taking the School as a whole, it does not appear that it is in a position to afford such opportunities for a thorough education in general and specific branches as will be most likely to qualify pupils to fill permanent positions and become self-supporting.

The School is occasionally visited by the town officers of Stonington and by the agent of the State Board of Education. Its status is peculiar in the respect that, although regularly in receipt of State aid, it does not make a practice of rendering an annual statement showing in detail its receipts and disbursements, the number of pupils, results of its working, etc. The State is not represented in its management; there is no Board of Trustees, Executive Committee nor anything of the sort. It is a purely private institution under the direction of the owner, who furnishes no statistics of its operation to the State, and is responsible to no one for his use of public funds. In the interest of the State and of the indigent deaf and dumb, the continuance of State appropriations to the Whipple School on the present basis is not recommended.

The expense to the State for this private school was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$5,337.50
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	5,430.84

## PROVISION FOR THE BLIND.

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### THE CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, HARTFORD.

*Visited in October, 1894.*

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Previous to the passage in 1893 of a special act for the education of the blind, the only provision for that class in the State was an arrangement under which they were cared for at the Massachusetts School for the Blind, The Perkins Institute, at South Boston.

It was known that under this provision only a small proportion of the blind were receiving the privileges of an education, and that a large number of the remainder who, if given the opportunity, might also become partially or wholly self-supporting, were left in a state of misfortune and dependence. Moreover, it happened too often that pupils who had been educated at the Perkins Institute would, on completion of the course, go back to their old surroundings, and from lack of direction and opportunity to adopt a self-supporting industry and make their education productive, would gradually lapse into their former helpless condition. Others, still, to whom the provision did not apply, were those who, unfortunately losing their sight after having reached the age of eighteen (the limit of admission to the Institute), were suddenly left without training and resources by which they could hope to make their way in the world.

Interest was accordingly aroused in behalf of these classes and led to the passage of the act referred to, which took effect immediately upon its passage and approval, on June 30, 1893. Every resident blind child in the State is now legally entitled to receive an education.

As stated above, the statute provides that resident blind persons shall receive such instruction in the simple branches of

education as may be deemed expedient by the Board. In its published rules the Board deems it expedient that all persons admitted to the privileges of State pupils shall receive a continuous course of instruction calculated to encourage self-reliance, and to qualify pupils to enter upon some self-sustaining occupation. With this as a working principle the Board has actively undertaken the work of caring for the interests of the blind, and has set agencies in operation which are successfully furthering the desired end.

A house on Farmington avenue, which was formerly used as a private residence, has been bought and fitted up to serve, under the oversight of the Board, as an infirmary and as a home for young women, and children's kindergarten. As soon as the latter become sufficiently advanced it is the intention to send them from the kindergarten to be educated in the ordinary English branches at the Perkins Institute. While there the progress in their studies will be carefully watched, and it will be noted in which directions they individually show the greatest lack or proficiency. At the end of a few years it will be possible to determine whether it would be better to allow a child to remain and have the advantages of the higher grades of instruction of the final years of a full course, or to remove and place him in surroundings better suited to his taste and capacity.

For both classes, namely, those who graduate from the Institute and those who leave at an earlier date, an opportunity for supplementing the work of the Institute by instruction in other lines is provided by the Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind.

This is a private institution in whose management the State Board of Education of the Blind has a controlling influence. It was opened in November, 1893, and serves in the double capacity of a home for the destitute and school for manual training. The Institute is located at 334 Wethersfield avenue, and consists of a three-story building, recently erected and especially designed for the purpose of a workshop. The industries so far carried on are furniture repairing, box and mattress making, and the manufacture of brooms. Piano tuning will be introduced as soon as practicable. The first floor is occupied by a general store called "Pioneers," which is also conducted by blind people. The inmates of the Institute are housed in a separate building at No. 335 on the same avenue.

The organization and equipment of the institution were secured in the first instance through private contributions, the aid of friendly societies and amounts received from concerts and entertainments given by the blind. It has been in operation for one year. Some business has been done and there is a possibility that as the scope of the work becomes more generally known, the income from the store and various employments will place the enterprise on a self-sustaining basis.

The State allowance of \$350 per annum for the education of each blind person is liberal when compared with the amount given for the support of other classes (\$175, for instance, for the deaf and dumb, and \$104 for State wards in County Homes).

It is desirable that, if the Institute and Industrial Home at Hartford is to continue as a private institution, it should be under the charge of a representative and responsible Board of Trustees, who would give the details of its management their personal attention and whose presence on the Board would be a guarantee to the State of an economical expenditure of public funds.

The whole number of State pupils on July 1, 1894, the date of the Board's first annual report, was 59, of whom 21 were at the Perkins Institute, 12 in the Kindergarten at Jamaica Plain, and 26 at the Institute and Industrial Home at Hartford.

The expense to the State for the care and education of the blind was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$13,360.00
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	17,077.04

## PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

### CHAPTER CLVI.

#### AN ACT FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

#### *All Blind Persons Entitled to Receive Instruction.*

SECTION 1. All blind persons, or persons so nearly blind that they cannot have instruction in the public schools, who are of suitable age and capacity for instruction in the simple branches of education and who are legal residents of this State, shall be entitled to receive such instruction and for such a length of time as may be deemed expedient by the Board of Education of the Blind hereinafter provided for; the expense of such education to be paid by the State, to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars for each of said persons in any

one year, except that where the parents of such blind persons are not able to provide for his or her clothing and transportation, an additional sum of thirty dollars per year may be allowed for those expenses.

*Organization of the Board of Education.*

SEC. 2. The Board of Education of the Blind is hereby established. The Board shall consist of four members, of whom the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for the time being, shall be permanent members. The other two members shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be a man and a woman, one of whom shall be a blind person, both residents of this State. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of July, in the year when they are appointed, and shall continue for four years, except that one of the members appointed the first year shall hold his or her office for only two years, the Governor designating at the time of the appointment which of the two shall thus hold for only two years.

*Board may Contract with Institutions.*

SEC. 5. The Board is authorized to contract with any institution or institutions within this State, or in any other State, having facilities for the instruction of the blind, for the education of the blind persons from this State found by the Board to be fitted for such instructions, but within the expenditure therefor provided in the first section of this act.

*Board may Compel Attendance.*

SEC. 6. Said Board shall be empowered to compel attendance of any minor blind child at any such institution.



## FITCH'S HOME FOR SOLDIERS, AND SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL OF CONNECTICUT, NOROTON HEIGHTS.

CAPT. JAMES N. COE, *Superintendent.*

*Under the management of the Soldiers' Hospital Board of Connecticut.*

*Visited in March and September, 1894.*

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The Home is favorably located on an elevated site a few rods west of the Noroton station, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. The institution had its origin in the generous gift by its founder, Mr. Fitch, of a plot of land and a building which he had set apart for the use of soldiers' orphans. The property was taken over by the State in 1887, and since that time has been conducted under State and National auspices as Fitch's Connecticut Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors. By the aid of occasional appropriations additional lots of land have been bought, and buildings of such size and number erected, that from a small beginning it has assumed the proportions of a representative institution. The grounds now include a total of about twenty acres, the principal parts of which are laid out with walks, roads, shade trees and flowers, and present an inviting appearance of good order and tasteful arrangement.

The general disposition of the buildings is in the form of a square. A large main edifice on the left contains the offices, dormitories, mess-rooms and commissary departments. Over against the main building and separated from it by a broad stretch of lawn, stand the chapel and hospital, which form the second side of the square. The cottage for old men, library and smoking-room, laundry, carpenters' shop, and boiler house in the rear make up the third side, while the fourth is bounded by the public highway.

### DORMITORIES.

The dormitories are arranged on the congregate plan, and although somewhat overcrowded, are kept in a clean and orderly

condition. One noticeable defect is that the absence of wardrobes and chests of drawers obliges the inmates to either hang their clothes and personal effects on the wall or store them in boxes underneath the beds. As a practical provision for storage it is inconvenient, and it moreover makes the preservation of a neat and tidy appearance impossible. With the exception of the top story, each floor is supplied with a stand-pipe and one hundred feet of fire hose, in addition to a fire escape on the north side and three easy exits. Verandas are attached to each floor of the dormitory on the south side and add greatly to the comfort of the inmates during the summer months.

Under an appropriation of the last Legislature a much-needed improvement has recently been completed in the form of new bath rooms and lavatories. They are furnished with fittings of the latest improved styles, and are conveniently accessible from each dormitory floor.

#### THE AMUSEMENT HOUSE.

The amusement house is an attractive low building which is finished in wood and furnished with a spacious veranda. The inmates spend much of their time here. It is a comfortable place to smoke in, and magazines, daily and weekly newspapers (generously contributed), games of various kinds, and a library of twelve hundred volumes are at hand for amusement and instruction.

#### THE HOSPITAL.

One of the most important departments of the institution is the hospital. The accommodation so far provided consists of two independent wards, of one story each, offices for medical staff and dispensary practice, and a sitting-room for convalescent patients, etc. The wards are fitted with modern appliances throughout, and are well lighted and ventilated.

In the natural course of events, as the years pass on, an increasing number of old soldiers become subjects for hospital treatment. The effect of this natural movement has already been felt at Noroton, where the hospital wards, with twenty-five beds in each, have proved to be unequal to the necessities of the case. Rooms which were not intended for service as wards are used for the overflow.

During the session of the last Legislature an appropriation of \$12,000 was voted as a grant in aid of the hospital, and this

amount has since been used in the erection of a two-story building which adjoins the hospital proper, and is of the same general style of architecture. The first floor of the new part is fitted up in the most approved manner as a diet kitchen. The former practice was to cook the patients' food in the kitchen of the main building and carry it across the wide grounds to the hospital. The advantages of the new system are greatly appreciated. The upper story of the new part is divided off into rooms of suitable size and furnishings, and is reserved exclusively for such cases as require to be isolated. Religious services are held in the chapel on Sunday afternoons by local pastors.

#### WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE, ETC.

The water supply for the Home is pumped from driven wells in an adjoining lot and carried by pressure from the cistern at the base to the top of a water tower which stands in the center of the grounds, and has a capacity of twenty-four thousand gallons. By this means an ample supply is had on each floor of the different buildings, with the single exception of the mansard roof to the main dormitory. Hydrants are located at convenient points on the lawn, and water is thus brought within easy reach of all parts of the premises.

Special attention has been paid to drainage, which as a problem has been more readily solved by the natural advantages of the situation. The sewage matter of all departments is carried by subsidiary conductors to the main, which is an eight-inch cement pipe and leads, with an extreme fall of one hundred and fifty feet, to tide water in Long Island Sound. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by gasoline. A thorough inspection of every department is made on Saturday of each week, and any error or omission in order or management is marked for correction. With the exception of hospital patients, each inmate is required to bathe weekly.

As seen on the days when visited, the Home was in a commendable state of cleanliness and good order, and there was throughout the institution an appearance of comfort and proper discipline. The sanitary arrangements in particular seemed to be well looked after. The latest report of the National Inspector states that "an independent dining hall, with kitchen adjoining, and a baking house, all separate from the main building, would make this Home first-class in nearly all respects."

The working of the Home is constantly in evidence. At the end of every ten days the Superintendent is required to hand in a report to the United States Government. Monthly visits are also made by the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Hospital Board of Connecticut, who inspect the premises and audit the accounts. The institution is regularly inspected by a representative of the General Government, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and it receives formal visits of the same kind from members of the Grand Army. The Woman's Auxiliary Corps appoint a succession of monthly visitors, who by charitable gifts and kindly acts, not strictly within the scope of government aid, have contributed in many ways to the comfort and cheer of the inmates.

An act of Congress authorizes the payment to any State of \$100 per annum for each disabled volunteer soldier maintained in a Soldiers' Home on the condition that such homes shall be inspected and a report made by the Board of Managers for the information of Congress. The expense for support in excess of the Government allowance for the Connecticut Home is met by the State. The State appropriated:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$51,200.00
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	80,000.00

The following statistics are for the year ending June 30, 1893:

Total number admitted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
Total number cared for,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482
Average number present,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245

A large proportion of the inmates are in receipt of pensions. The money is sent by check, enclosed in envelopes, which may be opened only by the persons to whom they are addressed.

Pensioners are required to file their certificates with the Superintendent on admission, and to make over to the Soldiers' Hospital Board the amount of each pension respectively, with the understanding that it is to be used for their own wants or for dependent relatives or friends.

Number of pensioners present June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	165				
Number of pensioners present June 30, 1893, under act of June 27, 1890,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Total amount of pensions received for the last quarter,	-	-						\$5,420.01
Total amount sent to dependents last quarter,	-	-						3,295.47

During the summer of 1894 the institution sheltered from sixty to seventy more inmates than in any other corresponding period in its history. Increasing age and bodily infirmity render the veterans less able to do a full day's work in the field or shop, and this fact, together with the prevailing stagnation in business, made it difficult for the men to secure such situations as they had been accustomed to in former years, and kept the Home filled almost to its full capacity. In this connection, the President of the Board of Managers of the National Home, outlines the principles on which State Homes have been conducted as follows:

"Old soldiers who are helping themselves by such work as they can do at their age and in their physical condition, are the first to be discharged from any work when the force is cut down. It is manifestly the duty of the Board to give these disabled men compensation for such labor as they can perform, for moral as well as for economic reasons. By the very nature of the case, idleness must be the rule at the Home, and any occupation that can be given to members who are able and willing to do work necessary to the Home to the extent of their ability, should be performed by them instead of by civilians, and should be properly compensated."

At Noroton twenty-one men are regularly employed in the carpenters' shop, kitchen, baking house and other departments where civilian labor would otherwise be required, and are paid in proportion to the quantity and worth of their labor. In connection with the daily routine, men are detailed in rotation for duty in the laundry, dining-rooms, etc., for which no compensation is given.

Each inmate receives a copy of the rules and regulations for the government of the Home on admission. The Superintendent records violations of the rules and other offenses, and for repetition of the same has authority to warn and finally discharge the offender. The State furnishes a uniform which is worn so long as the person receiving it remains in the Home, and on his discharge is returned to the Superintendent.

All permits for admission to the Hospital or Home are issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Soldiers' Hospital Board, Bridgeport, Connecticut, to whom all applications and communications should be addressed.



## PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

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### CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MIDDLETOWN.

Under the management of a Board consisting of the Governor and twelve Trustees appointed by the Senate; one from each County, and four from the vicinity of the Institution.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician.*

*Visited monthly by two members of the Board.*

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A new building, provided for under an appropriation by the last Legislature, is in course of erection on the lot north from where the present buildings are located, and will probably be ready for occupancy by March 1, 1895. It is expected that it will furnish accommodations for two hundred and fifty inmates.

With the completion of the new hospital the institution will comprise a total of ten buildings, divided into four main houses and an annex and five cottages. The chronic condition of being overcrowded will be temporarily relieved, and the attic in the main hospital and some of the rooms now used for dormitories, but not originally intended for that purpose, will for a time remain vacant.

#### NIGHT SUPERVISION.

Patients are either under the continuous observation of night watchers, or are visited at frequent intervals. In the buildings where patients are assigned to separate rooms, the wards are regularly patrolled once an hour during the night by attendants specially employed for that purpose.

Patients who are suspected of suicidal tendencies, and epileptic patients, are under the constant supervision of a staff of night nurses who remain in close attendance. In the buildings where patients occupy large dormitories on the congregate plan, night attendants are always on duty.

## FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

For the last three years the Hospital has had the advantage of the services of a resident female physician, who has successfully conducted the physical examination of many of the female patients, and also assisted in their treatment and gathered data for the study of pathological conditions in acute and chronic cases.

## ATTENDANTS.

The work of the attendants is of a delicate and trying character and requires an unusual degree of patience and tact. It is the aim of the management to secure proper treatment for patients by engaging only efficient and trustworthy men and women for this service. They are under the immediate charge of supervisors whose duty it is to observe and report on their general conduct and efficiency.

As an incentive to the faithful performance of duty the attendants receive promotion in the form of higher wages, corresponding to the length and record of service.

## STATISTICS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates June 30, 1892, -	696	810	1,506
Number admitted in two years, -	382	314	696
Number discharged in two years, -	325	297	622
Number remaining June 30, 1894, -	753	827	1,580
Total, - - - - -	2,156	2,248	4,404

*Number remaining October 31, 1894, were supported as follows:*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
By self or friends (paying), - - -	11	6	17
By State and friends (indigent), - - -	219	346	565
By State and towns (pauper), - - -	405	465	870
By State alone, - - - - -	113	8	121
Total, - - - - -	748	825	1,573

*Number of Insane Convicts, June 30, 1894.*

From State Prison, - - - - -	33
From County Jails, - - - - -	7
Total, - - - - -	40

For the maintenance of the institution the State paid:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, - - -	\$77,627.33
For the year ending September 30, 1894, - - -	68,128.22

## INSANE STATE BENEFICIARIES

### UNDER TREATMENT IN OTHER HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL.	No. INMATES.						
Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brattleboro Retreat, Brattleboro, Vt.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire Asylum, Concord, N. H.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Danvers Lunatic Asylum, Danvers, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hartford Retreat for the Insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

There are at present no Connecticut State patients in the Danvers Hospital, or Brattleboro Retreat, the patients formerly cared for in these institutions having been removed in May and October, 1893, respectively.

Owing to the fact that the State of Vermont has made provision for the care of its insane in the State Asylum at Waterbury, Vermont, the Brattleboro Retreat reported in April, 1894, that it could receive twenty-five female and ten male patients without exceeding its capacity. The superintendents of the other asylums report that those institutions are already so overcrowded with local State patients that they are not able to receive any from outside.

For the support of patients in the first four Asylums in the above list the State paid:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$1,047.73
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	860.32

## THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, HARTFORD.

HENRY P. STEARNS, M. D., - *Physician and Superintendent.*

EDWIN A. DOWN, M. D., - - - *Assistant Physician.*

*Visited in January, 1894.*



The Retreat for the Insane, which was originally planned and organized by members of the Connecticut Medical Society, received its charter from the State in 1821, and was formally opened for the reception of patients on April 1, 1824, at which time only two other institutions for the exclusive care for the insane were in operation in this country.

The seventieth anniversary of the opening of the Retreat was marked by the publication, in an artistic form, of the seventieth annual report (April, 1894,) of its officers, which gives a historical account of the proceedings which attended its organization, a list in full of the two thousand persons who contributed to the original building fund and a copy of the first annual report of Dr. Todd, the first superintendent.

The institution is located at the lower end of Washington Street, and stands at the head of a graded slope, faces an enclosure of some twenty acres, the principal part of which has been tastefully laid out with broad stretches of lawn, shade trees, walks and driveways. For the Retreat's purposes an edifice was first erected, which consisted of a main part and two wings, with quarters for fifty patients. It is still in use, and forms the central building of the present group.

Additions in the form of wings, so constructed as to preserve the whole in symmetrical proportion, have been built on as occasion required, and in later years three cottages have been erected at a short distance from the main building as a means for providing a greater degree of individual care and home-like comfort for patients. The cottages are handsomely furnished and are supplied throughout with the comfortable appliances and conveniences of private homes. Meals

for the cottage patients are conveyed by an underground tramway which connects with the kitchen of the main building.

The interior arrangements and furnishings of the central building have been changed and renewed at different times to meet current necessities and to keep all departments in line with the system of modern principles and style of appointments which have been carried out in the construction of the wings and cottages.

A recent improvement is the addition on the north and south sides of an annex for male and female patients, in which accommodation is provided for the treatment in quiet surroundings of a special class of acute cases. Each annex contains several large bedrooms with parlor, pantry, bathroom, etc., the whole being comfortably furnished and presenting a home-like appearance. The annexes have been especially designed for insane patients whose condition has improved, and whose further recovery it is believed would be hastened by separation from those who still remain in an excited state. Each of the general wards for excited cases is supplied with a padded room for the use of patients suffering from acute mania. The canvas mattresses which line the sides of the room as padding are removed and thoroughly cleansed at regular periods.

Through the generosity of the President of the Board of Directors a commodious chapel was built in 1875 on the west side of the grounds, and appropriately furnished. Religious services are regularly conducted by the Retreat chaplain on Sundays and week days.

During the winter season a course of evening entertainments is given in the music hall in the main building. The course consists of concerts, dances, drills, readings, musical and dramatic entertainments, etc., and local clubs and societies and private individuals generously assist in their production.

Two valuable farms which are connected with the institution furnish the necessary supplies of fruits, vegetables, milk, etc. A training school for the instruction of nurses in the care of the insane was established in 1893, and continues in successful operation.

The institution is under the charge of a Board of Directors and Board of Managers. Regular inspections are held by a board of six medical visitors, who make monthly calls and submit an annual report to the Board of Directors.



On March 31, 1894, the date of the last report, there were in the Retreat one hundred and forty-three patients, ninety-seven of whom were residents of Connecticut.

On July 1, 1894, the institution was caring for twenty-four State patients and was supporting six without charge.

The amount paid for the support of State beneficiaries was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$2,103.98
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	2,413.04

All departments show the same uniform condition of good order and successful administration which have been characteristic features of the Retreat's record for seventy years.

Number of patients March 31, 1893,	-	-	-	-	143
Number admitted during the year,	-	-	-	-	102
					— 245
Number died during the year, -	-	-	-	-	20
Number discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	82
Number remaining March 31, 1894,	-	-	-	-	143
					— 245

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS FOR INSANE.

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There are at present six Private Asylums in operation in the State, including the old-established institutions and those of comparatively recent date. They shelter an average number of one hundred and fifty inmates at weekly rates of from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

All of the asylums have been visited by members of the Board, and in accordance with Section 21, Chapter CLXII. of the Public Acts of 1889, which provides that every keeper of an asylum in the State shall make written returns to the Secretary or Superintendent of the State Board of Charities, quarterly, stating therein the name, age and sex of the patients confined therein, the time when committed, and by whom, and such other information, and in such form as the State Board of Charities may prescribe, the resident physicians in charge have regularly forwarded quarterly returns to the Board containing the statistics called for in regard to the inmates.

An account of the institutions in the order of their establishment is given in the list which follows.

## SPRING HILL HOME FOR NERVOUS INVALIDS, LITCHFIELD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. J. L. BUELL.

*Visited in July, 1894.*

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The asylum was opened about forty-five years ago and stands at the head of North street, less than a mile from the center of the town, and has the advantage of high elevation and picturesque views in all directions.

Three cottages and a chateau are in use. The patients are under the charge of individual attendants and have daily opportunities for driving and for recreation and exercise in the shaded walks that surround the Home. Meals are prepared in the south cottage and the majority of the patients assemble round a common dining table. The buildings are heated by steam and hot air, and the rooms, many of which are in suites, are comfortably furnished. An adjoining farm of two hundred acres is under the management of the Home.

Voluntary applicants are received, but in all other cases it is required that the usual formalities of a commitment according to law shall be observed. At the time of visit the number of inmates was seventeen; eleven women and six men. A fair proportion of recoveries is recorded each year.

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## CROMWELL HALL, CROMWELL.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. W. B. HALLOCK; DR. FRANK K. HALLOCK, ASS'T.

*Visited in September, 1893, and August, 1894.*

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Cromwell Hall was opened in December, 1877, and is designed for the care and treatment of insane patients and persons affected with mental or nervous disorders. It stands upon a commanding and healthful location in the northern part of the town, and is well removed from the noise and disturbing effects of street traffic.

The original plant has been increased as occasion required, and now consists of a main building heated by steam, and a cottage each for men and women, in which the patients are disposed according to their classification as nervous, chronic or acute cases. There are accommodations for twenty-five patients in all. Broad expanses of shaded lawns, which invite the inmates to outdoor exercise, surround the Hall on three sides. The institution is conducted on the same plan as that of a family home; daily opportunities are provided, under the care of attendants, for easy enjoyment and recreation, and for walking and gymnastic exercise. All patients, with the exception of voluntary inmates, are received under formal commitment.

A summer branch has recently been established in connection with the Hall in the form of a home on an adjoining farm. It is intended for a class of chronic female patients whose health is likely to be benefited by the change to a retired country life through the summer months. A staff of attendants is in charge of the home, which is visited daily by one of the Hall's physicians.

The Hall is managed on a comfortable and generous basis. All departments are well appointed with needful comforts and conveniences, and the institution as a whole, under the personal supervision of the Drs. Hallock, is maintained at a uniformly high standard.

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## KENSETT, NORWALK.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. EVERETT SMITH,

*Formerly connected with the Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. Y.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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The institution was opened in June, 1886, and is designed for the care and treatment of persons suffering from insanity, nervous diseases, and for alcoholic and narcotic habitués.

The house is finely situated on the summit of a hill, four miles from Norwalk and near the South Wilton station, on the Danbury division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. It is an attractive looking building, originally built for a country gentleman's private residence, and its interior plan has been only slightly changed to

meet the requirements of its present purposes. It is heated by hot water, lighted by gasoline, and contains quarters for thirteen inmates. Additional accommodations for five male patients are provided in a cottage at a short distance from the main building.

The rooms are well furnished and supplied with modern conveniences, and the management aim to provide material comforts and medical treatment for patients amid quiet and beautiful surroundings. A farm of five hundred acres, a part of which is under cultivation, is connected with the Home.

At the date of visit nine patients were under care, the majority of whom were from New York. In receiving patients other than voluntary cases, it is required that they shall be committed according to the form which is prescribed by the laws of the State in which they reside.

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## THE WESTPORT SANITARIUM, WESTPORT.

DR. F. S. RULAND, *Superintendent*,  
*Lately connected with the Brunswick Home at Amityville, L. I.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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The Sanitarium was opened in January, 1891, for the care and treatment of insane patients. The working organization is on a different plan from that of the other private asylums in the respect that the entire plant is owned by a corporation and is controlled by a Board of Directors, to whom the resident Superintendent is directly responsible.

A tract of fifty acres was bought for the use of the institution, and a large wooden building, especially designed for the purpose, was erected on high ground near the main road. It is three stories in height and consists of a central part which is used for reception rooms, offices, etc., and two wings, one of which is occupied by male and the other by female patients. The rooms are heated by steam, lighted by gasoline and supplied with running water. Fire escapes also have been provided, and attendants are on duty in the wards day and night.

The grounds about the institution are laid out in an ornamental manner, and in favorable weather the patients make daily use of them for outdoor exercise and recreation.



The building has accommodations for sixty inmates; at date of visit, March 23, 1894, the number on the books was thirty-nine, the majority of whom were from New York. In most instances the patients are received on commitment according to the usual process of law. Voluntary cases are also taken on condition that each patient signs an agreement to remain and follow a prescribed course of treatment for a definite period.

The Sanitarium is new and well furnished throughout.

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## STAMFORD HALL, STAMFORD.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. AMOS J. GIVENS,  
*Lately connected with the Hospitals for the Insane at Westborough,  
Mass., and Middletown, N. Y.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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Stamford Hall, for the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases, was opened in January, 1892. It is pleasantly situated on Summer street, and consists of a private dwelling house and three cottages, which afford accommodations for between thirty and forty patients. The treatment is homeopathic exclusively.

It is intended that patients other than voluntary shall be regularly committed according to law. Those who place themselves under treatment voluntarily sign a statement that they are inmates of the Hall of their own free will; on the part of the Hall it is agreed that they shall be at liberty to leave on giving three days' notice in advance.

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## THE DARIEN HOME AND SANITARIUM, DARIEN.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. J. J. KINDRED,  
*Formerly connected with the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York.*

WM. E. LIGHTLE, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

*Visited in September, 1894.*

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The Darien Home, for mental and nervous diseases, is the most recently established of the private asylums in the State, having been opened for the reception of patients in January,



*Civil Condition.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single, - - - - -	28	43	71
Married, - - - - -	25	44	69
Widowed, - - - - -	4	6	10
Total, - - - - -	57	93	150

*How Committed.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
By friends, - - - - -	7	9	16
Judges of Probate, - - - - -	1	7	8
Judges of City Courts, N. Y., - - -	3	8	11
Judges of Superior Court, - - - - -	2	3	5
New York Physicians, - - - - -	10	9	19
Connecticut Physicians, - - - - -	8	7	15
Voluntarily, - - - - -	31	45	76
Total, - - - - -	62	88	150

## INSANE PERSONS IN ALMSHOUSES.

The insane population of the State is distributed approximately as follows:

In Town Almshouses, - - - - -	325
In Retreat for the Insane, - - - - -	140
In Hospital for the Insane, - - - - -	1,580
In Private Asylums, - - - - -	50
Total, - - - - -	2,095

Insane persons in almshouses are, as a rule, chronic cases, who are quietly disposed and easily cared for. The majority of them have been under treatment in the State Hospital, and have only been removed when, on account of the overcrowded condition of the institution, their removal became necessary in order to provide accommodations for acute cases in need of immediate treatment.

With regard to the condition of the insane in almshouses, it has been found to be only fair. There is no attempt to employ remedial agencies and no system of daily outdoor exercise. Attention is paid only to the material wants of the inmates and to keeping them as quiet as possible; as a rule, they are comfortably cared for.

## COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

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The census of the insane population of the State shows that there are more than two thousand cases already under care. In addition to the patients in town almshouses and in institutions intended for their treatment, new cases of insanity not infrequently develop in establishments such as the State Prison, County Jails and Hospitals, etc., in which large numbers of persons are confined. The present provision for the diagnosis and guardianship of such cases is temporary and inadequate.

It is important that every precaution should be used by examination and inquiry to safeguard the well-being of all members of this class and secure for them scientific and humane treatment. It is, therefore, recommended that a Commission in Lunacy be appointed to act in connection with the State Board of Charities, and be authorized to grant or cancel licenses for the establishment and maintenance of private asylums, to ascertain that the commitment and detention of patients is in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, to examine and prescribe for new cases in the State Prison, County Jails and other institutions, and to exercise a general supervision in the interest of insane persons throughout the State.

## PROVISION FOR THE SICK.

### HOSPITALS.

There is now either public or private hospital provision in each of the seventeen cities in the State, with the exception of Ansonia, Derby, Rockville, New Britain and Middletown. Contributions have already been secured in part for the establishment of public hospitals in New Britain and in Stamford, the needs of the latter city having hitherto been met by the resources of a private institution. A public hospital has also been established without State assistance in the town of Putnam during the past year.

There are at present in the State:

Eleven General Hospitals.

Two Emergency Hospitals.

Two Private Hospitals (one of which is solely for nervous cases).

Two Cottage Hospitals (available for town patients).

Private Hospitals in large cities for the care of regular patients of practising physicians, are not included in the above list.

Of the General Hospitals seven have received aid from the State. The total amount paid for their support has been as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$115,700.00
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	118,000.00

In the department of public relief, as conducted by these State-aided hospitals, whose affairs and finances are managed and *viséd* by boards of representative men, there is warrant for



the assumption that the State's funds are economically expended. The work of the hospitals has steadily increased, and their accommodations are in most cases taxed to their full capacity.

In this connection it is proper to draw the attention of the managers and general public anew to the fact that the provision of the statute is that the annual appropriation is in each case to be "expended for the support of charity patients and so used as to benefit the different towns as they may from time to time make application."

A detailed account of the hospitals classified as (1) hospitals aided by the State, and (2) hospitals not aided by the State, is given in the following pages.

## I. HOSPITALS AIDED BY THE STATE.

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THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY OR THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL,  
CEDAR STREET, NEW HAVEN.

MR. J. H. STARKWEATHER, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in November, 1893.*

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The New Haven Hospital dates back as far as 1827, and has the honor of heading the list in time of organization. The buildings now in use were erected at the date when there was not the same reference in construction to interior facilities and conveniences, and to scientific systems of heating and ventilation, as is carefully observed in the plans of modern hospitals, and the management have spared no pains in the direction of overcoming these deficiencies so far as the funds of the Hospital would permit. The original buildings have been remodeled and added to from time to time; modern improvements have been introduced, and the interior arrangements adapted to current necessities.

During the year 1893 the whole number of patients under treatment was nine hundred and eighty-three.\* Of this number only sixty-seven paid the full cost of their support; seven hundred and fifty were partially, and one hundred and sixty-six were wholly supported by the funds of the Society. The patients admitted came from seventy-two towns and villages in Connecticut, and from nine other States and countries. The largest number of patients on any one day was one hundred and forty-two; the smallest number one hundred and one. The daily average of patients was one hundred and twenty-one. These figures are the largest in the history of the Hospital since the

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\* See Sixty-seventh Annual Report, General Hospital Society.

years 1875 and 1876, when the institution was filled with convalescent soldier patients. The number of calls responded to by the ambulance during the year was two hundred and forty-two.

Owing to the outbreak of contagious disease in November, 1892, the Hospital and inmates were placed in strict quarantine for one month. Thirteen patients only were affected; the cases were of a mild type, and all but two made good recoveries. The enforced isolation was preserved so effectively that only one person outside of the Hospital contracted the disease, and it was not clear that in that instance the contagion had been received from hospital patients. Pending the raising of the quarantine a large room in the Organized Charities Association building, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Society, was used for the treatment of accident cases.

With reference to present conditions the management have had plans under consideration for the providing of various necessary improvements. Their purpose is to arrange for a new kitchen and a nurse's dining-room, a children's ward, a maternity ward, an elevator and sundry out-buildings. These additions are urgently needed, and it will be a relief to the management when a way shall be opened by which their plans can be put into effect. It is estimated that it will involve an outlay of \$25,000.

Of the cases received for treatment three prominent classes are town, United States marine and State soldier patients; the two latter classes being admitted under a contract with the Government, and according to the respective provisions of the general statutes.

The internal administration is under the charge of a well qualified staff, and careful attention is given to the details of each department. The State annually appropriates \$5,000.00 in aid of the Society.

The Connecticut Training School for Nurses, which was established twenty years ago, is maintained in connection with the Hospital. Pupils are received from any State, and remain in the school for two years. The number was at first limited to six, but the limit has been repeatedly raised to keep pace with the increasing demand. During the past year the number under instruction, including the head nurse and assistant, averaged thirty-nine.

## THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, HARTFORD.

MR. LEANDER HALL, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in January and September, 1894.*

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The Hartford Hospital was incorporated by act of the General Assembly in 1854, and is the second oldest institution in Connecticut for the care of the sick and injured. It is situated in a spacious lot on Hudson street, in the southern portion of the city, and consists of a large main edifice and a collection of adjoining buildings especially adapted for hospital purposes. With its present facilities over two hundred patients can be conveniently accommodated.

During the year ending October 1, 1893, the whole number of patients under treatment was one thousand two hundred and sixty-six,\* showing an increase of ninety as compared with the number of the previous year. The patients admitted came from sixty-two different towns in the State. The greatest number in any one day was one hundred and forty-five, and the smallest, eighty-eight. The annual State appropriation of \$5,000 provided for the partial support of nine hundred and thirty-two patients at the rate in each case of \$1.07 per week. State soldiers and United States marine patients are received under provisions of the statutes of 1878, 1882 and 1884, but the number of applicants from each class is comparatively small.

Up to the present year the Hospital had no proper provision for treating general cases of contagious disease. Such cases as were received in the first stages of an illness, which afterwards developed into an unmistakably contagious disease, were cared for in two small cottages which were maintained on the premises for this purpose. Applications were frequently made, however, for the admission of city cases, and a practice was made of receiving them so far as the existing facilities would permit. The cottages were small, the nurse was obliged to remain with the patient, and the results were so unsatisfactory that eventually admission to such cases were withheld.

Later on the announcement was made that the Hospital management would willingly appropriate a convenient site on the

\*See Thirty-eighth Annual Report, Hartford Hospital.

grounds for a special building for contagious diseases provided that the funds for its erection should be contributed from outside sources. In the course of a few months the required amount of \$25,000 was raised by popular subscription. Work was begun in April, 1893, and in January, 1894, the new pavilion for contagious diseases, which had been built within the amount subscribed, was finished and ready for use. Since then it has been in constant service. The dimensions of the building are one hundred and nine by forty-eight feet. It has ample accommodations for nineteen patients, and for the attending staff of doctors and nurses. The disinfecting apparatus and the systems of heating and ventilating are of the best modern type, and all details of construction and appointments have been planned with reference to the latest developments in medical science.

The Hospital has six organized departments for the treatment of medical, surgical, orthopædic, eye and ear, gynaecological and obstetrical cases. In addition to the general wards the institution maintains a separate ward for children, with accommodations for twenty-one little folks; the beds and bedding were supplied by private contributions. Through the generosity of Hartford ladies a spacious veranda has lately been added to the south end of the children's ward to serve as a convenient airing and play-room for convalescent patients.

The Hospital is in daily receipt of valuable supplies of milk, cream, fruit and vegetables from Wild Wood Farm. The farm is finely located on the main road at a short distance from the city, and consists of an estate of one hundred and eight acres, which, together with the buildings, stock, implements, etc., was bequeathed to the institution six years ago by the late Mr. David Clark.

The present operating room is on the second story, and its appointments are not in keeping with those of the latest design. A new room with the necessary accessories, and more conveniently situated, is urgently needed.

For patients in the general wards the price is \$6.00 per week, which includes medical and surgical attendance, food, nursing and washing.

The medical staff is composed of fourteen city physicians and surgeons (who serve according to a fixed schedule), and a resident physician and surgeon with an assistant for each.



The Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses was established in 1877, and is maintained in connection with the Hospital service. It offers the usual two-years' course of instruction in professional nursing and awards diplomas to pupils who pass a final examination. The first public graduating exercises were held at the Hospital on October 3, 1894, when essays were read and diplomas presented to a class of thirteen members.

Mr. Leander Hall, who as Superintendent is responsible for the immediate management of the Hospital and Old People's Home, has just completed his twentieth year of continuous service.

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## THE BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL, BRIDGEPORT.

MR. JOHN H. BEACH, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in December, 1893.*

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The Hospital is finely located on a hill about two miles east from the center of Bridgeport, and commands an extensive view of the city and Long Island Sound. It was chartered in 1878. The State granted \$50,000 in 1881, on condition that a site should be furnished, and an equal amount raised from other sources. This was accomplished in 1882, and the Hospital was completed and occupied in 1884.

It is built of brick throughout, and consists of a large administration building of two stories, two main wards of one story each for men and women respectively, and two small wards for surgical cases. The rooms and wards are well lighted and cheerful, and are provided with improved systems of heating and ventilation. Gas made on the premises is used for lighting, and an artesian well yields an ample supply of pure water. The Hospital is well furnished and fully appointed in all departments.

During the year ending September 30, 1893, the whole number of patients admitted was four hundred and seventy-three;\* the number so received came from fifty-two towns in Connecticut, and from towns in four other States. Soldiers and sailors who served in the late war are received according to the provisions of the statute under which the Hospital was established.

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\* See Fourteenth Annual Report, Bridgeport Hospital.

The ordinary charge for treatment in the general wards is \$7.00 per week, which includes medical and surgical treatment, board, medicines and nursing. The price in all cases is fixed so low as to make the Hospital a charitable institution to as great an extent as its funds will permit; the State's contribution to its support has been \$5,000 annually.

The wards are fitted with accommodations for fifty-five inmates, and there are in addition several suites of attractive rooms for private patients. Endowment funds have been received for the support, in perpetuity, of thirteen free beds.

The surgical wards have proved to be too small for the purpose, and it is proposed to erect an addition to the main building which will provide the extra room required, and also allow for the construction of more private rooms, a nurses' dormitory and operating room, the latter having hitherto been inconveniently located on the second story. The addition of an elevator and other conveniences are also included in the same plan. The usual telephone and ambulance facilities are already provided.

A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the Hospital service, and public graduating exercises are annually held in the city in April. In 1893 diplomas were awarded to a class of nine members.

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## THE DANBURY HOSPITAL, DANBURY.

MISS H. B. CROCKER, *Matron*.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

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The Danbury Hospital dates from March, 1882, when a Board of Managers was appointed at a public meeting and authorized to take steps towards securing a permanent site for the proposed institution. As a temporary provision, the Association in 1885 bought two cottages, which a Danbury physician had built for hospital purposes as a private enterprise, and retained them in service continuously until January, 1890.

In the January (1886) session of the General Assembly the institution was incorporated. The work of soliciting subscriptions towards a building fund was then actively undertaken and resulted in the raising of \$14,000. At different times aid was

asked from the State for the same purpose, and a total of \$14,000 was appropriated.

A lot of four acres on the summit of a hill, west of the city, was selected as a favorable building site. It is a retired situation, freely exposed to sun and air, and beautiful views of picturesque country stretch far away to the east and south. A wooden building, with accommodations for twenty-one patients, was erected and was opened on February 1, 1890, for the reception of patients. The facilities thus offered have been used to their full extent from the start, and on account of the increase in the population of Danbury (now over twenty thousand) the original accommodation has become unequal to the necessities of the situation, and urgently calls for a permanent enlargement.

During the year ending March 31, 1894, there were under treatment a total of one hundred and twenty-three patients, who had come from eight towns in Connecticut, and from towns in three other States. The regular charge for treatment to patients in the general wards is \$5.00 per week. Each patient chooses his or her own physician, as the Association does not furnish physicians. The Hospital is open to all schools of practice as selected by patients; no physician receives pay from the Association for services rendered, but looks to the patient for compensation.

The Hospital is assisted in its work by an appropriation of \$3,000, which it has received annually from the State. It is connected by telephone with the city departments, and maintains a well-equipped ambulance service.

A training school for nurses was established in 1893. The class now consists of seven nurses, to whom lectures are given by medical instructors of various schools.\*

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## THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL, WATERBURY.

MISS M. FELTER, *Matron.*

*Visited in June, 1894.*

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The matter of establishing a hospital in Waterbury was first brought to public notice through the medium of the local press in 1882. The suggestion was favorably received and active steps in support of it were taken by presenting an application for a

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\* See Ninth Annual Report, Danbury Hospital.

charter to the General Assembly during the January session, 1883. The charter was duly granted in March of the same year. The work of soliciting subscriptions was begun and earnestly carried on, and by December, 1886, the fund had reached the sum of \$34,000. An application for a grant in aid was made to the Legislature in 1887, and a resolution was passed appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose, on condition that the amount then in hand should be increased to \$50,000 by private contributions. By March, 1889, the whole of the required amount had been raised.

The Hospital property had been bought in 1886, and consisted of a large private house finely located on a high bluff, and six acres of land artistically laid out with walks, drive-ways, trees and flowering shrubs. For the purpose of the Hospital the interior of the house was radically changed, and the whole establishment thoroughly repaired and equipped with improved modern appliances. The work was finished in January, 1890, and in the same month the Hospital was opened with accommodations for thirty patients. In less than six months afterwards it was found that its capacity was not equal to the necessities of the case, and a two-storied wing with provisions for forty beds was promptly added to the main building. The wards are lighted by gas, warmed by hot air and provided with an improved system of ventilation.

Several cheerful and handsomely furnished rooms in the main building are reserved for the use of private patients. The charge for treatment is fixed by the Executive Committee, and is governed by the special conditions and requirements of the case; it includes medical and surgical care, nursing and food. All the departments present an inviting appearance of neatness and good order, and this, together with the retired situation and picturesque surroundings, make the Hospital an attractive home for the sick and injured people of the city.

The number of patients admitted in 1890 was eighty-five; 1891, one hundred and twenty-seven, and 1892, one hundred and fifty-seven. The patients who were admitted in 1892 came in part from fifteen towns in Connecticut, and in part from towns in three other States.

The medical staff consists of eight local physicians and surgeons, who serve in turn two at a time for the period of three months each.

The Waterbury Hospital Aid Society, which was organized in September, 1890, assists the institution through its visiting, soliciting and sewing committees and furnishes valuable supplies of food, clothing, etc., for the comfort and relief of patients.\*

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## GRACE HOSPITAL, NEW HAVEN.

MISS CHARLOTTE KEACH, *Matron.*

*Visited in January, 1894.*

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Grace Hospital is located on West Chapel street in the heart of one of the residence portions of the city. The building now in use stands in a spacious yard and was formerly a private dwelling house; both house and lot were bought outright for the purposes of the Hospital. The interior of the house was thoroughly renovated and such changes were made as were needed to fit it for the proposed service.

The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in November, 1892, and has accommodations for nineteen; in addition to the general wards for men and women there are six well-furnished rooms for private patients. It is connected by telephone with the city departments and has the aid of the city ambulance service. At the date of visit, January 12, 1894, the number of patients was nine.

The treatment is homeopathic exclusively, but it is not of the high dilution order; at present Grace Hospital is the only one of this school in the State. Eclectic physicians are also allowed the privilege of the institution.

The Hospital was chartered in 1889 and a resolution was passed by the General Assembly appropriating \$20,000 as a grant in aid of the institution on condition that \$8,000 should be raised from private sources. It is the intention of the management to erect on the present site, a building especially designed for hospital requirements at the earliest date practicable.

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\* See First Annual Report, Waterbury Hospital.



## THE MERIDEN HOSPITAL, MERIDEN.

MRS. HENRY BOWMAN, *Matron.*

*Visited in January and August, 1894.*

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The Hospital in its present form dates from December 21, 1892, at which time it was publicly opened for the reception of patients. It is situated on Cook avenue in the southwestern part of the city, and occupies a large wooden house of two stories, which was formerly a private residence and stands well back from the street.

The State appropriated \$25,000 (not including an additional appropriation of \$3,000 each for the years 1893 and 1894) in aid of the institution, and this amount, together with the contributions from private sources, enabled the trustees to buy the property, consisting of the house and three acres of land, to remodel the house for its present purpose and to furnish it with the necessary hospital appliances. It has accommodations for twenty-one patients in wards and private rooms, is heated by hot water and lighted by gas. It is fitted also with an elevator running from basement to attic. The operating room and medicine closets, as at present arranged, are small and inconveniently situated, and a change in their size and location is contemplated, as one of the early improvements.

The medical staff consists of four city physicians and surgeons, two of whom serve alternately for a period of two months.

The general charge for patients is \$6.00 per week, which includes medical and surgical attendance, food, nursing and washing. From the date of opening up to September 13, 1894, one hundred and seventy-two cases coming, with few exceptions, from Meriden and vicinity, had been received for treatment.

A visiting committee composed of fifty-two ladies, two of whom serve in turn for two weeks in succession, generously assist in the support of the institution, and in the performance of kind offices for the comfort of the inmates.

The organization of the Hospital was the result of continued and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of a few public-spirited citizens, who have the gratification of knowing that from the first it has successfully filled its place as a public need. Appearances would indicate also that the same spirit which led to its establishment is actively engaged in maintaining it on a permanently attractive and serviceable basis.

## II. HOSPITALS NOT AIDED BY THE STATE.

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### THE WILLIAM W. BACKUS HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

MR. FREDERICK SYMINGTON, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in December, 1893, and September, 1894.*

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This institution is a conspicuous instance of the expenditure from private sources of a large amount for hospital purposes without the solicitation of any aid whatever from the State, and forms a splendid tribute to the generosity and public spirit of certain citizens of Norwich, who together contributed the necessary funds.

The Hospital was formally opened with befitting ceremonies on October 4, 1893. It is conveniently situated on the main road at a distance of about one mile and a half from the center of the city, and stands well back from the street in grounds which include twenty acres and extend from the street on the east to the high bank of the Yantic river on the west. The location, which was selected from a number of proposed sites, is removed from all sources of noise and outside disturbance, and commands an extensive view of the river and surrounding hills.

All the buildings are of pressed brick with light stone trimmings. The main or administration building contains the offices, operating and accident rooms and rooms for private patients. Two long enclosed corridors, one above the other, extend towards the west, and connect on the south side with two wings of two stories each, which contain the general wards for men and women respectively. The two wings stand at a goodly distance apart and except at the north ends where they adjoin the corridors, have the advantage of direct sun exposure and good natural circulation on all sides. An elevator, run by water power and large enough to contain one of the hospital bedsteads, is used for the service of the wards. The wards and private rooms together furnish accommodations for sixty-four patients in all.

Other buildings in the group are the nurses' home, reached by a covered passage way, a detached pavilion specially designed for patients suffering from infectious and contagious diseases, and a service building convenient to all departments and containing the laundry, kitchen, boiler equipment and servants' quarters.

All departments are comfortably and thoroughly appointed, and no pains have been spared in furnishing the institution throughout with the most improved styles of heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances. The operating room in particular is distinguished for the superior excellence of its appointments. The floors and walls are of polished white marble, and the table, stands and other fittings are either of glass or iron work finished in white. Every detail in its construction has been scientifically planned with a view to making its antiseptic conditions as nearly perfect as possible.

The medical department consists of a resident, consulting and visiting staff, the latter being composed of eight city physicians and surgeons, two of whom serve in turn for a period of three months.

Persons who are destitute of friends and resources are provided for in various ways. The ordinary charge per week is from \$5.00 to \$7.00, which includes medical and surgical care and food, together with medicines and nursing. Nearly two hundred patients, coming chiefly from Norwich and vicinity, were received for treatment during the first year.

A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the Hospital. It is under the direction of the Matron, and provides for the usual two years' course of instruction with periodical examinations and final awarding of diplomas.

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## THE NORWALK HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, NORWALK.

MRS. M. A. MERRITT, *Matron*.

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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A small but practical beginning was made on July 21, 1893, when the quarters now in use were opened for the reception of patients. On that date the total amount of the contributions

which had been received from the Hat Trimmers' Union, churches, individuals, etc., amounted to \$4,581, and as this sum was not sufficient to provide for permanent necessities the Directors of the Association made only such temporary arrangements as were actually required. They rented the second and third stories of a private house at No. 24 Leonard street, and furnished them with beds and appliances to accommodate ten patients. The quarters are cramped, and lack some desirable conveniences, but in other respects are fairly well adapted for the purpose.

The Hospital is provided with telephone facilities and maintains an efficient ambulance service.

The medical staff consists of eight physicians and surgeons who are members of the Norwalk Medical Association and serve in turn, two at a time, for a period of two months each. Applicants for admission are received on approval of the members of the Executive Committee, who determine whether the applicant shall be admitted as a free or paying patient. From July 21, the date of opening, to December 1, 1893, the end of the fiscal year, the number of patients received for treatment was thirty-one.

With a view to ultimately locating the institution in permanent quarters the Directors have purchased for \$4,000 a portion of an estate situated about half way between Norwalk and South Norwalk. It forms the summit of a hill back of the Armory, and is well suited as a site for the proposed building. A resolution has been passed by the General Assembly appropriating \$5,000 as a grant in aid, on condition that \$10,000 shall be raised from other sources. It is probable, therefore, that the Hospital will eventually be included in the list of State-aided institutions.

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## THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEW LONDON.

MISS M. J. WALLACE, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in December, 1893, and July, 1894.*

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The Memorial Hospital is one of the latest additions to the list of Connecticut Hospital Associations. A charter was granted to the incorporators in the January (1893) session of the General

Assembly, and on August 1, 1893, the building was opened for the reception of patients with Miss M. J. Wallace as Superintendent and resident nurse.

A choice location was secured on the brow of a hill a little to the west of the city; the lot comprises five acres, and was a direct contribution by the city for the use of the Hospital Association. The site commands an extensive view of the city and harbor, and the edifice stands by itself in a position which secures for it an abundance of light, pure air and freedom from noise.

The Hospital buildings were the generous gift of the Hon. J. N. Harris, of New London. The Board of Trustees contributed the funds required for furnishing the Hospital, and for providing the necessary supply of medicines and surgical instruments.

Fifteen patients only can be accommodated at present, and in view of the fact that the wards have been filled to their full capacity from the time they were opened, and that applications for admission continue to be urgent, it has been decided at this early date that the present accommodation is not adequate and that a new ward must be added to the main building. The plans for it have already been drawn and work will be begun without delay. A substantial beginning has also been made in the collection of a fund for a children's ward; for the time being the children are cared for in a room on the first floor of the main building.

The ordinary charge to patients in the general wards is \$10.00 per week, which includes medical and surgical attendance, nursing, medicines, food and washing. The price represents, as nearly as can be estimated, the actual cost of maintaining patients in the general wards.

An abatement from this price may be made at the discretion of the Executive Committee. Patients who are entirely unable to pay for their treatment are admitted to the Hospital without charge so far as the funds of the Association will allow.

The Medical Board consists of twelve city physicians and surgeons; three members of the Board compose the visiting staff, and assignments of members to hospital duty are made in regular rotation.

Under an agreement with the United States Government the Association received marine patients for care and treatment during its first year, but owing to the difficulties involved on account



of the number of cases and lack of room, it was decided that it would be best for all concerned not to renew the contract until the way had first been opened by the provision of sufficient accommodation.

Up to February 28, 1894, the total number of patients received was one hundred and seventeen, consisting of ninety-five marine patients and twenty-two general hospital cases from eight towns.

The Association has established a training school for nurses in connection with the Hospital. The course consists of two years' training and instruction by attending physicians and surgeons, and diplomas of the school are awarded to those whose records for the whole term, in respect to conduct and examinations, have been satisfactory.

One needful convenience which is yet lacking is connection by telephone with the city. A better system of lighting to take the place of the present use of kerosene is also recommended. The departments of the Hospital are conveniently arranged, and with the exception of the above minor defects the institution is well appointed in all respects.

After the Hospital Association had opened its building for the reception of patients, the Cottage Hospital, which contained rooms for only five patients, and had for many years been supported by private charity, was no longer maintained. The management transferred the patients to the new Hospital, and showed their good will by endowing its first free bed.

The Memorial Hospital Aid Association, representing the various churches and societies of New London and vicinity, was organized in March, 1893, and assists the Hospital in providing necessary articles of clothing and bedding, books, delicacies, etc.\*

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## THE DAY-KIMBALL HOSPITAL, PUTNAM.

*Visited in September, 1894.*

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This institution for the care of the sick and injured was opened for the reception of patients on February 22, 1894. A private dwelling house, with garden attached, was leased by the Board of Trustees and was remodeled to suit its new purpose.

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\*See First Annual Report, Memorial Hospital.

The enterprise was started under the name of the Windham County Infirmary, and was designed for the care and treatment of the general classes of patients, and especially for accident cases. Hitherto it had been necessary to send to Boston the sick and injured who were in need of hospital treatment, and when popular subscriptions were solicited for an institution which would supply such service locally, they met with a ready response.

Shortly after its organization a substantial donation was offered under certain conditions by a private family as the foundation for an original building fund. The conditions were accepted, and so soon as a site shall have been chosen a special building will be erected to be known as the Day-Kimball Hospital.

The temporary hospital, with quarters for nine patients, has been liberally patronized from the date of opening, and has demonstrated beyond question the public necessity for a local institution of its kind.

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## THE SHELTERING ARMS, NORWICH.

*Visited in December, 1893.*

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This is a private, non-sectarian charity with accommodations for sixteen inmates. It is supported by individual contributions, and is managed by members of the United Workers' Society in the interest of the poor people of Norwich who require hospital care and treatment. Incurable cases are not received.

Patients who can do so pay something towards their expenses, usually about one-half of the required amount. The Hospital has been in successful operation for sixteen years.

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## ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND HOME, STAMFORD.

*Established in 1883. Incorporated in 1887.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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At the request of the corporation the original title of The St. John's Church House of Stamford was changed by the act of the Legislature in 1893 to The St. John's Hospital and Home

of Stamford, as more fully describing its character and purposes. It is not in form a public institution, though its doors have been open to all without regard to creed or nationality or anything save the needs which it has been enabled to supply.

The institution is maintained in connection with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church for the care of persons sick, or injured by accidents or otherwise, and at the present moment is the only provision for such cases existing in Stamford or in the neighboring towns.

The Hospital has accommodations for eight inmates, not including the rooms reserved for private patients. Its medical staff consists of six local physicians, each member of which serves for two months during the year as visiting physician. The charge for treatment is determined by the Trustees, who are authorized to make special terms according to the merits of the case, and the accommodations required. During the year ending November 1, 1893, the number of patients admitted was fifty-six.\*

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## THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, BRIDGEPORT.

MR. WM. H. BUNNELL, *Superintendent.*

*Visited in December, 1893.*

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The Hospital is connected in its management with the Board of Public Charities of Bridgeport and occupies rooms in the Board's large brick building on Middle street. It is conveniently situated in a central part of the city, and is especially easy of access for sufferers from accidents or injuries on the railroad.

Persons who are accidentally hurt in the shops, or on the railroad, or who are wounded in street rows, domestic quarrels, or from any cause whatsoever, are brought direct to the Hospital, which is fully equipped for the treatment of ordinary cases. Cases of a serious nature are first treated at the Emergency Hospital, so far as its resources and accommodations will permit, and are then transferred so soon as practicable to the Bridgeport Hospital.

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\* See St. John's Hospital and Home, Twelfth Annual Report.

The departments of the institution are comprised in a dispensary (in charge of an apothecary) and store-room, from which medicines and provisions are supplied to the sick and needy poor; accident and operating rooms, well appointed with requisite appliances, and an adjoining ward which furnishes ample room for the usual number of patients. Provision has been made, however, for enlarging the ward in case of requirement.

An ambulance service properly equipped and ready for use at a moment's notice is maintained on the premises. The record for the year ending March 1, 1893, shows that the ambulance was called out two hundred and eighty-three times, that one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine new cases were treated and four thousand two hundred and twenty-five prescriptions filled.

A staff of five city physicians are retained in the Hospital service. The whole cost of maintenance is borne by the city.

## THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, DANBURY.

DR. LEMMER, *Physician in Charge.*

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On April 13, 1894, an Emergency Hospital was opened in Danbury, to serve as an adjunct to the Police Department, in a central and convenient part of the city.

It provides a place where persons sick or injured by accident may temporarily and immediately receive medical care pending their removal to the more distant general hospital.

The room set apart for the purpose has been well fitted with proper hospital appliances under the direction of the superintending police surgeon, and provides the accommodation in this respect which the city has long required.

## DR. HILL'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL, WILLIMANTIC.

*Visited in January, 1894.*

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Dr. Hill's Hospital is the only institution in Willimantic for hospital purposes, and is maintained in connection with his private practice. It is situated near the station, and is especially useful

and convenient in cases of railroad accidents. The majority of cases received for treatment are surgical. Rooms for private patients are available, but are seldom occupied. There were no inmates at date of visit.

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## DR. VAIL'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL, THOMPSONVILLE.

*Visited in February, 1894.*

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Dr. Vail's Hospital was established three years ago, and is intended for the treatment, by him as a specialist, of patients suffering from nervous affections, and for persons in need of rest and quiet. Insane patients are not received.

The number of inmates on the day of visit were five, all of whom were from New York.



## THE COUNTY JAILS.

In connection with the County Jails the following statistics relating to their population are taken from the compilation made by the Secretary of State from the returns of the County Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1893:

FROM	COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		IN PRISON BEFORE.	
	1891.	1893.	1891.	1893.
Hartford County, - -	1,541	2,383	895	1,164
New Haven County, - -	2,528	3,013	1,808	1,963
New London County, - -	985	1,145	538	628
Fairfield County, - -	1,755	1,813	1,066	1,016
Windham County, - -	190	292	90	167
Litchfield County, - -	130	155	61	71
Middlesex County, - -	170	197	143	124
Tolland County, - -	102	125	21	—
Total, - - -	7,401	9,123	4,622	5,133

FOR WHAT CAUSE COMMITTED.	1891.	1893.
Assault, - - - - -	360	424
Breach of the peace, - - - - -	943	920
Drunkenness, - - - - -	3,669	4,783
Resisting officer, - - - - -	116	118
Vagrancy, - - - - -	565	507

The cost to the State for jails was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, - - -	\$112,867.81
For the year ending September 30, 1894, - - -	105,210.78

## THE HARTFORD COUNTY JAIL, HARTFORD.

MR. GEORGE W. DEMING, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in December, 1893, and August, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	2,150
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,954
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	196
Males under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	116
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	9
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,199
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,164
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,127
By expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,107
By County Commissioners, - - - - -	-	-	-	215

The Jail buildings stand in a spacious lot on Seyms street in the northern part of the city. They are bordered in front by a neatly kept lawn which extends the whole length of the square, and with its trees and ornamental flower beds forms an appropriate and cheerful setting.

On passing through the Jailer's office a heavily grated iron door leads into a large hall which contains two blocks of cells for the male prisoners. The principal block has four tiers of cells and accommodates one hundred and thirty-six; the other block of three tiers has twenty-four cells of somewhat larger size, and is used for "bound-over" men exclusively. Straw mattresses and blankets, and white cotton sheets and pillow cases are provided for the beds, and ventilation is secured for each cell independently by a system of pipes which discharge into openings above the block.

The hall and cell floors are of concrete and are washed daily, and twice a week are thoroughly scrubbed. All the inside walls are whitewashed, and to keep the surface uniformly clean and well covered two men are constantly employed in going over the tiers in succession and freshening up places as fast as they

become soiled. The halls are lighted by a series of long windows, and are ventilated in a practical and three-fold way by openings which extend through the main wall near the floor, by the large windows above mentioned, and a row of smaller sky windows set close to the ceiling.

At the north end of the halls are located the sink and bath-rooms; the latter being fitted up also for daily use as the common wash-room. The bath-room is of good size, well lighted and supplied with proper bathing facilities. Except in warm weather, when the period is shortened, the men are required to take tub baths once in two weeks. A change of clean under-clothing is furnished weekly.

A small room directly over the bath-room is used for a hospital. It contains six beds, of which the two nearest the outer wall are intended for patients suffering from delirium tremens, and are so arranged that the patient in his excitement cannot injure himself. Two windows on the west side admit ample light. The room is scrupulously neat, and on the whole rather attractive, but it is not properly ventilated and not sufficiently large.

Passing on from the hospital and ascending a few steps, the passage leads into the Jail chapel. The room is of good size and of cheerful appearance. A partition separates the men in a body of the chapel from the women, who together with visitors, are seated in the rear. Religious services are held every Sunday by the chaplain.

A workshop is connected with the Jail, and all the men, with the exception of "bound-over" prisoners, and those who are ill or assigned to duty in other departments, are regularly employed. The industry is cane-seating and manufacturing chairs under contract, the latter occupation having recently been introduced on a small scale. Here, again, the provision is inadequate. The shop is on the main floor at the rear end of the building. Its windows open to the north, east and west, but the Jail buildings cut off all air from the south, which is the prevailing direction of the summer winds. From one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty men are employed on an average, and as the shop measures only ninety-five by sixty feet, they jostle and crowd each other along the lines and are unable to work to good advantage. The room would be none too large if it were twice its present size. The working hours are from 7 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the amount received from the earnings of the prisoners was \$1,700.00. Opportunities for daily exercise in the corridors are given to the "bound-over" men, and several who ask it as a favor are employed in the shop.

The department for females is west of the main hall. It contains thirty-five cells, and has more light and better circulation than any other part of the Jail. The women, who are under the charge of a matron, do the laundry work and mending, make sheets and shirts, clean their cells, wash the floors, etc.

A stairway from the women's department leads to the room in the basement which serves as an apology for a laundry. A part of the space that was originally intended for the laundry is used for other purposes, and the portion that is left is absurdly small and quite unfit. The laundry apparatus consists of five small stationary wash-tubs, and in the same line with them is the boiler, which occupies a good share of the limited space, and raises the temperature uncomfortably high.

The room is on the north side, where it will be cold in winter and muggy in summer; it is irregular in shape; the floor is so wet that wooden gratings are used; it is lighted by only one window, and is, as regards situation and conveniences, a wretchedly dismal, forlorn hole. All the washing for the two hundred and fifty or more inmates is done in this cooped-up, badly-fitted nook, which is all that the county has so far provided.

Outside of the laundry is the drying-room, with five frames, which are only a fractional part of the number required. In fair weather the clothes are dried out of doors, but on rainy days it is necessary to adopt the objectionable practice of hanging them on lines in the women's department, where the atmosphere is made disagreeable and unwholesome by the smell and dampness from the wet clothes.

The kitchen is a long narrow room in the basement and, like the laundry, is small, badly arranged and inconveniently situated. All the cooking is done by men; three times a day the mess-pans are filled and raised by dumb-waiters to the floor above for distribution. Rations are served as follows: Breakfast, beef or fish hash, bread and coffee; dinner, either bean soup, meat stew, corned beef or fish hash, with bread; supper, mush and milk or mush and molasses. The store-rooms connected with the kitchen and bakery department are badly designed, and are so small that only limited supplies of provisions can be kept in stock. All the

buying is done by the Sheriff and deputies, the former, in most cases, giving it his personal attention.

The Jail was built in 1873-4, and as it has not since been enlarged it is not surprising that a twenty-years' growth of the county should find its accommodations inadequate to present necessities. With a cell capacity for one hundred and sixty male prisoners it is a daily question with the management how to provide for an average number of between two hundred and thirty and two hundred and forty. Their only resource is to resort to the process of "doubling up," that is, putting two men in a cell which was intended for one. The two men are confined for twelve hours in a room whose dimensions are eight feet long and five feet wide and nine feet high. It has happened, too, that the number of inmates has been so great that it has been necessary to put three men in a single cell, and arrange cots for others in the corridors. Neither effective discipline nor the development of reformatory influences can be looked for under such conditions.

A gang of from fifteen to eighteen men are employed in the kitchen, garden and stables. There is no direct access to these premises from the men's quarters. They reach them in a round-about way in the morning by passing through the Jailer's office, descending steps into the front yard and re-entering by a gate in the board fence; at night they return to their cells by the same route. The executive staff consists of the Sheriff and two deputies. The limited accommodations of the building afford ample facilities for planning a course of concerted action and a direct opportunity is offered to put it into effect in the arrangement, which twice a day requires the staff to guard at the same time the body of men inside and the gang of fifteen while passing out of doors to the premises in the rear.

During the last session of the General Assembly a committee of the Hartford County Senators and Representatives inspected the Jail and recommended various lines of improvements. The recommendations were not adopted and the proposed improvements have been postponed for two years, although during every day of that time the condition of the Jail has shown them to be an urgent necessity.

The various departments of the Jail appear to be under able and experienced management, and are clean and as well kept as is possible under existing conditions.



## THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY JAIL, NEW HAVEN.

MR. W. J. O'KEEFE, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in November, 1893, and in March and August, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	3,013
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,672
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	341
Males under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	213
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	8
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,670
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,963
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,968
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,574
Discharged by County Commissioners and State's Attorney, -	-	-	-	331

The Jail stands in a large lot on Whalley avenue in the north-western part of the city. The main building was originally erected in 1857, and was subsequently changed and enlarged to meet increasing demands. It contains a block of three tiers of cells, which are well lighted by a series of large, long windows, and a row of smaller ones placed underneath the ceiling. These secure a fair circulation of currents of fresh air, and in addition each cell is ventilated independently by a system of pipes which communicate with openings above the block. The inside walls are whitewashed, and for the sake of cleanliness and maintenance in repair, a gang of men is constantly employed in whitewashing, painting or repairing some part of the premises.

The cells are alike in size throughout the block, and are furnished uniformly with beds, which are supplied with ticks filled with straw, blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow-cases. They present a commendably neat and clean appearance, and owing to the stringent measures that are enforced, it is claimed that the beds are kept entirely free from vermin. Each man has a change of underclothing, and is provided with a clean set and required to take a bath once a week. The present bathing facilities, however, are not adequate. The room is not suitably located, is small and dark and lacks a sufficient number of tubs.

Every morning the hall floors are washed, and if there were sluices and openings to carry off the water the work could be

more readily done than is now the case. A marked defect in the construction of the halls is that they are narrow and cramped. When the cell doors are open there is comparatively little room left for the movements of officers on duty, "bound-over" men at exercise, etc.

As the Jail for New Haven County, whose population exceeds that of any other county, and now numbers over two hundred thousand, the building is far too small for the purpose. The same over-crowded condition which has been a prominent feature of recent years, still continues, and at times assumes embarrassing proportions. To show the marked disparity between the number of inmates and the existing accommodations it may be mentioned that during the year ending June 30, 1893, the average number in confinement was two hundred and seventy-eight, that is, an average number of one hundred more than the Jail's proper capacity. On November 18, 1893, the number included two hundred and forty-nine men and thirty-seven women, or two hundred and eighty-six in all, and in January, 1894, it exceeded all previous records, and went as high as three hundred and forty. In August, 1894, the number averaged two hundred and forty-five. For the accommodation of these, there are provided one hundred and seventy-four single beds in cells whose interior measurements are five feet wide, nine feet long and eight feet eight inches high. In such circumstances the best provision possible is made for the extra number by "doubling up" the men, and enlarging the beds by planks or barrel-staves. Such an arrangement is obviously open to serious objections, and demonstrates the necessity for an immediate enlargement of the present Jail, or the erection of a second one in another section of the county.

A workshop of two stories is connected with the Jail, and is well fitted with the necessary appliances for the manufacture of bent-wood chairs. The work is taken under contract with a local chair company, and all the men, with the exception of those who are ill or bound over for trial, are regularly employed in this department. Not infrequently "bound-over" men prefer the activity and comparative freedom of occupation in the workshop to remaining idle in the cells and in such cases are allowed to join the working force. When not so employed they are given opportunities for exercise in the main corridor. The working hours are from 7 A. M. to 12, and from 1 to 5:30 P. M. For the

year ending June 30, 1893, the amount received from earnings of prisoners, including sales at the Jail, amounted to \$4,222.00.

The women's quarters are under the charge of an efficient matron, and although her department in common with the rest of the Jail is inconveniently small and over-crowded, it is kept in an admirable state of neatness and good order. The women work in the kitchen and laundry, make the men's shirts and do the mending. These duties, together with cleaning the cells, washing floors and windows and other branches of house-work, keep them busily engaged for a part of each day.

No system of steady employment on some paying industry has yet been introduced, and as compared with the rules for male prisoners the degree of discipline is much less severe. The dangerous possibilities which are likely to arise from the enforced association of new-comers with old offenders are clearly recognized and guarded against so far as possible. When, for instance, it is necessary to place new arrivals in cells which are already occupied, special care is exercised not to couple a comparatively young offender with a hardened criminal. From the nature of the case, however, the separation cannot be made complete, and from a moral point of view even the partial mingling of the two classes is a positive influence for evil.

The Jail is not provided with a room specially arranged for hospital purposes, and in cases of illness patients are either treated in their cells or in two rooms originally intended for persons imprisoned for non-payment of debts.

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## THE NEW LONDON COUNTY JAILS.

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The two jails are maintained in New London County; one in Norwich and one in New London. The expense and inconvenience are proportionately greater under this arrangement, and it is admitted that it would be a benefit to the county and to all concerned if the differences arising from local interest and prejudice could be satisfactorily settled and the two Jails united into one institution.

## THE NEW LONDON JAIL, NEW LONDON.

MR. S. A. BROWN, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in December, 1893, and July, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	1,145
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,066
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	79
Males under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	44
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	5
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	777
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	628
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,153
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	723
Discharged by County Commissioners and Inspectors, - - - - -	-	-	-	38

The Jail is situated on Franklin street, in a central part of the city. It consists of an old part which was built in 1846, and contains fourteen cells and a dungeon, and a new part which was built in 1876, and contains a block of forty-two cells for men and eight for women. The walls and ceilings of the cells are white-washed, and the beds are furnished with white cotton sheets and pillow cases and sufficient covering. The halls are well lighted and ventilated and are scrupulously clean. Each cell also is ventilated independently by a pipe leading to the outer air. The cells are swept out every day and the hall floors are mopped and the furniture thoroughly dusted. The sanitary and heating arrangements are of the improved modern type and the facilities for bathing are convenient and proper.

The men are not given steady employment on work taken under contract, but are engaged as opportunity offers in re-seating cane chairs, beating carpets and doing such odd jobs as can be found for them in the city. It is not possible, however, to find sufficient work to keep them all regularly employed. There is no land connected with the Jail, except the yard in which the building stands; a portion of the yard is cultivated as a kitchen garden. On three Sundays in the month religious services are held by the chaplain in the Jail chapel.

For the better maintenance of discipline, conversation between the prisoners in the hall is not allowed, and in all the daily

movements and exercises of the prisoners in a body, it is required that they shall form in line, fold arms and keep in step.

The quarters for women are located in a separate part of the same building. They are in all respects suitable for the purpose, and are kept in a commendable state of good order and cleanliness. The supply of food is abundant and wholesome. The number of inmates on December 13, 1893, was fifty-five; and on July 27, 1894, sixty-five.

The County Sheriff, Mr. Frank Hawkins, lives in private quarters connected with the Jail, and gives the details of its management his careful attention.

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## THE NORWICH JAIL, NORWICH.

MR. D. J. CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in August and December, 1893, and September, 1894.*

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The Norwich Jail, which is considerably smaller than the one in New London, is located at a high elevation on Jail Hill not far from the center of the town. It was solidly built of stone in 1858 and remains in its original condition to this day.

The accommodation for male prisoners consists of a block of two tiers, containing thirty-six cells. A corridor twelve feet wide and paved with brick extends the entire length of the block on each side—a distance of about seventy-five feet. A series of long windows in the outer walls, and openings in the ceilings, admit sufficient light and afford good ventilation.

The cells, the interior measurements of which are ten feet long, five feet wide and seven feet high, contain respectively a single bed furnished with a tick filled with straw, sheets and blankets, pillow and pillow case. The floors and base-boards are washed every week. The inner walls of the cells are whitewashed and are done over once a month, or oftener, as occasion requires. The outer walls, and in fact all the brick-work in the interior of the Jail is painted for the reason that the painted surface is readily kept clean by washing it at regular intervals, and there is no flaking off as is the case with walls which are coated with successive layers of whitewash.



At the time of visit in December, 1893, the number of prisoners was forty-seven. The practice is not followed here of "doubling up" the men; when the inmates outnumber the cells, additional accommodation is provided by using settees and cots as temporary beds in the hall space between the cells and the main wall. Under such conditions, however, it is not possible with the means at command to maintain a system of effective discipline. The sanitary arrangements are fairly good, and the appearance of the cells was clean and wholesome.

No opportunity has yet been presented for keeping the men regularly engaged in some useful industry. The Jail is without a workshop, and whatever employment is found for the inmates is carried on in the corridor, which is the least commonly used. It was not originally intended for a workshop, but for the sake of keeping the men occupied, has been fitted up in a rudimentary way with a carpenter's bench, tailor's table, racks, etc. The ordinary occupations are making mattresses, mending grain bags, re-seating cane chairs, beating carpets and doing such other odd jobs as are suitable and can be obtained in town. The supply is not uniform, however, and is not sufficient to keep more than a part of the men fully employed. The goods are called for and delivered, when finished, by the Jail team. There is no land connected with the Jail.

The women's quarters, which contain ten cells, are situated over the kitchen, and supply all the accommodation required in their department. The women assist in the kitchen and do the laundry work.

The usual bill of fare consists of: Breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, either corned beef, beef stew, soup, beans or fish, with bread and potatoes; supper, mush and milk. The best quality of flour is used. One prisoner thirty-one years old was serving his thirty-fifth sentence in a period of ten years, not including the time spent in the town almshouse, and sentences served in the Jail at New London. Another prisoner twenty-seven years old was serving his twenty-third sentence, and another twenty-five years old his twenty-fifth sentence.

The city missionary, who, on three Sundays in the month, conducts religious services, visits the Jail often, and makes it a practice of helping discharged prisoners by securing employment for them when possible. His work in this direction has met with encouraging results.

## THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAILS.

*Visited in October and December, 1893, and April and September, 1894.*

Fairfield County supports two Jails; the principal one being in Bridgeport, and the other in Danbury.

### THE BRIDGEPORT JAIL, BRIDGEPORT.

MR. E. A. TIBBALS, *Deputy Jailer.*

The following statistics represent the returns from the two County Jails:

Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	1,813
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,617
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	196
Males under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	121
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	9
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	748
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,016
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,820
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,160
Discharged by County Commissioners, - - - - -	-	-	-	40

The Bridgeport Jail is located in a spacious lot on North avenue in the northern part of the city. It consists of an old part built twenty years ago and a new part built in 1890, and planned on the line of modern improvements.

The number of cells available for men is one hundred and fifty-eight and for women thirty. On the day of inspection, in December, 1893, the number of inmates was one hundred and ninety-nine men and eighteen women. The number of male prisoners has commonly exceeded the accommodations, and the usual practice has been followed of doubling up the men in the cells, the second occupant in each case sleeping on the floor. The interior dimensions of the cells are seven and one-half feet high, eight feet long and five feet wide. Each bed is furnished with ticks filled with straw, sheets and blankets.

Beginning with the second tier in the new part, an iron floor which serves at once as a platform for the adjoining row of cells, and a ceiling for the space below, is carried along for the whole length of the block, and is enclosed on both the outer side and

ends by a heavy grating of steel bars which extends from the upper tier of cells to the main floor. This arrangement forms a secure promenade enclosure five feet in width for the service of each tier. The doors to the respective enclosures are always kept locked, but the doors of the cells are not locked during the day, and the "bound-over" prisoners who are not required to work, and those who from sickness or other good reasons are confined in their cells, are allowed the freedom of the promenade on their tier. The maximum number of prisoners who can be at large in one of the enclosures at any one time is thirteen. In this part each cell is provided with a closet, wash basin and running water, and is fitted with an independent system of ventilation. One room on each tier also is furnished as a bath-room, which in winter months is warmed and supplied with an abundance of hot water.

In the old part the arrangement hitherto has been an ordinary block of two tiers of cells, and directly over them the prison work-shop. The arrangement was not satisfactory owing to insufficient light and lack of proper ventilation in the cells. The work-shop, too, was inconveniently small and over-crowded. To remedy these defects and provide more accommodations, the county voted an appropriation of \$25,000.00, which has been expended in repairs and improvements during the past year. The work-shop in the old part has been torn out and a tier containing forty-two cells has been built in its place. By this addition the Jail has now single cells for two hundred male prisoners, which is the largest capacity of any similar institution in the State. At the same time opportunity was taken to furnish the entire block of three tiers of cells, as it now stands, with an improved system of ventilation by pipes and openings in the ceiling, and with increased facilities for bathing.

A new and commodious brick building of two stories, forty by one hundred feet, has been built to replace the old workshop. It adjoins the old part on the south side, and is connected with it by a simple door-way. Careful attention has been paid in its construction to the ventilating and sanitary arrangements, and to securing an abundance of light, air and room. It is fitted with an elevator and is provided in addition with special features which are designed to facilitate the handling, storing and shipping of goods under proper precautions and with the least delay and inconvenience.

One man has entire charge of the cooking at the Jail, and others are detailed to do the sweeping and cleaning in the halls and to care for the lawn and outer premises. With the exception of these latter, the "bound-over" men and those who are prevented by illness, all of the men, numbering on an average one hundred and fifteen, are regularly employed in cane-seating chairs. The work is done under contract, which is governed by the results accomplished in a given time without regard to the number of men employed. For the year under review the earnings of the prisoners amounted to \$1,200.00. The working hours are from 7 A. M. until 12 M., and from 12:30 to 5:30 P. M.

The contractor furnishes the men with tobacco. One rule of the shop, which has been introduced with good success, is that a man who does a certain amount of satisfactory work within a given time is excused for the remainder of the day. "Bound-overs" are now and again, at their request, allowed to work, and when not so engaged are given an opportunity for daily exercise in the corridors.

The quarters for women are in good condition and afford more than the accommodation which is usually required in their department. The women assist in the kitchen and laundry work, and do the mending.

In feeding the prisoners the ordinary bill of fare is: Breakfast, meat or fish hash, bread, coffee and molasses; dinner, bread and potatoes with corned beef, or beef stew or baked beans; supper, bread and soup or mush and molasses. Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday.

The executive staff consists of two deputies, who live in quarters attached to the Jail, the shop overseer and watchman. All departments show a standard of order and discipline, and appear to be under efficient management.

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## THE DANBURY JAIL, DANBURY.

MR. T. T. ALEXANDER, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in October, 1893, and April, 1894.*

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The Jail is conveniently located on the main street near the center of the city. It is a medium-sized building, the front part

of which is used by the Jailer as his private quarters. The Jail apartments are attached to the rear, and are enclosed on the street side by a board fence which extends above the windows. It has a total capacity of twenty-eight cells; twenty-two of which are for men, and six for women. The beds are provided with sheets and blankets and each man has his own towel. On the date of visit there were eleven inmates, four of whom were boys between the ages of seventeen and nineteen, who had been "bound over" for burglary.

Stoves are used for heating purposes, and for drying the men's clothing, which, when washed, is hung on lines in the corridor. The bath-tub and closet at the end of the block were not partitioned off in any way, and the use of a movable screen was recommended as a means for securing privacy at a little expense.

As this Jail stands in the relation of a dependency to the larger institution at Bridgeport, and is used, as a rule, for the detention of short-term men only, it has not been thought advisable to introduce a system of employment; it would also appear from the plan of the building that none was contemplated at the time of its erection.

Men who are committed by the Danbury Court are, in many cases, not detained long in the local Jail. The understanding is that when prisoners are sentenced for a period of thirty days or longer the Jailer shall notify the Sheriff, who will then direct the transfer of the men to the Bridgeport Jail, where they will thenceforth be regularly employed; the cost of transportation in such cases is willingly met by the party who has the work under contract.

The short-term men who serve out their sentences in Danbury spend their days in idleness, and either occupy their cells or sit in the halls and read. The bill of fare is wholesome, but is purposely not so hearty as it would be if the men were regularly employed. The daily menu is: Breakfast, hash, bread and coffee; dinner, bread and milk; supper, mush and milk.

The Jail is clean, and has the appearance of being well conducted. Religious services are held on alternate Sundays by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.



## THE WINDHAM COUNTY JAIL, BROOKLYN.

MR. P. B. SIBLEY, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in March, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	292
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	289
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	3
Males under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	49
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	1
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	167
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	167
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	299
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	214
Discharged by County Commissioners, - - - - -	-	-	-	2

The Jail is located at Brooklyn, six miles from Pomfret, on the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. It is a single, old-fashioned building, and stands close to the public highway near the center of the town. The Jailer's office and private residence are in the front part, and an extension built on to the west side is used as quarters for the prisoners.

Provision has been made by the county for the accommodation of thirty-six prisoners only, and although for years past the average number of inmates has considerably exceeded the Jail's capacity, and thereby increased the difficulty of maintaining it in a proper state, the management have been successful in preserving for it a fair appearance and in escaping any conspicuously evil effects from its overcrowded condition. The cells are neat and clean, the beds are provided with white cotton sheets and pillow cases, and the prisoners, decently clad in garments suitable for outdoor work, have an abundant supply of wholesome and palatable rations.

A prominent and meritorious feature in the management of the institution is the efficient manner in which local opportunities are availed of for keeping the men properly employed. In fact, this department is so well conducted that during recent years the Jail has not only paid for the cost of its own maintenance, but yielded a handsome profit. There is no shop for indoor labor, and no system of letting out work under a fixed contract. A

tract of eighteen acres of tillable land is connected with the Jail, however, and potatoes and other farm products are raised in considerable quantities.

This is not all; agriculture is the principal industry in Brooklyn, and the Jail is practically situated in the midst of farms whose owners are often glad to obtain the assistance of extra men. They require men, it may be, to assist in ordinary farm work during the busy season, or for special purposes in the winter months. According to circumstances, applications are presented to the Jailer and arrangements are made under which gangs of men are detailed for special duties. They are hired by the day to plow, plant and hoe, to make hay, dig potatoes, husk corn, etc.; in spring and autumn they are regularly engaged in repairing roads and bridges, and occasionally are hired to do jobs in carpentering. During the winter months they cut ice, chop wood, blast rock, etc., and earn amounts which compare well with those of other seasons. In January, 1894, for instance, the proceeds of their labor amounted to over \$250.00.

Bound-over prisoners, and those who from having been accustomed to work in factories are not fitted for the severer duties of farm labor, are not sent out. The former remain idle in the halls or cells and the latter help in the kitchen. Extra rations of bread and meat are given to the men in proportion to the amount and kind of work done. The receipts from the earnings of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$2,092.00. The bronzed faces and rugged physique of the men show the healthful effects of out-door labor, and there is no question that the improved physical tone makes the possibilities for their moral reformation more encouraging.

In regard to sanitary arrangements the Jail has hitherto been noticeably deficient. It has not been connected with a system of water works or drainage, and has furnished no proper facilities for bathing. With cells for only thirty-six prisoners, it has been, during the past year, required to provide for as many as ninety, the extra number sleeping on the floor, or on bunks in the hall. Its overcrowded condition, incomplete ventilation and lack of proper conveniences have been a standing menace to the physical and moral well-being of its inmates, and indirectly of the community. The excuse that notwithstanding these conditions it had answered the purpose tolerably well, does not free the county from the discredit of having permitted them to exist.

During the January (1893) session of the General Assembly, the County Commissioners and Jailer appeared before the County Senators and Representatives and testified to the Jail's condition and the inadequacy of its accommodations. A committee consisting of one Senator and two Representatives was appointed to visit the Jail and report on the questions of water supply and drainage and of enlarging the building, changing its location, etc. The chairman failed to call the committee together and no action by it as a body has been taken to this day.

In March, 1894, the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health inspected the Jail and copies of their report, in which the necessity for immediate action was clearly shown, were sent to the members of the Legislative Committee, and the State's Attorney for Windham County. Nothing came of it, and in May a joint committee representing the State Boards of Health and Charities met at Willimantic to confer with the County Commissioners and State's Attorney and others in interest. The Jail's condition and the necessities of the situation were fully discussed and eventually a vote was passed recommending the County Commissioners to assemble the County Legislators for the purpose of devising plans for improvement and authorizing their execution. The recommendation was not put into effect. To call the Senators and Representatives together would involve an expense to the county of at least \$100.00, and it was accordingly decided by the County Commissioners to effect the most necessary improvements upon their own authority, and to let the main question stand over until the next Assembly should convene, when the County Senators and Representatives could meet and discuss the matter without expense to the county.

The Commissioners are authorized by law to expend \$600 per annum in the maintenance and repair of County Jail property, and they took advantage of this provision by engaging a civil engineer to make a survey of the buildings and premises. They next purchased a tract of about five acres of land east of the Jail, sunk a well and erected a wind-mill over it, which forces the water into a storage tank and provides an abundant supply for the institution's requirements. For a system of drainage an eight-inch sewer pipe has been laid for a distance of one thousand feet from the building. The sewage is discharged on to the Jail land by several outlets which can be used in turn and is disposed of by filtration.

The situation of the Jail, six miles from the nearest railroad station, occasions expense and inconvenience in the transportation of prisoners, the majority of whom are committed from Willimantic and Putnam. The favorable conditions which Brooklyn offers in regard to opportunities for profitable employment, the various questions of whether the property, if abandoned, could be disposed of to advantage, whether the present building should not be retained in service for the number which it was designed to accommodate, and another jail built in one of the larger centers, etc., etc., are matters which call for an early discussion and settlement.

## THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY JAIL, LITCHFIELD.

MR. W. G. SEDGWICK, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in July, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	155
Males, - - - - -	-	-	-	149
Females, - - - - -	-	-	-	6
Males, under twenty-one years of age - - - - -	-	-	-	15
Females under twenty-one years of age, - - - - -	-	-	-	2
Committed for drunkenness, - - - - -	-	-	-	61
In prison before, - - - - -	-	-	-	71
Discharged during the year, - - - - -	-	-	-	151
Discharged by expiration of sentence, - - - - -	-	-	-	47
Discharged by County Commissioners, - - - - -	-	-	-	10

The Jail has a commanding location in the center of the town and as seen under the shadows of the stately trees which have stood by it for many years, its outward form presents a decidedly favorable appearance, and is suggestive of a fitness of things within.

The Jail proper is an attachment to a private house, and consists of a medium-sized room with a high ceiling. One-half of the space is taken up with a block of cells which is made up of three tiers of six cells each or eighteen in all. The walls of the cells are whitewashed and the beds are furnished with white cotton sheets and pillow cases, and with an abundance of proper coverings. One prisoner only is assigned to a cell. The other half of the space, which constitutes the hall, is roughly paved. A

wash closet occupies one corner, and in the other stands a long table at which a few of the men eat, read and do light kinds of employment. One coal-burning stove supplies warmth for the whole space, and sufficient ventilation is secured by large windows and an opening in the ceiling, which communicates with the outer air.

At the time of visit the number of inmates was fifty-one, being forty-six men and five women. As the block of cells accommodates only eighteen, provision for the remaining twenty-eight had to be made elsewhere. This was furnished in rooms on the third floor of the house; two small rooms held eight men each, and a somewhat larger room held the remaining twelve. Wooden bedsteads of rude design and rough material had been built in tiers; two men occupied each bed. To reach the rooms the prisoners passed up the back stairs, and in so doing had opportunity to gain access to other parts of the house. There was no place available for use as a hospital room, and in the event of a prisoner falling ill it was necessary that he should occupy a bed in the same room with the other prisoners. A case of this sort was in evidence at the time of visit. The patient who was a fit subject for the quiet and seclusion of hospital treatment, had for three months been confined to his bed in the room occupied at night by twelve men.

On the same floor were quarters for the women inmates. Two small rooms, one of which was partly filled with rubbish, were in use. They were distinctly unfit for the purpose. The rooms had not been intended for such use, and had not been fitted up with reference to it. The accommodation could not even be called decent.

It remains to be said that despite the handicap of this awkward make-shift for suitable quarters, the place was remarkably neat and clean. The beds had been carefully made, the rooms were in good order and not a speck of dirt was to be seen in any department.

Attached to the rear of the Jail is a low wooden shed of the cheapest sort, which was designed to serve as a workshop. It stands exposed to the direct rays of the afternoon's sun, and on summer days its temperature is uncomfortably high. Furthermore, the shed is inconveniently small; the men cannot work to advantage, and it affords no room for storage. There is no direct entrance from the Jail to the workshop, and the men reach it only



by connecting halls leading through the keeper's private quarters. The industry is cane-seating chairs under a contract with a Bridgeport firm. Connected with the workshop is a bath-room in which the men are required to bathe once a week.

The only land connected with the Jail is a small lot in the rear of the workshed, which is successively cultivated by a few of the inmates as a kitchen garden. Sewing and housework are the only occupations for the women. The prisoners have the use of a library of three hundred volumes, and religious services are held in the hall every Sunday. The official staff consists of the Deputy Jailer, Mr. W. G. Sedgwick, and one assistant, whose duty it is to act as instructor in the workshop.

As stated above, the condition of the Jail in regard to order and cleanliness is excellent, but as a county institution for the detention of criminal classes, it is far below the proper standard. It is an old-fashioned structure built nearly one hundred years ago. As it now stands it is an insignificant substitute for a proper building, and is a disgrace to the county. It is notorious that on two occasions during the past year prisoners have managed to escape owing to the insecurity of old and inferior fastenings and the faulty provisions in the plan of the building.

The Jail has clearly outlived its usefulness. It lacks the improvements which have since been introduced into the plan of such institutions, and is no longer adequate to the county's requirements. On account of its scanty accommodations, ancient furnishings, manifest unfitness and remote situation from one of the larger centers, it ought to be condemned, and the question of a suitable jail in a suitable locality be considered and acted upon without delay.

## THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL, HADDAM.

MR. W. E. ODBER, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in October, 1893, and in February and March, 1894.*

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Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	197
Males,	-	-	-	185
Females,	-	-	-	12
Males under twenty-one years of age,	-	-	-	15
Females under twenty-one years of age,	-	-	-	—

Committed for drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
In prison before,	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Discharged by County Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

The Jail is located at Haddam, on the Valley Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and stands facing the main street of the town on a hill back of the station. It is solidly built of granite, and is provided with quarters on the north side for the use of the Jailer's family. A door in the Jailer's office leads directly into the Jail proper, which consists of a good-sized hall, with the majority of the cells ranged in two tiers on the north side. The main portion of the hall constitutes the old part and contains twenty single cells, whose interior dimensions are eight feet long, four and one-half feet wide and six and one-half feet high. An addition built on to the eastern end several years ago forms the new part, and contains ten cells, which are somewhat larger and are fitted in each case with accommodations for two inmates. The room is chiefly lighted and ventilated by a row of windows on the south side.

The building is supplied with a steam-heating apparatus, the pipes of which extend along the south wall of the corridor at a considerable elevation from the floor. It has not operated successfully, and a coal-burning stove in the northwest corner is depended upon as the mainstay for heating purposes. During the days in the winter months when there is no work offering, the men who are at large in the corridors draw wooden benches near the stove and sit huddled together around it. On the opposite side of the room is the bath-tub. A movable screen stands near by and can be readily adjusted so as to conceal the tub from public view.

All the laundering for the inmates is done in the main corridor. No tubs are provided and there are no facilities for heating the water except the stove above mentioned. A kettle placed on the top of the stove is used for the purpose and the washing is done in the bath-tub; the garments are then hung on lines in the corridor to dry. The bath-tub discharges into an open drain and thence by a pipe through the wall to a tank outside. The drain is so shallow that it overflows, and it keeps the floor wet and nasty in the neighborhood of the stove and tub.

There is no workshop connected with the institution and the men are not regularly employed. They are engaged in cultivating the Jail farm during the season and in the spring and autumn do a part of the work upon the roads and bridges in the town, and are occasionally hired out by the day to the neighboring farmers. The net results are very small. During the year ending June 30, 1893, the average number of prisoners in confinement was twenty-four, and the amount received from their earnings was \$200.00.

Referring again to the cells, each bed is supplied with a tick filled with straw, a pillow and a blanket. Many of the ticks are old and badly stained and soiled. The conventional white cotton sheets and pillow cases are conspicuously absent, and so far as known have never been used in the history of the Jail. During the past year the Boards of Health and Charities recommended the adoption of these as "an improvement in the appearance of the cells and a concession to reasonable decency, which would be inexpensive and would contribute much towards placing Haddam Jail in accord with the common management of prisons since the days of the great prisoner reformer, John Howard."

As showing their acquaintance with the condition of other jails in the State, the County Commissioners published a statement to the effect that they did not know much about the prisoner reformer, John Howard, but that they did know it was not the custom in Connecticut to provide sheets and pillow cases for the county Jails. In point of fact every Jail in the State is provided with them except the one at Haddam. For the credit of the county and the sake of common cleanliness and decency a new era should be inaugurated at the Jail by the introduction of these simple furnishings.

The management of the institution has unfortunately suffered during a portion of the past two years owing to the development of a disturbance in the relations between the Jailer and County Commissioners. Acting apparently on the belief that there had been mal-administration of the Jail's finances, the authority which the Jailer had previously exercised in buying supplies for the use of his family and inmates, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, was withdrawn, and beginning with July, 1893, instructions were issued that the Jailer should send in requisitions to the Commissioners, who would henceforth assume personal direction of the supply department.

Under the working of the new arrangement charges were made by the Jailer of delays in transit, of inferiority in, and deficiency of, supplies of food and clothing, etc. Discipline was not preserved, the prisoners became disaffected and made numerous complaints. A typhoon of friction and ill-feeling prevailed for weeks within the precincts. The Boards of Health and Charities made separate investigations and found that the trouble was largely of a personal nature. The acute stage of ill-feeling eventually subsided, and affairs at the Jail have since, outwardly, worn their normally peaceful condition, but the fundamental relations were so strained that the former customary visits by the full Board of Commissioners have not been continued.

None of the matters involved have been decisively settled, and in view of the disturbed relations above mentioned, the suspicion of past mismanagement and present deficiencies in the interior arrangements of the building, it is recommended that a non-partisan committee be appointed to conduct a thorough investigation, and determine what is required to place the Jail and its management on a proper and acceptable basis.

## THE TOLLAND COUNTY JAIL, TOLLAND.

MR. G. F. KIBBE, *Deputy Jailer.*

*Visited in September, 1893, and September, 1894.*

Number committed during the year ending June 30, 1893,	-	-	-	125
Males,	-	-	-	121
Females,	-	-	-	4
Males under twenty-one years of age,	-	-	-	6
Females under twenty-one years of age,	-	-	-	1
Committed for drunkenness	-	-	-	58
In prison before,	-	-	-	—
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	129
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	90
Discharged by County Commissioners,	-	-	-	7

The County Jail is inconveniently situated in Tolland and is reached from the three nearest railroad stations by a drive of

five miles from Rockville, of six miles from Vernon on the N. Y. & N. E. R. R., or of three miles from the Tolland station on the Central Vermont Railroad.

In former years the Jailer not only superintended the affairs of the Jail but also conducted the principal hotel in Tolland, which adjoined the Jail and was called the County House. In the early part of September, 1893, the hotel, which was an old wooden structure, caught fire and burned to the ground. The Jail was not destroyed, but on account of its close proximity many of its fittings were considerably damaged. The County Senators and Representatives were promptly assembled, and a special tax was voted, which, together with the insurance, provided a sum sufficient to pay for the necessary repairs, and the erection of a jailer's residence.

As it now stands the Jail is a small stone building and consists of an old part built in 1865, and a new part which was added two years ago; the former has two brick tiers, one above the other, of eight cells each, and the latter two iron tiers containing the same number, making thirty-two cells in all. The tiers are ranged along the west wall of the building, and open on to a wide corridor which is lighted by a series of windows facing the east and is ventilated by them and by openings in the ceiling. The floor of the corridor is about five feet below the level of the ground.

The cells measure in the old part eight feet long, six feet six inches high and four feet four inches wide; in the new part seven feet long, seven feet high and four feet eight inches wide. They contain single beds which are furnished with excelsior mattresses, sheets and blankets and pillows and pillow cases. The bath-tub at one end of the corridor, and the closet at the other used to be freely exposed to public view, but since the fire have been decently enclosed by wooden partitions. The men do their own washing, and have the use for this purpose of a row of stationary wash-tubs conveniently placed and supplied with hot and cold water. The clothes are hung on lines in the corridor to dry. A fresh coat of whitewash recently applied has improved the appearance of the corridor, and the addition of a table under the ration window has proved a useful convenience.

The only land connected with the Jail is a garden spot of about a quarter of an acre which latterly has produced nothing



of value. There is no workshop attached; the men are not employed in any way, except in doing occasional odd jobs about the premises, and there are therefore in this instance no receipts from the earnings of prisoners. The ordinary bill of fare is: Breakfast, crackers and coffee with sugar and milk; dinner, meat and potatoes or meat stew, hash or beans with bread; supper, crackers and tea with sugar and milk. All the supplies are bought by the Jailer under the approval of the Commissioners, who audit his accounts monthly.

The Jailer's residence is connected with the Jail, and in the back part over the kitchen are located the women's quarters, consisting of two good-sized rooms with accommodations for four inmates. The rooms are heated by steam and are provided with a closet, but are not provided with a bath-tub.

Adjoining the women's department is a large room which is designed for use as a hospital. It seems well adapted for the purpose except in the respect that the door to the room is a common wooden one and is fastened with an ordinary cheap door lock. In the event of its being necessary to detail a prisoner to act as nurse for a patient such a door would afford little guarantee for safe custody.

Although Tolland County Jail is the smallest one in the State it is the only Jail whose accommodations usually exceed the requirements.

## HOMES

— FOR —

## DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

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GENERAL STATUTES, 1888.

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## CHAPTER CCXXVIII.

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*To be Provided in each County.*

SECTION 3655. For the better protection of children between the ages of two and sixteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit: waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards or paupers, and others who are or may hereafter be committed to hospitals, almshouses or workhouses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, there shall be provided in each county one or more places of refuge, to be known as Temporary Homes. Said homes shall be distant not less than one-half mile from any penal or pauper institution; and no pauper or convict shall be permitted to live or labor therein; and they shall not be used as a permanent provision or residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well-selected family home. Children demented, idiotic, or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases, are not included in the provisions of this chapter.

*How Managed—Towin Committees.*

SEC. 3656. In each county the County Commissioners thereof, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health, shall constitute a board for the location, organization, management and general supervision of such temporary home or homes in the county. Said board may use, with their consent, orphan asylums now in operation in any county as temporary homes for that county; and the County Commissioners may lease, purchase, hold, sell and convey real and personal estate for the purposes of such temporary home or homes; and the board may, when desirable for economical reasons, and when consistent with the welfare of the children to be provided for, establish such temporary homes in desirable private families; *provided*, That in no instance shall such home be under the same care of

management as an almshouse, workhouse, or penal institution. Said board may appoint such superintendents or agents, and may make such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be necessary or convenient for the order and government of the temporary home and its officers; and they shall appoint a committee of one man or woman in each town of the county, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall have at all times the right to visit and inspect the home or homes of their county, and to suggest to said board such provisions, changes, or additions as they may think desirable; and shall assist said board in the careful selection of family homes for the children in the temporary home or homes, and in the visitation of children when placed in selected families; which visitation shall be made by said board, or by its agents, or through said committees, at least once in every three months; and said board shall remove any child from the family in which it may be placed to a temporary home, or to another family, at their discretion, subject to the intents and purposes of this chapter.

*Children Not to be Placed or Retained in Almshouses—Expenses of Support,  
How Paid, Etc.*

SEC. 3657. It shall be unlawful for overseers of the poor to place or retain children between the ages of two and sixteen years in almshouses after they shall have been notified by said board that a temporary home in their county is open for the reception of such children; and upon such notice they shall cause all such children in almshouses to be removed to such home; *provided*, That, if one of the parents of such children who is a person of good moral character shall be committed to the almshouse with and may there care for them, such children may remain with such parent in the almshouse for a period of not more than thirty days in any one year. The necessary expenses of supporting children in temporary homes, or in family homes until they shall reach the age of twelve years for girls and fourteen for boys, shall be paid by the town committing them to the temporary home, said town so paying having a right of action upon this statute for reimbursement from the towns to which said children, if paupers, would be legally chargeable, at not less than one dollar and fifty cents nor more than two dollars weekly per child; but nothing herein shall be construed as requiring payment for the support of children in private families when in the opinion of said board they may be placed by it in such families to its satisfaction, consistently with the best interests of the child and with the provisions and purposes of this chapter, without such payment. Overseers of the poor may place children in the temporary home for their county upon such terms, as to the time of their stay therein, as may be agreed upon by them with said board. Said board may, in its discretion, permit children to be cared for in the temporary home at the expense of private persons. The placing of children with the lowest auction bidder is hereby prohibited.

*Vicious Children Not to be Committed to Jail, Almshouse, or Workhouse.*

SEC. 3658. No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse or workhouse. Any court of probate, the judge of any city or police court sitting in chambers, or any justice of the peace may, upon proceedings instituted in the

manner provided for the commitment of children to the Industrial or Reform Schools of the State, or upon petition of the Connecticut Humane Society or the State Board of Charities, commit any child belonging to the class enumerated in Sec. 3655 to any temporary home that may have been established under this chapter until such child shall be sixteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by said board of management of temporary homes, and the costs of such commitment, and the expense of the support of such children after such commitment, shall be paid in the same manner as in other cases referred to in said section.

*Certain Children Not to be Sent to State Reform School or Industrial School Unless—*

SEC. 3659. No child belonging to either of the classes specified in Sec. 3655 shall be sentenced or committed by any court or justice of the peace to the State Reform School or the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, unless such child is found to have committed an offense punishable by law, or is leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or the court or magistrate is of opinion that the child's previous circumstances and life have been such as to make it desirable that such child should be placed under the restraint, care, and guardianship of one of said schools.

*Transfer of Children from Reform or Industrial School to County Homes.*

SEC. 3660. The directors of either of said schools may at their discretion transfer any child belonging to either of the classes specified in Sec. 3655, sentenced or committed to such school, to the county home of the county from which such child was sentenced or committed, after reasonable notice to the board of managers thereof. The superintendent of such school shall immediately notify the comptroller of such transfer, and the expense of supporting the child in such home shall be paid by the State, as provided in case of children committed to temporary homes by process of law.

*Guardianship of Such Child Not Affected.*

SEC. 3661. Such transfer shall not divest the school from which the child is transferred of its guardianship and control over such child, unless the same be relinquished by the board of directors of such school.

*County Tax for Support of Home—When to be Laid.*

SEC. 3662. To provide for the expenses of temporary homes in excess of the sum received under Sec. 3657, said board shall present annually to the county representatives and resident senators of such county an estimate of the expense of such homes for the succeeding year; and said representatives and senators may, and in case sufficient funds are not already in the treasury for such maintenance shall, at their biennial meeting, or, in years in which no biennial meeting is held, at any special meeting duly called in such year, lay a county tax for the maintenance of such home or homes in their county.

*Extra School Expense Incurred by Town or School District—How Paid.*

SEC. 3663. The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein shall be paid by the county as provided in the preceding section.

*Audit and Approval of Such Expenses.*

SEC. 3664. The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under the preceding section, for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board of managers, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

*Penalty for Removing Child From Temporary or Private Home.*

SEC. 3665. Every person who shall remove or cause to be removed any child from a temporary home, or from a private home provided by the board of management of temporary homes, which child has been committed to a temporary home by a town or by any court, shall be fined not less than ten or more than thirty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both; *provided*, That children so committed may be withdrawn upon the authority of said board or of the selectmen so committing them.

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## PUBLIC ACTS OF 1893.

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### CHAPTER CCLV.

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*An Act Concerning Commitments of Neglected and Dependent Children—  
Children May be Discharged From Temporary Homes.*

SECTION I. Any child committed to a temporary home by virtue of the provisions of Chapter CCXXVIII. of the General Statutes, or transferred or committed to any suitable person or institution, by the provisions hereof, may, upon petition of the parents or guardian of such child to the board of managers, or the court of authority that made the commitment or transfer, be released and discharged from said temporary home, and from the authority of said board of managers, said persons, or institutions, to such parents or guardians, when it is shown upon inquiry had that the causes for which the commitment was made no longer exist, and said board, court or authority may transfer any child from such home to the keeping of any suitable person or institution upon the petition of the parents or guardian therefor, upon said board, court or authority being satisfied and assured, after due inquiry had that such transfer will be for the welfare and best interest of said child; *provided, however*, That the town which committed any child to the temporary home, or the town to which said child, if a



pauper, would be legally chargeable, shall not be liable for the expense of supporting such child after such transfer; *and further provided*, That the words "court or authority" shall not be so constructed, as to include justices of the peace.

*To Whom Children May Be Committed.*

SEC. 2. Commitments of children by virtue of the provisions of said chapter may be made by the authority designated in said chapter, to any suitable person or institutions consenting thereto, designated by the parents or guardians of such children, upon being satisfied, after due inquiry made, that such a commitment will be for the welfare and best interest of such children; *provided, however*, That the town from which any child is committed under the provisions of this section, or the town to which said child, if a pauper, would be legally chargeable, shall not be liable for the expense of supporting such child by the person or institution to which such child is committed.

*Religious Instruction.*

SEC. 3. Ministers of the gospel shall have free access to the several places of commitment and residence of children of their respective communions for the purpose of administering moral and religious instruction at such reasonable time as shall be designated by the board of managers of said temporary homes.

*Children to Be Subject to Authority of Board of Management.*

SEC. 4. All children committed or transferred in accordance with the provisions hereof shall be subject to the authority and supervision of the board of managers of the temporary home of the county in which the commitment or transfer takes place, and said board of managers, or their agents, may visit said children in the several places of commitment provided therein, in the same manner and with the same authority as is provided in Section 3656 of the General Statutes, in reference to the visitation of selected families, and said managers may for good and sufficient cause remove temporarily to the temporary home of said county any child so committed or transferred until such cause is terminated; *provided*, That if said cause be not terminated within thirty days, then said managers may find private family homes for said children in accordance with the provisions of Chapter CCXXVIII. of the General Statutes.

## CHAPTER CXLVIII.

*An Act Relating to Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children—  
Religious Instruction.*

SECTION 1. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen and parents of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, and every reasonable opportunity shall be allowed such clergymen and the parents of said inmates, to give to such inmates as belong to their respective denominations such religious

and moral instruction as they may desire, and the boards of management of said temporary homes shall prescribe reasonable times and places when and where such instruction may be given.

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## CHAPTER CXXII.

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### *An Act Concerning Appeals from Commitment of Children to Public Institutions.—To what Courts Appeals May be Taken.*

SECTION 1. Chapter CLXXI. of the Public Acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order or decree of a court of probate, judge of a city or police court, or justice of the peace committing any child to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to any County Home for Dependent or Neglected Children, to the next criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered, but in towns of which the District Court of Waterbury has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court, and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such Court of Common Pleas or District Court to the next criminal term of the Superior Court.

#### *Who May Take Appeal.*

SEC. 2. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days hereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety to the State, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon.

#### *Criminal Complaint Against to be Tried by Jury on Appeal.*

SEC. 3. Complaints under sections 3628, 3641 and 3658 of the General Statutes shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control; and the jury shall render a verdict of guilty, or not guilty, or of proven or not proven, as the facts proved may warrant; and on a verdict of guilty or proven, sentence of commitment may follow as provided in said sections of the General Statutes.

*Statistics from the Date of Opening, January 1, 1884, to September 30, 1894.*

COUNTIES.	Received.	Returned to Friends.	Given to Priests.	Sent to Protestant Asylums.	Sent to Catholic Asylums.	Sent to School for Boys.	Sent to Industrial School.	Sent to Lake-ville School.	Sent to Blind Asylum.	Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum.	Recalled by Selection.	Died.	Placed in Family Homes.	Remaining in County Homes.
Hartford, - - -	698	234	74	—	—	4	3	1	—	2	4	6	290	80
New Haven, - - -	793	243	13	8	58	11	9	3	2	3	18	11	284	130
New London, - - -	326	119	7	5	—	3	—	5	—	—	15	4	134	34
Fairfield, - - -	502	195	19	1	—	18	3	1	—	—	5	9	169	82
Windham, - - -	196	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	93	42
Litchfield, - - -	247	31	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	5	134	63
Middlesex, - - -	218	82	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	89	40
Tolland, - - -	163	20	11	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	5	88	33
Total, - - -	3,143	969	131	14	58	41	19	11	3	6	62	44	1,281	504

## THE COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

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Under the provisions of the foregoing statutes a Temporary Home for dependent and neglected children is maintained in each of the eight counties of the State. The law authorizing their establishment grew out of a movement whose object was to prevent the placing of children over two years of age in town almshouses, a concerted inquiry having previously demonstrated the fact that it was a common practice on the part of overseers of the poor to place dependent children in almshouses, and that large numbers of them, many of whom were between the ages of ten and sixteen, were still under the influence of such objectionable surroundings.

The law was passed in January, 1883, and preparations were made to put its provisions into effect with as little delay as possible. One Home was opened on September 10, 1883; others followed suit at somewhat later dates, and by January 1, 1884, all had been established and were in active operation.

The original locations that were selected for the Homes have not been retained in a single instance. At the time of their organization the Homes were in the experimental stage of a new departure, and provisions of a permanent nature in regard to amount of land, kind of buildings and points of location, etc., were purposely left to be determined by the results of their operation.

Turning to them, now eleven years since the date of their establishment, a brief account of their present situation and condition is given in detail as follows.

### THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Middletown on September 10, 1883; was moved to Higganum in April, 1884, and in November, 1886, to Haddam, its present location. It is situated on the main road of the town about a half a mile from Haddam station, and one-eighth of a mile from Arnold's.

For its dependent children the county has erected a large wooden building, which is comfortably appointed and has so far answered all requirements. A portion of the Home lot is cultivated as a kitchen garden; the remainder, containing several acres, is used solely as a recreation ground. The children attend school on the premises. The school-room, however, is considerably too small and ought to be enlarged at once.

### THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in New Milford on October 1, 1883. In April, 1884, it was removed to East Canaan, and on April 1, 1889, it was removed, on the invitation of the founder, to the Gilbert Home in Winsted.

Under this arrangement the county does not support an institution of its own as a Temporary Home. The county and Gilbert Home children occupy the same building, the county paying \$1.50 per week to the Home trustees for the support of each child of the former class. A description of the Gilbert Home is given elsewhere in this report under the heading of Private Charities for Children, and a reference to it will show that the county is fortunate in having the privileges of so well equipped an institution available for its dependent children under such favorable conditions. The same regulations in regard to committing and placing out of county children apply here as in the other temporary Homes. The inmates attend school on the premises.

### THE HARTFORD COUNTY HOME.

The Hartford County Temporary Home was opened in Bloomfield on October 1, 1883; was afterwards moved to East Hartford, and again in 1889 to its present location at Warehouse Point. It



is finely situated on a hill one mile east from the town of Windsor Locks, and one mile and a half south from Warehouse Point station. The Home occupies a large brick house formerly used as a private residence, which was remodeled to suit the Home's purposes. The grounds in front of the house are laid out in an ornamental manner, and those on the north and east are cultivated as a kitchen garden and orchard. Eleven acres of land are connected with the institution, which, together with the stock, farm and outer premises, are under the charge of the farmer, Mr. Reynolds.

As the main provision in Hartford County for the temporary protection of waifs and strays between the ages of two and sixteen years, the Home is required to shelter an average number of over eighty inmates. Owing to its over-crowded condition in recent years an addition of two stories has recently been erected with accommodations for fifty-seven children.

The children attend school on the premises in a room which has been partitioned off on the west side of the barn, and is dimly lighted by windows on one side. The room is unattractive in appearance, and unsuitable in size, furnishings and location. The outside premises are not in a neat and tidy condition, especially those at the rear of the house, and near the barn.

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### THE WINDHAM COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened at Putnam Heights on November 1, 1883, and was moved on November 1, 1886, to its present location in the town of Putnam; it stands on the public highway about two miles from Putnam station.

The buildings consist of a large house, a succession of out-buildings, and a large barn, the whole appearing more like a comfortable farming establishment than a county institution. A farm of sixty-five acres is attached, and is cultivated under the direction of the Superintendent. It is the custom here to make butter and to annually raise large supplies of vegetables for home consumption.

The Home is filled to its full capacity at present, and is greatly in need of additional room for hospital purposes. The children attend the district school in the neighborhood.

### THE TOLLAND COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Andover on November 1, 1883, and was later moved to Vernon Center, where it has since remained. It has an uncommonly good location on the main road of the town about one mile and a half northeast from Vernon station, and one-half mile east from the station at Vernon Center.

The building in use was formerly a tavern, and when bought by the county was remodeled to suit its new purpose. Further changes and improvements have been made during the past year. The house is comfortably furnished, is kept in good repair, and has proved amply sufficient for the county requirements. A lot of ten acres is attached to the Home. Several head of stock are kept and the boys and girls enjoy practically all the best features of country life under healthful conditions.

The inmates attend the district school near the Home. The school-house has been regarded as too small, and under an arrangement with the Board of Management, as provided by statute, changes have been made during the year, which will provide the required accommodation.

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### THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Stratford on January 1, 1884, and was later removed to Norwalk, where it has an exceptionally fine location on high ground within half a mile from the terminus of the street railway. The county has erected a large brick building which is specially designed for a children's home. The sleeping-rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and all departments are fully appointed with needful comforts and conveniences. The children attend school on the premises.

### THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Norwich on January 1, 1884, but shortly afterwards was moved to the town of Preston. It is reached from Norwich by a tramway line which passes within a short distance of the premises.

The house now occupied was formerly a private residence and although remodeled and enlarged at the time of purchase, still requires additional changes in the dining-room and kitchen.

A few acres of land are attached which are used in part for play ground purposes, and in part for cultivating garden produce. The children have hitherto attended the district school in the neighborhood, but as the school building was considered to be too small, the plan has latterly failed to give satisfaction. During the past year a school-room has been added to the Home, and henceforth the children will be taught on the premises.

### THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY HOME.

The Home was opened in Tyler City on January 1, 1884, and on July 1, 1885, was moved to its present location in New Haven on the corner of Shelton avenue and Bassett street. A tramway line runs past the place and makes this Home the most easily accessible of them all. On account of its situation within the city limits it lacks the features of country life which are common to the other Homes, and which the boys and girls appreciate, such as cultivating garden flowers and vegetables and playing games in the open fields, etc.

The Home stands in a large lot which is fenced in, and is used only for the purpose of a children's play-ground. In this instance also the Home was formerly a private residence and has been remodeled and enlarged to suit its present uses. It is an old building, not conveniently arranged in all its departments, and for years past its accommodations have been so limited that it has been necessary to board out a number of the children at St. Francis' Orphan Asylum. During the past year a lot measuring two hundred feet front by three hundred and seventy-five feet deep, and adjoining the Home grounds on the north side has been bought, and will undoubtedly prove to be for the Home a valuable addition to the present property. The children attend school on the premises. The number in the Home has steadily increased and now exceeds one hundred and thirty.

## THE WORKING ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY HOMES.

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### Boards of Management and Town Committees.

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Each Home is under the charge of a Board of Management, which under the present law, consists of the County Commissioners, a member of the State Board of Health and a member of the State Board of Charities. This Board appoints the Superintendent and Matron, and also appoints committees of men or women in each town in the county, who serve without compensation, who have the right to visit and inspect the Home, make suggestions of changes and improvements to the Board, and whose duty it is to assist in the careful selection of family Homes, and in the visitation of children when placed out. The town committees appoint a Secretary, who corresponds with the other members in regard to dates of visits, interests of children placed in families, etc., etc.

In placing children, the rule is that when strangers apply at the Home, they shall present a written recommendation from one or more of the town committees. If the application is granted the children are placed in the applicant's care, under the condition that until sixteen years old (unless sooner discharged by law) they will be at all times subject to the care and control of the Board of Management. The committee for the town to which the children go is then notified and is expected by visits and observation to keep a careful watch and to report to the Board any failure on the part of the family to care for the children in a satisfactory manner.

In the summer or autumn an annual meeting is held at the Home of the members of the Board of Management, town committees and all others who are interested. A financial statement is presented, reports are given by the town committees of their visits and observations, and the details of the working of the Home for the past year are fully discussed.

## TOWN AND STATE GUARDIANSHIP.

According to the statutes, neglected and dependent children may at any time be placed by the Selectmen of the town under the protecting care of the Home in that county, without the previous observance of formalities of any sort. The Home has a fixed charge of not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$2.00 per week for the support of each inmate. The Selectmen know the rate, and when they place a child in the institution it is fully understood that the town, through them, will be expected to pay for the child's board at the rate in question.

Children so placed are retained as wards of the town. Their temporary support is paid for by the town, and when the conditions which had called for their immediate care are replaced by those which admit of their return to home or friends, they may be removed by the town Selectmen with the same informality.

Under the same statute, Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate or Judges of any city or police court may, by due process of law, formally commit children deserted, neglected or cruelly treated to any one of the Temporary Homes. The children then become wards of the State. Their temporary support is paid for by the State, and until they reach the age of sixteen years, the State expects that the Board of Management will satisfactorily perform its duties in behalf of State wards by temporarily protecting them for only so long a time as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the children in well selected family homes.

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NOTES.

In reviewing the present status of the Homes and the conditions incident to their working, certain features present themselves for serious consideration:—

## ERRORS IN COMMITMENT.

There is no question that in most cases the committals to the Homes have been made properly, and in the right understanding of the conditions in question, but at the same time mistakes have occurred, and with a view to reducing the percentage of such errors to the smallest limit, it is well to point out the desirability of holding a thorough investigation previous to taking the decisive step.



The statute creating the Homes expressly states that children demented, idiotic or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases are not included in the provisions of the chapter. The records of committals, however, show that the letter of the statute is not always enforced. In cases, for instance, where all the children in one family have been sent to a Home, it has happened that a child whose condition is described in one of the classes above mentioned has been wrongfully included with the rest. The presence of such an inmate is a source of trouble and anxiety to the Superintendent and of fear and uneasiness to the children. It is quite improbable that an opportunity will be offered for placing it in a family home. The child must either become a permanent inmate until sixteen years of age, or be boarded in an outside family.

Owing to the occurrence of committals of this sort during the past year, a circular letter was addressed by the board of management of one of the Homes to the Judges of Probate and other officials concerned in the county, in which their attention was called to the statute in question, and a request presented that in the future its provisions should be more carefully regarded.

Other errors are that children have been committed in cases where less hasty action and an inquiry into the circumstances would have discovered near relatives or friends who would have been willing to take the children under their care.

It happens, too, as a matter of course, that now and again the propriety of certain commitments will be called into question, and it will be alleged with much force that the court's authority has been wrongfully and arbitrarily exercised. It is well understood that if children are really destitute and exposed to vicious influences, it is a duty to remove and protect them from such conditions, but in all cases too much stress cannot be laid upon the foundation principle that children should not be lightly removed and families broken up and parents permitted to shirk their responsibility if, consistently with the best interests of the children, it can be prevented.

#### BOARD MEETINGS.

The statute which provides for the organization of the Boards of Management contains no instructions in regard to the holding of Board meetings. The result, as seen in actual practice, is that the Boards of Management have not been in the habit of holding

meetings at regular intervals and taking united action. Long periods have elapsed without the assembling of the full board; one energetic and ambitious member has been allowed to govern affairs from an individual but possibly mistaken standpoint, or a working majority has taken a course regardless of the protests of the other members, as happened,\* for instance, in the case of one of the County Homes, when, at a meeting of the board in April last, "the majority voted to delegate to the County Commissioners the duties of the whole board; to buy, hire and manage and, in a word, to abolish the board by taking upon themselves the work assigned by statute to the managers."

During the past year the Board of Charities has addressed a letter to the chairman of each Board respectively, in which this delinquency has been pointed out, and the holding of a meeting of the full Board as often as once a quarter has been strongly urged.

It is recommended that a provision which shall order the Boards of Management to hold regular meetings at stated intervals be incorporated in the statute relating to the establishment and maintenance of the County Homes, and also that the organization of the Boards be entirely reconstructed.

#### EXPENSE.

It was noticeable that shortly after the organization of the Homes a tendency was developed to commit children through the courts under the provisions of Section 3638, the moving cause being undoubtedly the fact that in such cases the cost of support would be borne by the State rather than by the towns from which the children came. The tendency has increased as years have passed, and as town officials have become more familiar with the working of the Homes and the letter of the statutes, and it has now reached a point where the practice of committing through the courts is well nigh universal.

This feature in the application of the statute and the increase in expenditure which it would entail upon the State, were brought before the notice of the Legislature several years ago. The practice has been allowed to continue, however, and in the absence of legislative action it may be assumed that the State acquiesces in the arrangement, or, at least, is not opposed to it.

One natural effect is that so long as children can be placed under the protecting care of the Homes at the expense of the

\* See Hartford Courant, April 26, 1894.

State there will be a greater willingness on the part of the town officials to coöperate in the work of child-saving. They will more readily assist in separating children from exposed or degraded surroundings, and in placing them in Homes which will temporarily protect them and open a way for their development as useful citizens so long as it costs the town nothing. Each town ought to perform this service of itself, for the sake of the children and the future welfare of the community, but history shows that it will not be done while the existing statutes remain in force. It were much better, however, that the State should bear the burden than that the children should be neglected and allowed to suffer from want of proper care, or to grow up in the midst of evil associations. The State bears a share of responsibility towards its dependent classes and in "promoting the welfare of neglected and exposed children, and in securing to society immunity from the depredations and expenses of youthful offenders it takes practical measures for the cure of pauperism and diminution of crime."

The Homes are fulfilling the purpose for which they were created with some measure of success, and it is to be hoped that they will furnish an equivalent to the State for the amount spent in their support in the exemplary character and productive usefulness in later years of the children so assisted.

Printed lists are on file in the Board's office giving the name, age and dates of commitment and release of each child who has been under the care of the Homes from the date of their opening down to April 1, 1894.

## LOCATION OF THE COUNTY TEMPORARY HOMES.

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HARTFORD COUNTY HOME,  
WAREHOUSE POINT.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY HOME,  
NEW HAVEN, .  
(Corner Shelton avenue and Bassett street).

NEW LONDON COUNTY HOME,  
PRESTON,  
. (Near Norwich).

WINDHAM COUNTY HOME,  
PUTNAM.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOME,  
HADDAM.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOME,  
NORWALK.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOME,  
WINSTED.

TOLLAND COUNTY HOME,  
VERNON CENTER.

## STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

*Received and Provided for During Two Years and Three Months  
Ending September 30, 1894.*

## HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
							<hr/> 244
Returned to friends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Given to priests,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sent to School for Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Placed in family homes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
							<hr/> 244

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
							<hr/> 271
Returned to friends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Sent to Catholic Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sent to School for Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sent to Industrial School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sent to Deaf Mute School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sent to Blind Institute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Placed in family homes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
							<hr/> 271

## NEW LONDON COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
							<hr/> 123
Returned to friends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Given to priests,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sent to Protestant Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Recalled by Selectmen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Placed in family homes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
							<hr/> 123



## FAIRFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892, - - - - -	51	
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894, - -	174	
	<hr/>	225
Returned to friends, - - - - -	73	
Given to priests, - - - - -	4	
Died, - - - - -	2	
Recalled by Selectmen, - - - - -	3	
Sent to School for Boys, - - - - -	6	
Sent to Protestant Asylum, - - - - -	1	
Placed in family homes, - - - - -	54	
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894, - - - - -	82	
	<hr/>	225

## WINDHAM COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892, - - - - -	26	
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894, - -	47	
	<hr/>	73
Returned to friends, - - - - -	9	
Recalled by Selectmen, - - - - -	3	
Died, - - - - -	1	
Placed in family homes, - - - - -	18	
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894, - - - - -	42	
	<hr/>	73

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892, - - - - -	35	
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894, - -	94	
	<hr/>	129
Returned to friends, - - - - -	8	
Given to priests, - - - - -	6	
Died, - - - - -	1	
Sent to the Industrial School, - - - - -	2	
Placed in family homes, - - - - -	49	
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894, - - - - -	63	
	<hr/>	129

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892, - - - - -	38	
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894, - -	38	
	<hr/>	76
Returned to friends, - - - - -	18	
Recalled by Selectmen, - - - - -	2	
Placed in family homes, - - - - -	16	
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894, - - - - -	40	
	<hr/>	76

## TOLLAND COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

Number in Home July 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	-	25	
Received in 27 months ending September 30, 1894,	-	-				39	
						<u>64</u>	64
Returned to friends,	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Recalled by Selectmen,	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Placed in family homes,	-	-	-	-	-	24	
Remaining in Home October 1, 1894,	-	-	-	-		33	
						<u>64</u>	64

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## EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

The State has paid towards the support of the eight County Homes:

For the year ending September 30, 1893,	-	-	-	\$28,638.54
For the year ending September 30, 1894,	-	-	-	40,175.08

## HARTFORD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. GEO. A. BEERS, Bristol, }  
 GEO. A. HAYDEN, Hartford, } *County*  
 EDWARD W. DEWEY, Granby, } *Commissioners.*

Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, of the State Board of Health; Miss Mary Hall, Hartford, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Miss Josephine W. Griswold, - - - - - Hartford, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Hartford,	Mrs. John A. Crilly,	Hartford.
"	Mrs. John G. Parsons,	"
"	Mrs. Westell Russell,	"
"	Mrs. A. E. Warriner,	"
"	Miss Josephine W. Griswold,	"
"	Mrs. V. T. Smith,	"
Berlin,	Mrs. R. E. Ensign,	Berlin.
"	Mrs. A. A. Hart,	Kensington.
Bloomfield,	Mrs. E. R. Woods,	Bloomfield.
"	Mrs. E. T. Fowler,	"
Bristol,	Mrs. E. F. Judson,	Bristol.
"	Miss L. M. Upson,	"
Burlington,	Mrs. Isaac Barnes,	Collinsville.
"	Miss A. C. Broadbent,	Unionville.
Canton,	Mrs. M. P. Dowd,	Collinsville.
East Granby,	Mrs. I. E. Clark,	East Granby,
"	Mrs. Clinton Phelps,	"
East Hartford,	—	—
East Windsor,	Mrs. H. O. Allen,	Broadbrook.
"	Mrs. John Middleton,	Melrose.
"	Mrs. James Price,	Warehouse Point.
Enfield,	Mrs. Geo. T. Mathewson,	Enfield.
"	Mrs. J. P. Davis,	Thompsonville.
"	Mrs. J. C. Simpson,	"
"	Mrs. E. F. Parsons,	"
"	Mrs. John Twiss,	Shaker Station.
Farmington,	Mrs. J. C. Tracy,	Unionville.
"	Miss J. S. Porter,	Farmington.
Glastonbury,	Mrs. W. S. Goslee,	Glastonbury.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Granby,	Miss K. E. Dewey,	North Granby.
Hartland,	Mrs. E. P. Jones,	East Hartland.
"	Miss E. H. Gaylord,	West Hartland.
Manchester,	Mrs. J. C. Alvord,	Manchester Green.
Marlborough,	Miss F. A. Blish,	Marlborough Mills.
New Britain,	Mrs. Charles Peck,	New Britain.
Plainville,	Mrs. J. B. Minor,	Plainville.
"	Dr. T. G. Wright,	"
Rocky Hill,	Mrs. L. A. Griswold,	Rocky Hill.
"	Mrs. F. Warner,	"
Simsbury,	Mrs. E. Chase,	Simsbury.
"	Mrs. C. E. Stowe,	"
Southington,	Mrs. E. G. Neale,	Southington.
South Windsor,	Mrs. E. L. Briggs,	East Windsor Hill.
Suffield,	Mrs. M. G. Dibble,	Suffield.
West Hartford,	Mrs. W. E. Goodwin,	Elmwood.
Wethersfield,	Mrs. E. G. Woodhouse,	Wethersfield.
"	Mrs. F. T. Chapman,	"
Windsor,	Mrs. L. B. Loomis,	Windsor.
"	Mrs. R. O. Holcomb,	Poquonock.
"	Mrs. C. T. Hanmer,	Windsor.
Windsor Locks,	Mrs. J. H. Adams,	Windsor Locks.
"	Mrs. J. A. Whipple,	"
MATRON.		
Mrs. W. H. Pitkin,	- - - - -	Warehouse Point, Conn.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. JOHN L. LINDLEY, Ansonia,	}	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
ALBERT B. DUNHAM, Seymour,		
JAMES REYNOLDS, New Haven,		

Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven, of the State Board of Health; Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, - - - - - 90 York square, New Haven.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
New Haven,	Mrs. Lee H. Bradley,	133 Grand avenue.
"	Mrs. B. J. Lum,	19 Compton street.
"	Mrs. G. W. Bacon,	32 High street.
"	Miss M. D. Skinner,	New Haven.
Waterbury,	Mrs. F. E. Castle,	Waterbury.
Ansonia,	—	—
Beacon Falls,	Mrs. Julius A. Hart,	Beacon Falls.
Bethany,	Mrs. Jerome A. Downs,	Bethany.
Branford,	Miss E. Frisbie,	Branford.
Cheshire,	Mrs. Norman Platt,	Cheshire.
"	Mrs. Gillette,	"
Derby,	Mrs. A. B. Shaw,	Derby.
East Haven,	—	—
Guilford,	Mrs. E. O. Blatchley,	Guilford.
Hamden,	Miss Susan Dickerman,	Hamden.
"	Miss Carolyn Dickerman,	"
Madison,	Miss Josephine Scranton,	Madison.
Meriden,	Miss Eli I. Merriman,	Meriden.
Middlebury,	Miss M. L. Townsend,	Middlebury.
Milford,	Mrs. D. Clark,	Milford.
"	Miss J. Beach,	"
Naugatuck,	Mrs. B. B. Tuttle,	Naugatuck.
"	Mrs. Geo. D. Buck,	"
North Branford,	Mrs. Nathan Harrison,	North Branford.
North Haven,	Mrs. P. B. Orcutt,	North Haven.
Orange,	Mrs. Stiles Woodruff,	Orange.
Oxford,	Mrs. S. P. Sanford,	Oxford.



TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Prospect,	Mrs. W. H. Phipps,	Prospect.
Seymour,	Mrs. A. T. Dunham,	Seymour.
Southbury,	Mrs. Merwin Mitchell,	South Britain.
Wallingford,	Mrs. George Hallenbeck,	Wallingford.
Wolcott,	Mrs. M. R. Carter,	Wolcott.
"	Mrs. I. R. T. Todd,	"
Woodbridge,	Mrs. Le Roy C. Beecher.	Woodbridge.

## SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON,

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Matthews,     -     -     -     -     New Haven, Conn.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. CHAS. MCCHESENEY, Norwich, }  
 J. T. BATTY, Mystic, } *County*  
 C. W. REYNOLDS, Jewett City, } *Commissioners.*

Dr. G. W. Wilson, Meriden, of the State Board of Health; Mr. H. C. Whittlesey, Middletown, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. F. S. Camp, - - - - - Norwich, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
New London,	Mrs. G. F. Tinker,	New London.
Norwich,	Mrs. F. S. Camp,	Norwich.
"	Miss Mary Rudd,	Norwich Town.
Bozrah,	Mrs. H. N. Houghton,	Bozrah.
Colchester,	Mrs. I. E. Hall,	Colchester.
East Lyme,	—	—
Franklin,	Miss Ella I. Smith,	Yantic.
Griswold,	Mr. J. E. Leonard,	Jewett City.
Groton,	Miss Abby Clark,	Groton.
Lebanon,	Mrs. Dennison,	Lebanon.
Ledyard,	Mr. George Fanning,	Ledyard.
Lisbon,	Mrs. F. B. P. Reade,	Jewett City.
Lyme,	Mrs. A. Champion,	Lýme.
Montville,	Mrs. C. Johnson,	Montville.
North Stonington,	Mrs. W. H. Hillard,	North Stonington.
Old Lyme,	Mr. F. Fosdick,	North Lyme.
Preston,	Mrs. Abby Shedd,	Preston.
"	Mrs. Chapman,	"
Salem,	—	—
Sprague,	Mrs. Ethan Allen,	Hanover.
Stonington,	Mrs. Trumbull,	Stonington.
Voluntown,	Mrs. E. Dewhurst,	Voluntown.
Waterford,	Mrs. W. L. Peckham,	Waterford.

## MATRON.

Mrs. J. A. Brown, - - - - - Preston, Conn.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. MICHAEL J. HOULIHAN, Newtown,	}	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
DANIEL M. ROWLAND, Bridgeport,		
WHITMAN S. MEAD, Greenwich,		

Dr. N. E. Wordin, Bridgeport, of the State Board of Health; Dr. A. W. Tracy, Meriden, of the State Board of Charities.

### SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. A. Hill, - - - - - Norwalk, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Bridgeport,	Mrs. L. N. Middlebrook,	Bridgeport.
"	Mrs. F. A. Bartram,	"
"	Dr. W. B. Beebe,	"
Bethel,	Mrs. Frank W. Smith,	Bethel.
Brookfield,	Miss Amelia J. Northrop,	Brookfield.
Darien,	Miss Myra J. Davis,	Darien.
Danbury,	Miss M. L. Ward,	Danbury.
Easton,	Miss Frances Seeley,	Easton.
Fairfield,	Mrs. Samuel Glover,	Fairfield.
Greenwich,	Dr. L. P. Jones,	Greenwich.
Huntington,	Miss Leonora J. Clark,	New Canaan.
Monroe,	Mrs. John G. Stevens,	Monroe.
New Fairfield,	Mrs. John J. Treadwell,	New Fairfield.
Newtown,	Mrs. E. L. Johnson,	Newtown.
Norwalk,	Mr. Charles A. Burr,	Norwalk.
Redding,	Mrs. A. A. Weed,	Redding.
Ridgefield,	Mrs. L. W. Abbott,	Ridgefield.
Sherman,	Mrs. Maltby G. Gelston,	Sherman.
Stamford,	Mrs. Frank Phelps,	Stamford.
"	Mrs. Ovidia Walsh,	"
Stratford,	Mrs. William Nash,	Stratford.
"	Mrs. R. W. Bunnell,	"
South Norwalk,	Miss G. H. Benedict,	South Norwalk.
Trumbull,	Mrs. Horace L. Fairchild,	Trumbull.
Weston,	Dr. Frank Gorham,	Lyon's Plain.
Westport,	Mrs. Wm. Wood,	Wilton.

### MATRON,

Miss Dora G. Phelps, - - - - - Norwalk, Conn.

## WINDHAM COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. E. M. M. MARLOR, Brooklyn,	}	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
DAVIS A. BAKER, Ashford,		
E. H. HALL, Windham,		

Mr. George P. Ingersoll, New Haven, of the State Board of Health; Dr. A. W. Tracy, Meriden, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. E. T. Whitmore, - - - - - Putnam, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Ashford,	Mrs. Davis A. Baker,	Ashford.
Brooklyn,	Mrs. Frank E. Baker,	Brooklyn.
Canterbury,	Mrs. Marvin H. Sanger,	Canterbury.
Chaplin,	Mrs. Merrick Barton,	Chaplin.
Eastford,	Mrs. Timothy J. Walker,	Eastford.
Hampton,	Miss Nellie C. Cleveland,	Hampton.
Killingly,	Miss Mary Dexter,	Danielsonville.
Plainfield,	Mrs. George Loring,	Central Village.
Pomfret,	Mrs. T. W. Williams,	Pomfret.
Putnam,	Mrs. E. T. Whitmore,	Putnam.
Scotland,	Mrs. Charles R. Brown,	Scotland.
Sterling,	Mrs. George C. Spooner,	Sterling.
Thompson,	Mrs. M. D. Elliot,	Thompson.
Windham,	Miss Annie H. Tingley,	Willimantic.
Woodstock,	Mrs. J. R. Barber,	Woodstock.

## SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Converse, - - - - - Putnam, Conn.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. JOSEPH K. JUDSON, Thomaston, }  
 CHARLES P. LYMAN, Washington, } *County*  
 DAVID E. SOULE, New Milford, } *Commissioners.*

Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston, of the State Board of Health; Mr. G. F. Spencer, Deep River, of the State Board of Charities.

### SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Miss Mary P. Hinsdale, - - - - - West Winsted, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Litchfield,	Mrs. M. B. McLaughlin,	Litchfield.
"	Mrs. Geo. M. Woodruff,	"
Barkhamsted,	Mrs. E. J. Youngs,	Pleasant Valley.
"	Mrs. Wallace Case,	"
Bethlehem,	Mrs. Harrison,	Bethlehem.
"	Miss Jennie L. Scott,	"
Bridgewater,	Mrs. C. H. Jessup,	Bridgewater.
"	Mrs. E. R. Wooster,	"
Canaan,	Mrs. E. E. Manley,	Falls Village.
"	Miss Delevan,	South Canaan.
Colebrook,	Miss Susan Whiting,	Colebrook.
"	Miss Sarah Carrington,	"
"	Miss Bass,	Robertsville.
Cornwall,	Mrs. Catharine Sedgwick,	Cornwall.
"	Mrs. T. S. Gold,	"
"	Miss Susie E. Harrison,	Bakerville.
"	Mrs. S. N. Pettibone,	Cornwall.
Goshen,	Mrs. Delton Ostrem,	Goshen.
"	Mrs. Hibbard,	"
Harwinton,	Mrs. Abijah Catlin,	Harwinton.
"	Mrs. Goodwin,	"
Kent,	Mrs. Randolph Frisbie,	Kent.
"	Mrs. Russell Eaton,	"
New Hartford,	Mrs. John Droune,	New Hartford.
"	Mrs. Walter Woodruff,	"
New Milford,	Mrs. Charlotte Bennett,	New Milford.
"	Mrs. Dr. Bacon,	"
Norfolk,	Mrs. Alice E. Bridgman,	Norfolk.
"	Mrs. Ralph J. Crissey,	"



TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
North Canaan,	Mrs. A. G. Stevens,	Canaan.
"	Mrs. George Adam,	"
Plymouth,	Mrs. Geo. Langdon,	Plymouth.
"	Mrs. Andrew Gaylord,	Terryville.
Roxbury,	Mrs. Leverett Castle,	Roxbury.
"	Mrs. L. I. Pons,	"
Salisbury,	Mrs. H. P. Harris,	Salisbury.
"	Miss Almira Cleveland,	"
Sharon,	Mrs. Knight,	Sharon.
"	Mrs. M. F. Whitney,	"
Thomaston,	Mrs. G. H. Stoughton,	Thomaston.
"	Mrs. Chauncey Benedict,	"
Torrington,	Mrs. E. C. Hotchkiss,	Torrington.
"	Mrs. John Burr,	Burrville.
Washington,	Mrs. Wm. G. Brinsmade,	Washington.
"	Mrs. Mary E. Kinney,	Romford.
Watertown,	Mrs. W. S. Munger,	Watertown.
"	Mrs. Merritt Hemingway,	"
Winchester,	Miss Mary P. Hinsdale,	West Winsted.
"	Mrs. Caleb Camp,	"
Woodbury,	Mrs. James Huntington,	Woodbury.
"	Mrs. C. P. Crane,	"

## SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Case, - - - - - Winsted, Conn.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. JOHN CARROLL, Middletown,	}	<i>County Commissioners.</i>
CHARLES A. ELLIOTT, Clinton,		
HENRY M. SNELL, Saybrook,		

Dr. G. W. Wilson, Meriden, of the State Board of Health; Mr. G. F. Spencer, Deep River, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. J. H. Bunce, - - - - - Middletown, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Middletown,	Mrs. Henry Ward,	Middletown.
"	Mrs. J. H. Bunce,	"
"	Mrs. M. W. Lawton,	"
"	Mrs. M. D. Murphy,	"
Haddam,	Mrs. G. A. Dickinson,	Haddam.
"	Miss Hannah M. Walkley,	Higganum.
Chatham,	Miss Adeline M. Tibbals,	Cobalt.
"	Mrs. William H. Bevin,	East Hampton.
Chester,	Mrs. Joseph E. Silliman,	Chester.
"	Mrs. Merritt S. Brooks,	"
Clinton,	Mrs. George E. Elliot,	Clinton.
"	Miss Marietta Hull,	"
Cromwell,	Mrs. Harriet W. Wheelock,	Cromwell.
Durham,	Mrs. Enoch F. Camp,	Durham Center.
"	Miss Amelia Mathewson,	"
East Haddam,	Mrs. E. W. Chaffee,	Moodus.
"	Mrs. Wm. A. Cone,	East Haddam.
Essex,	Mrs. C. H. Hubbard,	Essex.
"	Mrs. Alfred M. Wright,	"
Killingworth,	Mrs. Nathan H. Evarts,	Killingworth.
"	Miss Ida B. Kelsey,	"
Middlefield,	Mrs. Mary E. Lyman,	Middlefield.
Old Saybrook,	Mrs. J. H. Grannis,	Saybrook.
"	Mrs. W. E. Clark,	"
Portland,	Mrs. J. S. Bayne,	Portland.
"	Mrs. E. L. Sears,	"
Saybrook,	Mrs. Milon Pratt,	Deep River.
"	Mrs. Lozelle J. Platt,	"
Westbrook,	Mrs. H. T. Wilcox,	Westbrook.
"	Mrs. C. C. Champlin,	"

## SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Odber, - - - - - Haddam, Conn.

## TOLLAND COUNTY TEMPORARY HOME.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. D. C. TALBOT, Coventry, }  
 ADOLPH KORPER, South Willington, } *County*  
 W. D. HOLMAN, Tolland, } *Commissioners.*

Mr. T. H. McKenzie, C. E., Southington, of the State Board of Health; Mr.  
 H. C. Whittlesey, Middletown, of the State Board of Charities.

## SECRETARY OF TOWN COMMITTEES.

Mrs. E. C. Pinney, - - - - - Stafford, Conn.

TOWNS.	COMMITTEES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.
Andover,	Mrs. Myron P. Yeomans,	Andover.
"	Mrs. Charles B. Stearns,	"
Bolton,	Mrs. C. N. Loomis,	Bolton.
"	Mrs. Orlando Sperry,	"
Columbia,	Mrs. Wm. H. Yeomans,	Columbia.
"	Mrs. Frederick D. Avery,	"
Coventry,	Mrs. H. W. Mason,	South Coventry.
"	Mrs. H. R. Hoisington,	Coventry.
Ellington,	Mrs. James M. Talcott,	Ellington.
"	Mrs. Albert Pinney,	Vernon.
Gilead,	Mrs. J. H. Buell,	Gilead.
Hebron,	Mrs. James H. Jagger,	Hebron.
Mansfield,	Mrs. E. G. Sumner,	Mansfield Center.
"	Mrs. W. H. Gardner,	Spring Hill.
Somers,	Mrs. H. M. Gager,	Somers.
"	Mrs. A. D. Noble,	"
Stafford,	Mrs. William Smith,	Stafford Springs.
"	Mrs. G. H. Baker,	"
"	Mrs. E. C. Pinney,	Stafford.
"	Mrs. M. P. J. Walker,	Stafford Springs.
Tolland,	Mrs. E. S. Agard,	Tolland.
"	Mrs. Wm. D. Holman,	"
"	Mrs. Bradley M. Sears,	Mansfield.
Vernon,	Mrs. William Butler,	Rockville.
"	Mrs. Robert Walker,	Vernon.
Rockville,	Mrs. W. H. Prescott,	Rockville.
"	Mrs. J. S. Thrall,	"
Willington,	Mrs. C. T. Preston,	Willington.
Union,	Mrs. E. W. Upham,	Union.

## SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON,

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Talbot, - - - - - Vernon Center, Conn.

## ‘SOLDIERS’ ORPHANS.

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Under Chapter CCXXVII., Section 3648, of the General Statutes, it is ordered that there shall be paid from the State Treasury \$1.50 per week for the benefit of each child in this State under the age of fourteen years, who has no other adequate means of support, and is not in any poor-house, whose father served as a Connecticut soldier or enlisted from this State in the United States Navy in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and died by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted while in such service.

The selectmen of each town and the treasurers of the New Haven and Hartford Orphan Asylums are required to return to the Comptroller, quarterly, a written list of the names and ages of all such children, and certify that they are entitled to the State bounty. Within ten days after the commencement of the quarter the Comptroller draws his order on the Treasurer for the amount payable for such children.

Returns of this sort are made from about fifteen towns, and the amount paid by the State under the above statute was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, -	-	-	-	\$5,276.55
For the year ending September 30, 1894, -	-	-	-	\$4,428.63

## PROVISION FOR STATE PAUPERS, TARIFFVILLE.

*Visited in November, 1893, and August, 1894.*

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The Comptroller's office has for many years contracted with Mr. Marvin Sanford, of Tariffville, for the support and relief of State paupers. The contract now in force was made in August, 1893, and extends for the period of three years. The house reserved for the use of the paupers is situated on the side of a hill near the railroad track, and is under the charge of a matron and a man who live near the premises. It is an old-fashioned, wooden building with low ceilings, small rooms, narrow halls and steep stairways, all of which show the effects of years of continuous service. Apart from incidental repairs, it remains in its original condition, and is entirely lacking in the convenient appointments and sanitary appliances of modern houses. An additional defect is that it affords no special opportunities for hospital treatment of the sick and insane.

The water supply consists of a spring of pure water. It enters the house by a pipe in the basement, but owing to the lack of pressure is not carried to the upper stories. On the opposite side of the court-yard is a small outhouse heated by a stove, which serves as bath-room and laundry. A stream of fair volume and force runs underneath the house, and the refuse water is emptied into it through a trap door in the floor and carried off. The women wash in the house and the men in the outbuilding. Once a week the inmates are required to bathe in the tub. A large wood-yard stands on one side of the enclosure and gives employment to some of the able-bodied men, while others assist in the work on the farm.



The food is wholesome and abundant, the rooms are tolerably neat and the inmates as a whole seem to be comfortably and humanely cared for. Except a few of the worthy poor, the majority represent low types and may be classified in general as tramps, victims of drink or persons affected with loathsome diseases. Some, too, are ugly in disposition and are not amenable to ordinary discipline, while others are idiotic or insane and are unable to care for their persons intelligently. The average number of inmates is thirty-five.

By the terms of his contract Mr. Sanford receives \$2.75 per week for the board of each person. The total cost to the State was:

For the year ending September 30, 1893, - - - - \$4,632.59

For the year ending September 30, 1894, - - - - 6,154.20

In addition to the support and relief of State paupers, Mr. Sanford cares for the town poor of Barkhamsted and Avon under contract, and boards a few paupers from other towns, namely, Bloomfield, West Hartford, Windsor Locks, West Haven, etc.

Connecticut owns neither a State Almshouse nor a State Farm. It has had a comparatively small number of State paupers to support, and has been able to arrange for such service at a moderate cost.

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## GENERAL STATUTES, 1888.

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### *Support by the State.*

SECTION 3311. All persons needing relief, who have no settlement in any town in this State, shall, when needing relief, be provided for by the Comptroller, for the period of six months next after they come into this State and no longer, etc.

SEC. 3316. The Comptroller may, from time to time, contract with any person for not more than five years, for the relief and support of State paupers, and may remove any State pauper from any town, and place him with such contractor, adjust any demands arising under said contract, and draw orders on the State Treasurer for the payment thereof.

## EXPENSE TO THE STATE

— FOR —

## CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

	FOR THE YEAR END- ING SEPT. 30, '93.	FOR THE YEAR END- ING SEPT. 30, '94.
Connecticut State Prison, - - -	\$21,770 59	\$51,363 60
“ Industrial School for Girls, - - -	37,596 37	57,892 78
“ School for Boys - - -	68,626 01	70,714 52
“ School for Imbeciles, - - -	13,982 38	18,291 02
“ Hospital for Insane, - - -	77,627 33	68,128 22
Hartford Retreat for Insane, - - -	2,103 98	2,413 04
Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hamp- shire and Rhode Island Hospitals for Insane, - - - - -	1,047 73	860 32
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, -	9,887 50	10,587 51
Whipple's School for Deaf and Dumb, -	5,337 50	5,430 84
Perkins Institute for the Blind, - - -	13,360 00	9,400 94
Connecticut Institute and Industrial Home for the Blind, - - - - -	—	4,948 33
Fitch's Home for Soldiers, - - - -	51,200 00	80,000 00
General Hospital Society, - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00
Hartford Hospital, - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00
Bridgeport Hospital, - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00
Meriden Hospital, - - - - -	12,500 00	16,250 00
Grace Hospital, - - - - -	3,750 00	3,750 00
Danbury Hospital, - - - - -	8,250 00	3,000 00
Waterbury Hospital, - - - - -	25,000 00	—
Eight County Temporary Homes, - - -	28,638 54	40,175 08
Eight County Jails, - - - - -	112,867 81	105,210 78
Soldiers' orphans, - - - - -	5,276 55	4,428 63
State paupers, - - - - -	4,632 59	6,154 20
Total, - - - - -	\$518,454 88	*\$573,999 81
Total for year ending June 30, 1891, - - -	-	\$393,474 16
Total for fifteen months ending September 30, 1892,	-	577,093 89

\* To this amount should be added \$2,727.77 for salary of Secretary of the Board of Education of the Blind and incidental expenses.

## TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

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### CONDITION OF PREMISES.

With reference to almshouses in the State, it may be said that practically the same conditions obtain now as have been noticed in previous years. No two houses are alike; they include the good, bad and indifferent and represent widely varying standards of management.

A few of the institutions are in the charge of conscientious keepers who are grounded in the principles of good order, cleanliness and humanity, and who keep their places with the same excellent care and attention that thrifty men may be usually expected to give to their own property. Of those almshouses representing the other class, many which now show signs of indifference and neglect might be easily improved by the application of proper efforts under authoritative direction. Although at present on the down-hill grade, there is a possibility of ultimate improvement. At the bottom of the list there remain a small number which are positively unfit for use, and ought to be abolished.

The unfavorable condition of several of the almshouses is in part accounted for by the fact that they are situated on back roads in out-of-the-way corners of the towns, where they are seldom seen or visited. Public interest, also, does not go out freely in their direction. Citizens who are not officially connected with the almshouse management rarely take the time and trouble to inquire into its condition, and very likely will live in the town for years without once stepping inside the almshouse door. In some towns a committee of ladies and a Y. M. C. A. delegation make regular visits and hold meetings for religious instruction, and in a few cases clergymen of different denominations take turns in conducting religious services on Sundays.

From inspections made by the Board, it is believed that in the matter of food there is little to criticise. Only a few complaints

have been received and special stress has, as a rule, been laid by the keepers upon their intention to give the inmates a sufficient quantity of plain, wholesome food.

#### DEFECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The defects which have been chiefly noticed are that the halls and stairways are not properly lighted, that there is not sufficient provision for heating rooms and halls, which must be bitterly cold in the winter season, that the water supply and facilities for bathing are often inadequate, that the premises are not kept in a clean and orderly condition, and that there is no organized attempt to keep the able-bodied "old-timers" regularly employed.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF KEEPERS AND SELECTMEN.

The inmates are a difficult class to care for. They are old, infirm and feeble minded, and often untidy, unreasonable, whimsical and lazy. It is therefore all the more necessary that the keeper and his wife shall be people of intelligence and discretion, who will act humanely and give due attention to the needs of the inmates and condition of the premises. The Selectmen are frequently as much responsible as the keepers. Their tenure of office is short and uncertain. The suggestion of a change has been met with the reply, "That is the way it has always been. Is it not good enough for you? Well, our time is nearly up now; a new board will soon come in, and we do not care to do anything at present." It is right to say, however, that in several instances Selectmen have received recommendations from the Board in good part, and have promptly put them into effect.

#### ALMSHOUSE POPULATION.

The approximate almshouse population in the State in 1894 is shown in the following table:

Hartford County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420
New Haven County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
New London County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Fairfield County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
Windham County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Litchfield County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Middlesex County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Tolland County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70

Total, 1900, of whom 325 are insane. If the residents of a town would include the almshouse in their rounds of friendly

visiting their sympathy and interest would cheer the inmates, encourage the keeper and his wife and prevent possible neglect on the part of the town officials.

#### CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES.

The fact that under the provisions of Section 3657 of the General Statutes, it is unlawful for overseers of the poor to place or retain children between the ages of two and sixteen years in almshouses is understood and closely regarded. With a Temporary Home in operation in each county there is no excuse or necessity for placing or retaining children over two years old in almshouses, and in point of fact the Board has found that Selectmen are very generally disposed to obey the law which forbids such action.

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### GENERAL STATUTES, 1888.

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#### SUPPORT.

##### I. SUPPORT BY TOWNS.

SECTION 3295. All persons who have not estate sufficient for their support and have no relations of sufficient ability who are obliged by law to support them, shall be provided for and supported at the expense of the town where they belong; and every town shall maintain and support all the poor inhabitants belonging to it, whether residing in it or in any other town in the State.

SEC. 3303. Paupers shall be liable to be removed to such places as the Selectmen may lawfully designate, to be supported as the town or Selectmen may direct, etc.

SEC. 3310. All paupers shall be supported at some place or places within the town to which they belong, and it shall not be lawful for any town, or the Selectmen thereof, to remove any pauper out of the town to which such pauper belongs to be supported in any other town.



## HARTFORD COUNTY.

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There are twenty-nine towns in Hartford County, eighteen of which have almshouses. Visits have been made to the towns mentioned in the appended list, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### HARTFORD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. C. L. Packard, whose contract expires in April, 1895. Terms, \$1,800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 239; 144 men, 92 women, 3 children.

Number of feeble-minded, 5 men.

Number of insane, 27; 12 men, 15 women.

Number able to work, 80; 40 men, 40 women.

Occupations, farm and housework.

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### BERLIN.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miner.

Terms, \$43.00 per month, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 woman.

The only inmate, Charlotte Belden, was found to be insane and poorly clad, filthy and in wretched surroundings. The first Selectman was communicated with, and through him her transfer to Middletown was secured without delay.

## BLOOMFIELD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Three paupers are boarded at the almshouse in Tariffville for \$5.00 per annum. Three insane paupers are at the State Hospital in Middletown.

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## BRISTOL.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties. Keeper, Mr. A. C. Bailey, whose contract expired October 1, 1894. Terms, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week per capita. Prisoners are not received. Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 10 men, 2 women. Number of feeble-minded, 1 man. Number of insane, 3; 2 men, 1 woman. Number able to work, 6; 4 men, 2 women.

The men's apartments were in a fair condition, but the insane woman occupied a wretched attic, in which she slept on a bundle of old bedding in a corner. An interview was had with the first Selectman, in which he was recommended to make an improvement in the women's sleeping apartment, there being plenty of unoccupied room on the second floor which could be used for this purpose.

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## EAST HARTFORD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 36 acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Ruoff, whose contract expires April 1, 1895. Terms, \$400.00 per annum, not including out-door relief. Prisoners are not received. Number of inmates at date of visit, 8 men. Number of insane, 1 man. Number able to work, 7 men.

Erskine Cushman, a cripple, now about 45 years old, has been an inmate for fourteen years. He was made helpless by a dose of calomel. He cannot read, never having been taught his letters, and his only amusement is to lie on the floor and smoke. He gets about on his hands and knees a little.

The house was in only ordinary condition, but no fault was found by the inmates.

## EAST WINDSOR.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Maine, whose contract expires in April, 1895.

Terms, \$475.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Number able to work, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

Mr. and Mrs. Maine are the successors to Mr. and Mrs. Hodge. Mr. and Mrs. Maine entered upon their duties on April 1, 1894, and the inmates are eager to tell of the improved conditions in regard to cleanliness, wholesome food and kind treatment.

## ENFIELD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. M. Lamphear.

Terms, \$450.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 6 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, 6 men.

The house was built expressly for an almshouse, and is exceedingly well kept. The best of feeling appeared to exist between the keeper and inmates.

## FARMINGTON.

*Visited by Miss Hall in May, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 300 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gilbert, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$600.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9; 6 men, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 6; 1 man, 5 women.

Number able to work, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The building is very old. The rooms, however, are fairly clean and the food is wholesome and abundant.

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### GLASTONBURY.

*Visited by Miss Hall in March, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, Mr. W. R. Hulburt, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$300.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 1 man, 4 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

The house is exceedingly well kept. The rooms are clean and homelike, and the inmates seemed happy and contented.

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### GRANBY.

*Visited by Miss Hall in November, 1893.*

The town has no almshouse. Three men and three women are boarded in private families at a weekly rate of \$2.50 per capita.

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### MANCHESTER.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Charles Drake, whose contract expired June 1, 1894.

Terms, \$360.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 22; 10 men, 10 women, 2 children under sixteen years.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number of insane, 5; 1 man, 4 women.

Number able to work, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The sexes are not separated. The food is good, and beds and bedding fairly clean. The inmates are treated kindly.

**MARLBOROUGH.***Visited by Miss Hall in October, 1893.*

The town has no almshouse. The poor are boarded in private families.

The number helped by the town at date of visit was 36. A number of those in receipt of aid were mill operatives, having come upon the town for assistance owing to the closing of the factories.

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**NEW BRITAIN.***Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 53 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Wm. Dunham, whose contract expires April 1, 1895. Terms, \$800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 48; 30 men, 16 women, 2 children under two years of age.

Number of insane, 11; 4 men, 7 women.

The house was in good order and the food was excellent. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-three tramps were housed between January 1 and May 1, 1894.

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**NEWINGTON.***Visited by Miss Hall in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Five persons are assisted in their own homes.

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**ROCKY HILL.***Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The poor are either boarded in private families or helped in their homes. Many tramps are housed for the night and fed.

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**SIMSBURY.***Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in August, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 140 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. W. L. Case, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.



Terms, \$420.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The women live in the same house with the keeper. The men occupy a detached house on the premises. The men's quarters appeared to be in very bad condition, the rooms being dirty and the beds infested with vermin. No proper facilities for washing or bathing had been provided, and the sitting-room, whose low ceiling was covered with cobwebs, was warmed only by a three-legged, cracked, wood-burning stove. The rooms up-stairs were not warmed at all and the floors throughout the house were uncommonly dirty. A lock-up for tramps in the same building was found to be in a foul condition. A letter was written to the first Selectman recommending improvements, and it was observed at a later visit that several of the recommendations had been carried out and that the condition of the place was considerably improved.

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### SOUTHINGTON.

*Visited by Members of the Board in October, November and December, 1893,  
and in April, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Case, who are serving their first term.

Terms, \$500.00 per year, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, in April, 1894, 11; 2 men, 9 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 6; 2 men, 4 women.

Number able to work, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Occupations, chores, sewing and house-work.

When the almshouse was first visited in October, 1893, it was found that the premises were in need of sundry repairs and alterations, that the keeper and inmates were not living on friendly terms, and that the general administration of the place was unsatisfactory.

In November a committee from the State Board of Health and State Board of Charities visited the house in company with one

of the Selectmen, and made a thorough inspection of the premises, which was followed by a report from the committee of the State Board of Health, recommending various improvements. In December, 1893, a committee of the State Board of Charities called upon the first Selectman and recommended the removal of the then keeper.

The recommendations of the two committees were put into effect, and when last visited the condition of the almshouse and inmates was found to be much improved. Various alterations had been made in the furnishings and interior arrangements of the house, and under the management of the new keeper the inmates expressed themselves as being well fed and clothed and kindly cared for.

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### SOUTH WINDSOR.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 18 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. W. E. Richardson, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are received, but are separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 3 men, 3 women.

Number able to work, 5; 2 men, 3 women.

Occupations, farming and house-work.

The house is well kept. All apartments are clean, and the inmates seemed contented. It has the appearance of being a model town house with ample room and decent accommodations.

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### SUFFIELD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 80 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. S. E. Belden.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

The food is good, the beds are clean and the rooms in good order. One blind man and an infirm old lady are as tenderly cared for as in a private family. The management of the house and inmates appears to be in excellent hands.

## WEST HARTFORD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Four insane paupers are in the State Hospital at Middletown. One pauper is boarded in the Almshouse for State Paupers at Tariffville at \$2.50 per week. The first Selectman gave it as his opinion that the town has fewer paupers on account of the dread of going to Tariffville.

## WETHERSFIELD.

*Visited by Miss Hall in May, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, Mr. G. E. Treadwell.

Terms, \$375.00 per annum and everything found.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3 men.

Prisoners are received, but are kept separate from the paupers.

Number able to work, 3 men.

Twenty-five hundred tramps have been cared for during the past year. One of the inmates, a blind man, has been in the almshouse for fifty years.

## WINDSOR.

*Visited by Miss Hall in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 14 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Lewis Sykes, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$400.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 2 men,  $\frac{1}{2}$  women.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of insane, 2 women.

Number able to work, 1 man.

The inmates are comfortably housed and well fed and appear to be kindly treated.

## WINDSOR LOCKS.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. One pauper is boarded at Tariffville, two are boarded with friends, and fifteen are assisted in their own homes. Eighteen insane paupers are in the State Hospital at Middletown. About 1,000 tramps were housed in January and February, 1894.

## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

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There are twenty-six towns in New Haven County, eleven of which have almshouses. Visits have been made to the towns mentioned in the appended list, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### NEW HAVEN.

*Visited by Miss Bacon and Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 400 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, whose contract is renewed annually.

Terms, \$1,700.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 396; 205 men, 184 women, 7 children.

Number of insane, 75; 25 men, 50 women.

Number able to work, 25 per cent.

The house is beautifully situated about two miles out from the city, on what is known as Spring Side Farm. The large brick building is complete in its appointments and is kept in excellent order.

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### ANSONIA.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in September, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 50 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Foy, whose contract is renewed annually.

Terms, \$700.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 15; 11 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 6 men.

Occupations, farming and making themselves generally useful.

The house is heated by steam, and presents an air of comfort and plenty; the inmates had no complaints to offer.

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### BEACON FALLS.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two paupers are boarded in private families.

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### CHESHIRE.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in August, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 75 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hotchkiss.

Terms, \$600.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

The buildings are commodious, and are kept in good repair. All departments were found to be neat and in good order. The most noticeable deficiencies are proper arrangements for heating and bathing facilities. Tramps are cared for in a separate building.

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### EAST HAVEN.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two paupers are in the Hospital for the Insane. One boy, sixteen years old, is at the Lakeville School for Imbeciles. One widow and two families are partially supported.

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### GUILFORD.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in November, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, Mr. Wm. Bowen, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$125.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number of insane, 1 woman.



## HAMDEN.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in November, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 118 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Geo. B. Zorn, whose contract expires April 1, 1895. Terms, \$450.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

The place is clean and comfortable. All of the inmates spoke well of their treatment.

## MADISON.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The paupers are either boarded in private families or are helped in their own homes. Two children are in the County Home at Haddam.

## MERIDEN.

*Visited by Miss Hall and Dr. Tracy in August, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 12 acres of land are attached.

Terms, \$800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 47; 32 men, 15 women.

Number of insane, 16; 12 men, 4 women.

The buildings are old, but are kept in good repair. The place is comfortable and the inmates are kindly treated.

## MIDDLEBURY.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The only poor cared for are two men who are boarded by the town in private families.

## NAUGATUCK.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John Dooley, whose contract expires May 1, 1895.

Terms, \$800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 18; 12 men, 6 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

The house was found to be dirty and in disorder, and lacking in suitable arrangements for bathing. An interview was had with one of the Selectmen, who gave an assurance that the condition of the place would be improved. It was found on a later visit that the promise had been mainly fulfilled.

### NORTH HAVEN.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The paupers are boarded in private families. This arrangement is considered by the Selectmen to be less convenient and economical than would be the case if the poor were kept in an almshouse.

### ORANGE.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in August, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. About 60 persons were helped last year; they were either boarded in private families or helped in their own homes. The expense per capita was about \$40.00. Two insane residents are in the Hospital for the Insane in Middletown.

### OXFORD.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in September, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, Mr. M. Hubbell.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum.

The building was presented to the town to be used for the poor. The town has no poor to care for, and has allowed the house to fall into a dilapidated condition. The only inmate was a boy ten years old, who had been sent there temporarily, previous to placing him in a private family.

## PROSPECT.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. One feeble old man is boarded in a private family at \$3.00 per week.

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## SEYMOUR.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two men and three women are helped by the town.

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## SOUTHBURY.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Four persons are partially supported in their homes at an expense of from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.

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## WOLCOTT.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse, and no residents whom it wholly supports. Occasional assistance is rendered to a few families.

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## WATERBURY.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in November, 1893, and by Miss Bacon and Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached, eight of which are under cultivation.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moran.

Terms, \$800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates in June, 1894, 110; 71 men, 36 women, 3 children.

Number of feeble-minded, 12; 5 men, 7 women.

Number of insane, 8; 1 man, 7 women.

Occupations, the men work on the farm, in the kitchen and dining-room, dormitories and hospital. The women sew mend and do housework and laundry.

The house, which is a large brick structure, stands on high ground and commands an extensive view. It was occupied for the first time in February, 1894.

On the first floor are the offices, reception-room, the men's smoking-room, barber shop, sitting-room, laundry, store-room, kitchen and dining-room, and the women's sitting-room and sewing-rooms.

On the second floor are the hospital wards for men and women and small rooms for elderly people, who have come to the house in the expectation of making it their home for the remainder of their lives.

On the third floor are the dormitories, on the congregate plan, for men and women. They are furnished with iron bedsteads, and are light, airy rooms, and well ventilated. The room next to the dormitory has been set apart and specially furnished for chapel exercises.

Two cells and a small room are provided for unruly and violent women, and twelve cells are provided for the same class of men.

The house is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. A tank on the hill-side holds a reserve supply of water for use only in case of fire, and a length of five hundred feet of fire hose is in readiness for service on each floor.

The various departments present a favorable appearance of neatness and order and appear to be under efficient management.

Further reference to the subject of Waterbury's town poor will be found elsewhere in this report under the heading of Out-door Relief.

## NEW LONDON COUNTY.

There are twenty-one towns in the county, eleven of which have almshouses. The towns mentioned in the appended list have been visited, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

## NEW LONDON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 15 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Walden, whose contract expires January 1, 1895.

Terms, \$850.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 46; 21 men, 20 women, 5 infants.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 11; 5 men, 6 women.

Number able to work, 12; 6 men, 6 women.

The house is clean and well kept. Each room is furnished with a bed, chest of drawers and looking-glass. Hot water pipes pass through the inmates' rooms. The sexes are separated, the men occupying the rooms down-stairs, and the women the floor above.

During the year an extension has been added to the almshouse containing sixteen rooms. Most of the work in digging and grading was done by the inmates, including the painting of the roof, working on the farm and the sawing and splitting of forty cords of wood. The wood so sawed and split is delivered by Mr. Walden to families in receipt of out-door relief, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners.



## NORWICH.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in December, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 30 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. Marvin Bailey, whose contract expired April 1, 1894. Terms, \$700.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 62; 28 men, 34 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 4 men.

Number of insane, 12; 3 men, 9 women.

Number able to work, 27; 16 men, 11 women.

Occupations, farming and house-work.

The house is clean and comfortable. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and are kept in excellent order. The insane inmates are harmless, incurable cases, who are comfortably cared for in cells in the basement which were originally intended for the confinement of prisoners. The house is frequently visited by a local committee of ladies.

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COLCHESTER.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 90 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tracy, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$400.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse receives prisoners on temporary commitment; they are partially separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at time of visit, 10; 7 men, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, 1 woman.

Occupation, sewing and house-work

The place is clean and fairly comfortable. The furniture in the rooms, however, is painfully meagre. Tramps occupy a room in the house, *i. e.*, they sleep in a cell which adjoins the dining-room, eat at the same table, and occupy the same sitting-room as the inmates. One hundred and seventy tramps were

housed during the past year. The keeper practically does all the work on the roads, the town paying him for all the help he needs for the purpose. The house is in an exposed situation. Wood-burning stoves are used, which are not sufficient for the purpose, and should be replaced by a furnace or hot water apparatus. A committee of ladies visits the house once a month.

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### GRISWOLD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in December, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 150 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leyden, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number of insane, 2 women.

Number able to work, 2 women.

Occupation, light house-work.

The place is exceptionally clean and neat, and presents a most favorable appearance.

Tramps are received. One hundred and fourteen were housed in November, 1893. The general condition of the house is illustrated by the fact that the quarters occupied by the tramps are kept in a much better and cleaner condition than are the rooms of inmates in the average almshouse. The place appears to be under excellent management.

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### GROTON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 55 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Crandall, whose contract expired March 1, 1894.

Terms, \$375.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; 2 men, 4 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Occupations, farm and house-work.

All the inmates are old and feeble. The keeper and his family live in a house by themselves, and the inmates are kept in a small shanty on the other side of the road.

This town farm was presented to Groton by Capt. Elihu Spicer, who left in his will \$5,000.00, to be devoted to the maintenance and repair of the buildings at the farm. The Selectmen in their last report recommended that a part of the gift should be applied at once for the purpose of altering and enlarging the buildings. In carrying out this recommendation the intention is to build on to the keeper's house, and provide quarters which will be suitable and sufficient for all of the inmates.

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### LEBANON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in September, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Sullaud, whose contract is renewed annually.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

The inmates are old and infirm. One inmate, Fanny Clark, now over 80 years old, has been insane for 50 years. Others of the town poor are boarded at a less price with friends or relatives.

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### LISBON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in December, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reed.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 woman.

Mrs. Reed works in the factory, and is absent from the house during the day. The place is not at all clean or homelike, but the one inmate appeared to be satisfied with her surroundings.

## MONTVILLE.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. One hundred and fifty acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fox, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 woman.

Occupation, light house-work.

The house is old and badly in need of repairs. The rooms, however, are clean and in good order, and the inmates appeared to be well cared for.

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## OLD LYME.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 20 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Maynard, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 man.

There are not enough paupers in Old Lyme to make it worth while for the town to maintain an almshouse. Mr. Maynard takes the management of the farm, has the use of the town property and boards the one pauper, who has been supported by the town for 30 years, for \$3.00 per week.

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## SPRAGUE.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in December, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. James Valette.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number of insane, 3 men.

Number able to work, 4 women.

Occupation, light house-work.

The inmates live in a detached house, the rooms which were in an untidy and disreputable condition. The walls and ceiling were almost black from smoke and dirt. The old wooden bedsteads were in a dilapidated condition, and appeared ready to fall apart. Mrs. Valette stated that they had no time to do white-washing, and that many of the people in the town were not so comfortably provided for as the town poor.

A letter of complaint was written to the first Selectman, who promised to pay immediate attention to the condition of the place.

### STONINGTON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in March, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Maxson, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$1.50 per week per capita, and \$2.00 if inmate is unable to care for his room.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 16; 11 men, 5 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 7; 5 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 2 men; 2 women.

Number able to work, 2 men.

Occupation, farm work.

The house is old, and it is difficult to preserve the wooden bedsteads, which have been used for many years, free from the vermin which are concealed in the cracks in the floors and wall partitions. The keeper is active in keeping the place as clean and in as good order as possible, and the inmates appeared to be well fed and clothed and kindly cared for. The house and outpremises showed evidences of proper care. A letter was written to the first Selectman urging the substitution of iron bedsteads for the old wooden ones.

### WATERFORD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in March, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 115 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. N. D. Getchel, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.



Terms, \$250.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9; 7 men, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 2 men.

Occupation, light chores.

The house is old, the rooms and windows are small and the ventilation is very defective. The sleeping-rooms are not heated. One insane woman, who has been in the hospital at Middletown twice, requires constant care. She sleeps on a floor of concrete and will not sleep on a bedstead nor sit at the table. There is an air of neglect about the place. It presents a forlorn and dreary aspect, and a letter was written to the first Selectman, urging various improvements.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

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There are twenty-three towns in Fairfield County, twelve of which support almshouses. Visits have been made to the towns mentioned in the appended list, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### BRIDGEPORT.

*Visited by Dr. Tracy in October, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 110 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Logan; assistants, Mr. Thomas Logan and Miss Margaret Logan; contracts are renewed annually.

Terms, \$1,860.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 126; 90 men, 34 women, 2 children.

Number of feeble-minded, 33; 27 men, 6 women.

Number of insane, 21; 18 men, 3 women.

Number able to work, 56; 46 men, 10 women.

Occupations, farm and house-work.

The place is clean throughout, and is kept in an admirable state of neatness and good order. The inmates are comfortably cared for and have an abundance of wholesome food.

### DANBURY.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in April, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 69 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Scott, whose contract expired May 1, 1894.

Terms, \$750.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 51; 31 men, 17 women, 3 children.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

The old almshouse was badly situated, was too small for the purpose and in every respect unfit for use. The town has recently built a commodious and well arranged brick building which is fully appointed with all the necessary provisions for suitably caring for the town poor. It will be ready for use in November.

### EASTON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The paupers are boarded out in private families. Three paupers only are supported at present; the rates are from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

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### FAIRFIELD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keeper, Mr. L. S. Sherwood, whose contract is renewed annually.

Terms, \$10.00 per month per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 man.

The inmate referred to does light jobs in blacksmithing in a shanty on the roadside.

### GREENWICH.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 125 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Nolan, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 13; 10 men, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, 12; 10 men, 2 women.

Occupations, cooking, house and farm-work.

The house had recently been whitewashed and repainted, and the rooms appeared fresh and clean and in good order. The sexes are separated. The place appeared to be well managed.

### HUNTINGTON.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keeper, Mr. J. L. Martin.

Terms, \$2.75 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 7; 3 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 men.

The majority of the inmates are from neighboring towns. The management seems to be satisfactory, and the inmates expressed themselves as being well treated.

### NEW CANAAN.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 85 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rider, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$575.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4 men.

Number of feeble-minded, 3 men.

The house is in a lonely spot, and is seldom visited. It is a very old building; the floors in some of the rooms are badly worn and roughly patched. The rooms are extremely neat and clean, however, and are kept in perfect order. The whole place showed signs of being under uncommonly good care. Nine cows are kept on the place, and quite a revenue is derived from the sale of cream.

Alpheus Jennings is fastened to a tree by a long chain in the front yard on pleasant days. He has the use of a chair and spends much of the time in reading. The reason of this confinement is that if released he will run away. He will not promise to remain quietly on the place if set at liberty. His mind is failing, but his physical condition is fairly good.

## NORWALK.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in March, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. Thirty-five acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoyt, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$450.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 33; 20 men, 13 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 5; 2 men, 3 women.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, 32; 20 men, 12 women.

Occupations, house and farm-work.

The house is pleasantly situated. The rooms are of good size, and suitably furnished, and are kept clean and in good order. The house is heated by steam throughout, hand grenades being provided in case of fire. The keeper states that he aims at a high standard in the management of the Almshouse, and the appearance of the place indicates that he is active in carrying out his intentions.

## STAMFORD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 27; 12 men, 15 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 12; 2 men, 10 women.

Number of insane, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number able to work, 9 men.

The house is situated about seven miles from Stamford, and is seldom visited. The rooms are of good size, and are kept in fairly good order. The Superintendent and wife had no domestic help, and as two of the inmates were confined to their rooms, were burdened with much extra work. The house is heated by stoves only, and the upper rooms are very cold in winter.



Another defect is, that although the house shelters an average number of twenty-five inmates, it is not provided with any facilities for bathing purposes. A letter was addressed by the Board to the first Selectman, pointing out these deficiencies, and requesting his early attention. A favorable reply was received.

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### TRUMBULL.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two paupers are in the hospital at Middletown and one at the Lakeville School for Imbeciles.

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### WESTON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

No residents are now supported wholly by the town. The two paupers who had been cared for by the town for many years, died just before the last contract with the keeper expired, and the contract has not since been renewed.

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### WILTON.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Keeler, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$475.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The women live in the house with the keeper. The men are kept in a small detached building, for which the town pays \$25.00 per year. Meals are brought in from the keeper's house. The rooms in the small building were fairly well furnished, but were not sufficiently clean nor in good order. The food was abundant and wholesome.

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

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There are fifteen towns in the county, eight of which maintain almshouses. The towns mentioned in the appended list have been visited, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### BROOKLYN.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, Mrs. C. M. Spaulding.

Terms, \$3.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 1 man.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Three paupers, 2 men and 1 woman, are assisted by the town.

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### ASHFORD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The poor are boarded with Mr. Arnold Upton.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4.

\$1.00 per week is paid toward the support of a girl who lives with her brother, and about \$80.00 per year for a widow who lives with her daughter.

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### CANTERBURY.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in May, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Tracy, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$1.55 per capita.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

The house is old and badly in need of repairs. The rooms are poorly furnished. The sitting-room floor is very much worn and uneven, and the walls require to be whitewashed. For warming purposes there is only one cracked and rickety stove. Low, dark and dirty bedrooms, beds unfit for use, and lack of decent facilities for washing, are other features in the same shanty.

Bridget Sullivan, a cripple, has been confined to her bed for twelve years. An invalid's chair would give her an opportunity to obtain a breath of fresh air on pleasant days, but the Selectmen are unwilling to provide one. Henry Adams was not even decently clothed. The place is a disgrace to the town and one of the worst almshouses in the State.

A letter of complaint was written to the first Selectman, who stated in reply in June, 1894, that repairs were in contemplation, and that word would be sent as soon as they were finished. No further word has yet been received, and the almshouse is booked for another visit.

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### EASTFORD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two paupers are boarded for \$2.50 per week each; \$9.00 per week is paid to a family of man and wife, both being very old and the wife an invalid.

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### KILLINGLY.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 105 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hopkins, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 24; 11 men, 12 women, 1 child under 2 years.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 5; 1 man, 4 women.

Occupations, farm and house-work.

The house is neat, clean, and in good order. It is well situated on high ground and fully provided with fire escapes. The place appears to be well kept up. The rooms are of good size and suitably furnished, with the exception of the old-style wooden bedsteads. One more bath-room is urgently required.

### PLAINFIELD.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in May, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 100 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Tourtellotte, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$365.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 10; 4 men, 6 women.

Number of insane, 3 women.

Number able to work, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

The house is an old building with narrow stairways and small rooms. The rooms up-stairs are not heated. The sexes are not separated; men and women use a common sitting-room, and, owing to lack of accommodation, some women sleep in rooms in the men's department. The insane women are at times violent and troublesome. Between October, 1893, and May, 1894, 1,600 tramps were sheltered. The place is fairly clean and neat, and the food abundant and wholesome.

### POMFRET.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two men are boarded with friends at \$5.00 per week for both. Two paupers are at Middletown, and one at Lakeville. Seven children are at the County Home. One family is helped to the extent of \$13.00 per week.

### PUTNAM.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Howe, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$500.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 1 man, 10 women, 1 child under two years.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number able to work, 3 women.

Occupation, light house-work.

The house is clean, neat and in good order, and seems to be under excellent management. A fire hose is provided. The men are kept in a detached house near the keeper's premises.

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### SCOTLAND.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in May, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. One pauper is at Middletown, two are boarded at \$2.00 each per week, one is helped in her home by \$3.00 per week and five receive partial support.

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### WINDHAM.

*Visited by Dr. Tracy and Mr. Whittlesey in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 60 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Palmer, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$600.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are received temporarily at the almshouse, and are separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 38; 18 men, 17 women, 3 children.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.

Number insane, 2; 1 man; 1 woman.

Occupation, farming and house-work.

The house is clean, neat and in good order. The rooms are of good size and suitably furnished and are heated by steam and lighted by gasoline. Fire escapes are needed, for the building is three stories in height, and the inmates who occupy the upper story would find it difficult to escape in case of fire. The



supplies for out-door relief are dealt out from the store in the almshouse twice a week, as authorized by the Selectmen. The year's supply of vegetables, fruit, etc., is raised on the farm.

### WOODSTOCK.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. 180 acres of land are attached. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Bates, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$400.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 11; 6 men, 4 women, 1 boy under sixteen years.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

The house is well situated on the top of a hill nine miles from Putnam. The rooms are of good size and are clean and in good order. The sleeping-rooms are not heated, however, and are very cold in winter, stoves being used exclusively. The place appeared to be well managed in other respects, and the inmates had the appearance of being well cared for.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

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There are twenty-six towns in this county, twelve of which maintain almshouses. Visits have been made to the towns mentioned in the appended list and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### LITCHFIELD.

*Visited by Miss Bacon, Miss Hall and Mr. Whittlesey in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Merriam, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 9; 5 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 9; 5 men, 4 women.

Occupations, sewing, house and farm work.

The house is clean and neat, and is kept in excellent order. Religious services are held on Sundays. The main defect in this otherwise well-kept almshouse, is that there is no provision for heating except by stoves. The house is in an exposed situation, and the upper rooms in winter are extremely cold. In the case of an inmate becoming ill, there is no proper provision for care and treatment during the winter months. A heater that would warm the whole house is urgently needed, and letters to that effect were addressed by the Board to the first Selectman. Some means should be introduced also for lighting the halls and stairways.

### NEW HARTFORD.

*Visited in February, 1884, by Dr. Tracy and Mr. Whittlesey.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Sanford, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Terms, \$11.00 per month per capita.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 women.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 man.

Occupation, chopping wood, caring for horses, etc.

The inmates are kept in a small detached house on the premises. No cooking is done in the house, the meals being brought in by the keeper's family. The sexes are not separated. The house was clean and in fairly good order, but was not sufficiently protected from the cold north winds.

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### NORTH CANAAN.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Rockwell.

Terms, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

The house is old and is in a wretchedly poor and forlorn condition. The place looked as if it never received care. The beds were not made at four o'clock in the afternoon, and everything was at loose ends, and in a state of painful dirt, neglect and disorder. The Selectmen were communicated with and a marked improvement in the condition of the place has since been reported.

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### PLYMOUTH.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Terms, \$800.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Keeper, Mr. Frank B. Scott, whose contract expired December 8, 1894.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; 1 man, 3 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 women.

Number able to work, 2 women.

Occupation, house-work.

The place is in a fair condition, and the inmates seemed comfortable and contented.

## SALISBURY.

*Visited by Miss Bacon in October, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 200 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 8 men, 4 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

The house is large and comfortable. The women's quarters are only partially separated from those occupied by the men.

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## THOMASTON.

*Visited by Miss Hall in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. The insane poor and town paupers are cared for either in the Hospital for the Insane, or are boarded in private families.

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## WINCHESTER.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in May, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Poole, whose contract expires April 1, 1896.

Terms, \$3,200.00 per annum, including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Number able to work, 8; 4 men, 4 women.

Occupation, house and farm-work.

The place is clean and in good order. The rooms of the inmates are models of neatness and tidiness. No insane paupers are kept in the almshouse.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

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There are twenty-six towns in Middlesex County, eight of which maintain almshouses. Visits have been made to the towns mentioned in the appended list, and reports on the condition of the poor are presented as follows:

### MIDDLETOWN.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in October, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 50 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ware, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$700.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 29; 13 men, 15 women, 1 infant.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Number of insane, 4 women.

Number able to work, 14; 8 men, 6 women.

Occupations, house and farm-work.

The almshouse is situated in close proximity to the railroad track, and is in danger of fire from the sparks from passing locomotives. There is no adequate supply of water on the premises; it reaches the house by a small pipe which leads from a spring in an adjacent lot, and does not have sufficient force on the upper floor. The house is old and not conveniently arranged, but is kept in good order. The rooms are suitably furnished and present a neat and tidy appearance. Religious services are held on Sunday afternoons.

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### CHESTER.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in May, 1894.*

No residents are supported wholly by the town. A few families receive assistance in their homes.



**CLINTON.**

The town has no almshouse. The poor are either boarded out in private families, or are assisted in their own homes. Twenty persons were cared for during the past year. Fourteen are at present in receipt of assistance.

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**CROMWELL.**

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in August, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$35.00 per month.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; 2 men, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 man.

The former practice was to board paupers in private families, but during the past year the town voted an appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the equipment and support of an almshouse. The paupers are now kindly cared for in comfortable quarters. The rooms are large, clean and neat.

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**EAST HADDAM.**

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in August, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 120 acres of land are attached.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.

Terms, \$350.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Prisoners are not received.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 12; 3 men, 8 women, 1 boy.

Number of feeble-minded, 1 man.

Number able to work, 4; 2 men, 2 women.

Occupations, farm and house-work.

The house is large and in good order. The inmates are in comfortable surroundings.

## ESSEX.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. One acre of land is attached.  
Keeper, Mr. Geo. Norton, whose contract expires April 1, 1895.  
Prisoners are not received.  
Number of inmates at date of visit, 2 women.  
Number of feeble-minded, 2 women.

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## KILLINGWORTH.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in July, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Two of the town poor are cared for in the Hospital for the Insane, and one is boarded in a private family at \$3.50 per week.

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## OLD SAYBROOK.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in September, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Aid has been given during the past year to two children and two men in private families.

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## PORTLAND.

*Visited by Mr. Whittlesey in December, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 80 acres of land are attached.  
Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Pitkin, whose contract expired April 1, 1894.  
Prisoners are not received.  
Number of inmates at date of visit, 18; 14 men, 4 women.  
Number of feeble-minded, 1 woman.  
Number of insane, 2 men.  
Number able to work, 6; 4 men, 2 women.

All departments of the place were found to be clean and in fair order. The rooms were warmed, well lighted and free from objectionable odors. Mr. Pitkin has charge of the work on a part of the town roads and is away from home most of the time; the able-bodied paupers work with him. The house needs a

separate sitting-room for the men, and a bath-room, and a letter was addressed by the Board to the first Selectman calling his attention to the necessity of these improvements.

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### SAYBROOK.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in June, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town, but rented by private parties.

One woman is in the Hospital for the Insane, 1 man is boarded in a private family for \$3.50 per week, and 1 family, residing in Old Lyme, receives aid to the amount of \$3.50 per week. Three hundred tramps were lodged the past year.

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### WESTBROOK.

*Visited by Mr. Spencer in September, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. During the past year it has aided 1 family of 3 members, 1 man 80 years old, and 2 insane persons.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

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There are thirteen towns in this county, seven of which maintain almshouses. Mr. Whittlesey has visited the towns mentioned in the appended list and reports on the condition of the poor as follows:

### TOLLAND.

*Visited in September, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse and boards its paupers in private families as follows:

Margaret Willis, at \$2.00 per week.

Mrs. Amory Allen, at \$2.50 per week.

Harry Brown, at \$2.00 per week.

One boy, 13 years old (foolish), at \$1.50 per week.

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### ANDOVER.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. One man who draws a pension is supported in part.

There are no other cases of town poor in Andover.

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### BOLTON.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

The town has no almshouse. Three paupers are boarded in private families as follows:

One in the family of Mr. W. G. Carrier.

One in the family of Mrs. Abby Wetherill.

One in the family of Mr. Lewis Barnes.

At prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week.

## COVENTRY.

*Visited in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.  
Keeper, Mrs. Thomas Walker, whose contract expired September  
1, 1894.

Terms, \$1,300.00 per year, including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 2 men, 6 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 3; 1 man, 2 women.

Number able to work, 2 women.

Occupation, light house-work.

The inmates appeared to be well cared for and expressed themselves as contented with their treatment. The house was in fairly good order and tolerably clean.

## ELLINGTON.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town.

Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Taft, whose contract expires April  
1, 1895.

Terms, \$3.00 per week per capita; \$4.00 per week if inmate is  
sick and requires extra care.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 4 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 1 man.

Number able to work, none.

The house was clean and in good order, and the inmates expressed themselves as satisfied with their treatment.

## HEBRON.

*Visited in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keeper, Mr. Buell, whose contract is renewed annually.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 2; 1 man, 1 woman, both old  
and feeble.

The inmates appeared to be in comfortable surroundings and had no complaints to make.



## MANSFIELD.

*Visited in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties. Keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Gardner, 'whose three years' contract expired April 1, 1894.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 14; 6 men, 8 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 4; 3 men, 1 woman.

Number of insane, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 2 men.

The inmates live in a detached house on the premises. The quarters were found to be unusually clean and comfortable, and the inmates said that they were abundantly satisfied with their treatment. There was an air of homelike comfort and good cheer about the quarters which gives this almshouse a foremost place in the list.

## SOMERS.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

Almshouse is not owned by town; managed by private parties.

Keeper, Mr. A. O. Davis, whose contract expired May 1, 1894.

Terms, \$2.00 per week per capita.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; 3 men, 2 women.

Number able to work, 1 man.

The inmates occupy a detached building on the keeper's premises. Their meals are carried in three times a day. The women occupy the rooms downstairs and the men have the use of the upper rooms, which are directly under the roof, and in the summer months must be uncomfortably warm.

## STAFFORD.

*Visited in April, 1894.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 2 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Mr. W. S. Shepard, whose contract expired May 20, 1894.

Terms, \$400.00 per year, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 8; 2 men, 6 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 1 man.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Mr. Shepard keeps a team of horses and uses them by permission for drawing wood, charcoal, etc. The house is large, and is kept in good order. The sexes are not separated; men and women use a common sitting-room, and sleep in rooms adjoining. The inmates had no complaints to make.

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### VERNON.

*Visited in November, 1893.*

Almshouse is owned by town. About 85 acres of land are attached.

Keeper, Miss R. Rich, whose contract expired September 1, 1894. Terms, \$600.00 per annum, not including out-door relief.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 24; 13 men, 11 women.

Number of feeble-minded, 2 men.

Number of insane, 1 woman.

Number able to work, 18; 8 men, 10 women.

Occupations, house and farm-work.

The house is in good condition and all departments were found to be clean and in good order. There are accommodations for a larger number of inmates. Miss Rich has charge of the women, and her brother, Mr. W. M. Rich, has charge of the men.

## STATISTICS BY COUNTIES RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

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The Selectmen and Treasurer of each of the one hundred and sixty-eight towns in Connecticut render to the taxpayers respectively an annual report of receipts and expenses, etc., and, except in the case of five or six of the smaller towns, these reports are printed.

In order to ascertain what provision is annually made for the relief of the poor population, it has been customary to request the Selectmen to forward copies of their reports to the Board's office, and to incorporate in the Board's report statistics taken therefrom relating to the annual expenditure for the support of in and out-door poor.

The statistics in the last report of the Board were those for the year 1891. The report now issued should contain the statistics for the two years 1892 and 1893, and so it would were it not for the fact that upon taking over the duties of their office in July, 1893, the members of the present Board found that no attempt had been made by the outgoing Board to collect the town reports for 1892. This report, therefore, although nominally covering a period of two years, contains in this department statistics for one year only—1893. To gain these statistics circulars were addressed in November, 1893, to the various Boards of Selectmen. The majority responded promptly, and those who were delinquent were followed up until eventually a reply was received from each town in the State.

It is noticeable in an examination of the reports that there is a marked dissimilarity in the manner of presenting the

accounts. The ground covered is substantially the same in each, but local usage prevails rather than a uniform system. In a few reports the numbers and names of almshouse inmates are given, but as a rule those features are omitted; while as regards those who receive outside support, it is not possible from the data given to gather anything but approximate information. It is to be regretted that in a matter of so much interest and importance a more careful and detailed classification is not adopted, by means of which the exact numbers in receipt of public aid both in and out of almshouses, and the amount so spent may be plainly shown.

From the statistics as presented in the various reports, the total expense to the towns has been collated as nearly as possible under two headings, as follows:

1. Cash expended for almshouse support.
2. Cash expended for all poor outside almshouse.

Under these headings are included the cost for the support of the sick and insane poor, and dependent children.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of wines and liquors, and the amount received therefrom, are included in the tables.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING SUPPORT OF POOR.

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The following tables have been compiled from the Annual Reports of Towns, the Connecticut State Register and Manual and the Secretary of State's Abstract of the Returns of the County Commissioners for 1893:

# HARTFORD COUNTY.

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

209

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.				Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Alm- house, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Support of Poor, 1893.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
			Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Alm- house, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.								
Hartford,	53,230	\$50,012,044	\$30,454	*\$48,388	\$78,842	1.5 mills.	\$1 48.1	\$2,786 00	\$4,639 30	\$88,146 70	240	—	—	—
Avon, -	1,182	449,116	—	950	950	2.1 "	80.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin, -	2,600	1,063,812	528	758	1,286	1.9 "	84.1	476 00	23 80	452 20	4	—	—	—
Bloomfield, -	1,308	704,948	—	758	758	1.1 "	57.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol,	7,382	3,819,382	2,261	*10,246	12,507	3.3 "	1 69.4	72 00	3 60	68 40	6	—	—	—
Burlington, -	1,302	354,014	—	2,113	2,113	3.3 "	96.1	842 00	42 10	799 90	9	—	—	—
Canton, -	2,500	1,223,430	—	2,113	2,113	1.7 "	84.5	200 00	10 00	19 00	2	—	—	—
East Granby,	661	465,290	—	20	20	0.0 "	03.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Hartford,	4,455	2,637,364	1,222	2,714	3,936	1.5 "	88.3	1,210 00	60 50	1,149 50	8	—	—	—
East Windsor,	2,890	1,147,003	1,302	865	2,167	1.9 "	74.9	850 00	42 50	807 50	9	—	—	—
Enfield,	7,199	2,638,630	1,522	*3,890	5,412	2.0 "	75.2	7,729 00	386 45	7,342 55	27	—	—	—
Farmington, -	3,170	1,571,327	1,810	2,390	4,200	2.6 "	1 32.1	3,160 00	158 00	3,002 00	11	—	—	—
Glastonbury, -	3,457	1,750,855	588	1,786	2,374	1.3 "	68.7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Granby, -	1,251	397,279	—	619	619	1.6 "	49.5	300 00	15 00	285 00	3	—	—	—
Hartland, -	565	204,792	—	300	300	1.4 "	64.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, -	8,222	3,818,650	1,934	5,001	6,935	1.9 "	84.5	4,118 00	205 90	3,912 10	15	—	—	—
Marlborough,	582	174,898	—	350	350	2.0 "	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Britain, -	19,007	8,614,400	4,481	*26,203	30,684	3.6 "	1 61.4	33,999 00	1,609 95	32,299 05	89	—	—	—
Newington, -	953	516,700	—	785	785	1.5 "	84.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plainville,	1,993	683,094	—	1,670	1,670	2.5 "	83.8	1,100 00	55 00	1,045 00	12	—	—	—
Rocky Hill, -	1,069	350,369	—	882	882	2.5 "	82.7	250 00	12 50	237 50	3	—	—	—
Simsbury, -	1,874	1,150,793	2,070	509	2,579	2.2 "	1 37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southington, -	5,501	2,209,791	2,511	2,406	4,917	2.2 "	89.4	6,402 00	320 10	6,081 90	20	—	—	—
South Windsor,	1,736	1,081,011	1,854	1,027	2,881	2.7 "	1 60.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffield, -	3,169	1,923,400	2,705	877	3,582	1.8 "	1 13.0	600 00	30 00	570 00	2	—	—	—
West Hartford,	1,930	2,763,103	—	1,639	1,639	0.7 "	84.9	100 00	5 00	95 00	1	—	—	—
Wethersfield, -	2,271	1,282,598	2,376	358	2,734	2.1 "	1 20.4	200 00	10 00	19 00	7	—	—	—
Windsor, -	2,954	1,351,031	285	1,673	1,958	1.5 "	66.3	602 00	30 10	571 90	7	—	—	—
Windsor Locks, -	2,758	1,612,091	—	2,402	2,402	1.5 "	87.1	670 00	33 50	636 50	9	—	—	—
	147,180	\$95,981,148	\$57,903	\$123,655	\$181,558	1.89 mills.	\$1 23.35	\$155,526 00	\$7,776 30	\$147,749 70	483	—	—	—

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: Hartford, \$32,630; Bristol, \$2,261; Enfield, \$2,049; New Britain, \$3,788.



## NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor (Outside Alms- house, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Support of Poor, 1893.	Licenses.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
New Haven,	86,045	\$53,887,283	\$37,603	\$45,636	\$83,239	1.5 mills.	\$0 96.7	471	\$161,014 00	\$8,050 70	\$145,315 14
Waterbury, -	33,202	10,819,836	9,778	23,846	33,624	3.1 "	1 01.1	205	65,987 00	3,299 35	62,687 65
Ansonia, -	10,342	3,145,912	6,508	16,603	23,171	0.7 "	22.4	60	20,115 00	1,005 75	19,109 25
Bacon Falls,	505	240,341	—	62	62	0.3 "	12.3	4	400 00	20 00	380 00
Bethany, -	550	298,798	—	304	304	1.3 "	71.7	1	100 00	5 00	95 00
Branford, -	4,460	1,840,666	—	2,233	2,233	1.2 "	50.1	19	6,170 00	308 50	5,861 50
Cheshire, -	1,929	994,027	1,200	610	1,810	1.8 "	93.8	2	150 00	7 50	142 50
Derby, -	5,969	1,882,718	1,370	7,290	8,660	4.5 "	1 45.1	41	13,115 00	655 75	12,459 25
East Haven,	955	665,161	—	491	491	0.7 "	51.4	1	13 00	65	12 35
Guilford, -	2,780	1,239,693	863	980	1,843	1.5 "	66.3	1	12 00	60	11 40
Hamden, -	3,882	1,700,167	2,769	2,707	5,476	3.2 "	1 61.8	7	1,925 00	96 25	1,828 75
Madison, -	1,420	719,410	—	1,069	1,069	2.7 "	1 37.7	—	—	—	—
Meriden, -	25,423	12,374,027	5,621	11,517	17,138	1.4 "	67.4	118	39,162 00	1,958 10	37,203 90
Middlebury,	566	251,760	—	495	495	1.1 "	87.4	—	—	—	—
Milford, -	3,811	1,311,380	—	999	999	0.7 "	25.9	8	2,235 00	111 75	2,123 25
Naugatuck, -	6,218	2,322,543	1,236	5,710	6,946	2.9 "	1 11.7	34	12,260 00	610 00	11,590 00
North Branford,	825	451,275	—	373	373	0.8 "	45.2	—	—	—	—
North Haven,	1,862	804,417	—	718	718	0.9 "	38.6	—	—	—	—
Orange, -	4,537	2,669,248	—	2,366	2,366	0.9 "	48.1	26	7,180 00	359 00	6,821 00
Oxford, -	902	319,216	552	426	978	3.1 "	1 08.4	1	100 00	5 00	95 00
Prospect, -	445	153,299	—	54	54	0.3 "	12.1	—	—	—	—
Seymour, -	3,300	1,309,851	—	849	849	0.6 "	25.8	14	4,675 00	233 75	4,441 25
Southbury, -	1,089	545,462	150	498	558	1.0 "	51.2	2	200 00	10 00	190 00
Wallingford,	6,584	3,143,381	4,623	6,311	10,934	3.5 "	1 66.1	27	9,685 00	484 25	9,200 75
Wolcott, -	522	221,789	—	47	47	0.2 "	08.1	—	—	—	—
Woodbridge,	926	496,403	—	609	609	1.3 "	65.8	—	—	—	—
	209,058	\$103,508,003	\$72,273	\$133,754	\$206,027	1.99 mills.	\$80 98.55	1042	\$344,438 00	\$17,221 90	\$319,567 94

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Inmate: New Haven, \$25,602; Waterbury, \$6,997; Hamden, \$1,095; Meriden, \$1,397; Naugatuck, \$9,385; Wallingford, \$1,897.

# NEW LONDON COUNTY.

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TOWNS.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Alms- house, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita for Support of Poor, 1893.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.			
								Total No. Licenses.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
New London, -	13,757	\$8,613,564	\$4,768	*\$11,639	\$16,407	1.9 mills.	\$1 19.7	68	\$21,839 00	\$1,691 95	\$20,747 05
Norwich, -	23,048	13,527,356	5,165	14,060	19,225	1.4 "	83.4	102	31,881 00	1,594 05	30,286 95
Bozrah, -	1,005	459,494	-	1,635	1,635	3.5 "	1 62.6	2	200 00	10 00	190 00
Colchester, -	2,988	949,219	1,844	1,978	3,822	4.0 "	1 31.2	14	1,334 00	66 70	1,267 30
East Lyme, -	2,048	685,045	-	275	275	0.4 "	13.4	-	-	-	-
Franklin, -	585	287,023	-	267	267	0.9 "	45.6	2	200 00	10 00	190 00
Griswold, -	3,113	1,380,341	520	1,488	2,008	1.5 "	64.5	1	12 00	60	11 40
Groton, -	5,539	1,805,156	1,421	1,558	2,979	1.1 "	53.8	1	12 00	60	11 40
Litchfield, -	1,670	901,706	-	2,015	2,015	2.2 "	1 20.8	-	-	-	-
Ledyard, -	1,183	400,448	-	1,480	1,480	3.2 "	1 25.1	-	-	-	-
Lisbon, -	548	225,802	85	312	397	1.8 "	72.4	-	-	-	-
Lyme, -	977	260,706	-	482	482	1.8 "	49.3	-	-	-	-
Moutville, -	2,344	967,039	1,052	1,400	2,452	2.5 "	1 04.6	-	-	-	-
North Stonington, -	1,403	577,880	-	1,231	1,231	2.1 "	84.1	-	-	-	-
Old Lyme, -	1,319	456,227	370	1,144	1,514	3.4 "	30.6	-	250 00	12 50	237 50
Preston, -	2,555	865,326	-	783	783	0.9 "	32.0	3	-	-	-
Salem, -	481	182,745	-	154	154	0.8 "	98.0	-	-	-	-
Sprague, -	1,106	643,181	351	1,839	2,190	3.4 "	1 38.0	9	826 00	41 30	784 70
Stonington, -	7,184	2,752,691	2,181	*3,413	5,594	2.0 "	77.8	33	8,582 00	429 10	8,152 90
Voluntown, -	1,060	233,040	-	508	508	2.2 "	47.1	-	-	-	-
Waterford, -	2,601	1,098,828	1,552	846	2,398	2.2 "	90.1	-	-	-	-
	76,634	\$37,332,817	\$19,309	\$48,507	\$67,816	1.81 mills.	\$87.06	235	\$65,136 00	\$3,260 80	\$61,879 20

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: New London, \$4,100; Norwich, \$3,996; Stonington, \$1,318.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Almshouse, 1893.	Total Cash for Support, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Support of Poor, 1893.	Total No. Licenses.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
Bridgeport,	48,866	\$25,522.181	\$11,046	\$37,028	\$48,084	1.8 mills.	\$0 98.4	345	\$112,385 33	\$5,619 27	\$106,766 06
Danbury,	19,473	7,327.882	4,619	*16,597	21,216	2.9 "	1 08.9	78	22,715 00	1,135 75	21,579 25
Bethel, -	3,491	1,158.935	—	2,483	2,483	1.9 "	70.0	—	—	—	—
Brookfield,	989	480.930	—	395	395	0.8 "	39.9	1	100 00	5 00	95 00
Darien,	2,276	1,596.410	—	2,489	2,489	1.6 "	1 09.4	5	445 00	22 25	422 75
Easton,	1,001	408.145	—	877	877	2.1 "	48.7	—	—	—	—
Fairfield,	3,868	2,145.545	—	4,978	4,978	2.3 "	1 28.7	9	2,325 00	116 25	2,208 75
Greenwich,	10,131	5,386.464	3,383	*9,178	12,561	2.3 "	1 23.9	27	8,483 00	424 15	8,058 85
Huntington,	4,006	1,481.265	—	2,217	2,217	1.5 "	55.3	9	2,538 00	126 90	2,411 10
Monroe,	994	368.215	—	488	488	1.4 "	49.1	—	—	—	—
New Canaan,	2,701	522.145	1,817	901	2,718	5.2 "	1 00.7	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
New Fairfield,	670	362.077	—	555	555	1.6 "	82.8	—	—	—	—
Newtown,	3,539	1,563.545	874	1,602	2,566	1.6 "	72.5	11	3,250 00	162 50	3,087 50
Norwalk,	17,747	6,461.289	5,383	*11,806	17,189	2.6 "	87.0	71	20,770 00	1,038 50	19,731 50
Redding,	1,546	518.614	252	264	516	0.9 "	33.4	1	46 00	2 30	43 70
Ridgefield,	2,235	1,335.417	1,136	1,091	2,227	1.7 "	99.6	—	—	—	—
Sherman,	668	345.358	—	1,124	1,124	3.2 "	1 68.3	—	—	—	—
Stamford,	15,700	9,530.691	4,982	*10,899	24,881	2.6 "	1 58.6	64	20,110 00	1,005 50	19,104 50
Stratford,	2,608	1,023.940	—	1,059	1,059	1.0 "	40.6	9	634 00	31 70	602 30
Trumbull,	1,453	597.444	—	520	520	0.8 "	35.8	2	130 00	6 50	123 50
Weston,	772	332.069	270	232	502	1.5 "	65.0	—	—	—	—
Westport,	3,715	2,175.728	—	3,112	3,112	1.4 "	83.7	9	3,250 00	162 50	3,087 50
Wilton,	1,722	676.384	—	1,250	1,250	1.9 "	72.6	—	—	—	—
	150,081	\$71,326,673	\$33,762	\$120,245	\$154,007	2.16 mills.	\$1 02.61	643	\$197,205 33	\$9,860 27	\$187,345 06

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: Bridgeport, \$3,429; Danbury, \$3,688; Greenwich, \$2,893; Norwalk, \$2,891; Stamford, \$4,694.

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Sup- port, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside of Almshouse, 1893.	Total Cash for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.			
								Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.	Total No. Licenses.
Brooklyn, -	2,628	\$1,350,797	\$416	\$451	\$867	0.6 mills.	\$0 32.9	—	—	—	—
Ashford, -	778	240,814	—	813	813	3.4 "	1 04.5	—	—	—	—
Canterbury, -	947	447,618	461	472	933	2.8 "	98.5	—	—	—	—
Chaplin, -	542	197,020	—	365	365	1.3 "	67.3	—	—	—	—
Eastford, -	561	201,998	—	532	532	2.6 "	94.8	—	—	—	—
Hampton, -	632	287,402	—	281	281	0.9 "	44.5	—	—	—	—
Killingly, -	7,027	2,188,842	1,103	1,632	2,735	1.2 "	38.9	\$305	\$15 25	\$289 75	7
Plainfield, -	4,582	1,764,899	1,571	1,554	3,125	1.2 "	68.2	24	1 20	22 80	2
Pomfret, -	1,471	933,355	—	1,028	1,028	1.1 "	69.9	—	—	—	—
Putnam, -	6,512	2,993,212	3,466	* 3,414	6,880	2.3 "	1 05.6	110	5 50	104 50	6
Scotland, -	506	216,104	—	277	277	1.5 "	54.7	—	—	—	—
Sterling, -	1,051	322,622	—	357	357	1.1 "	33.9	400	20 00	380 00	4
Thompson, -	5,580	1,623,174	1,051	* 3,075	4,126	2.5 "	73.9	—	—	—	—
Windham, -	10,032	4,442,861	4,073	* 5,786	9,859	2.2 "	98.2	12,745	637 25	12,107 75	40
Woodstock, -	2,399	876,331	1,040	474	1,514	1.7 "	65.5	—	—	—	—
	45,158	\$18,086,989	\$13,181	\$20,511	\$33,692	1.87 mills.	\$74 61	\$13,584	\$679 20	\$12,904 80	59

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: Putnam, \$1,152; Thompson, \$217; Windham, \$1,741.

# LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population. Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Almshouse, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Support of Poor, 1893.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.			
								Total No. Licenses.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
Litchfield, -	3,304	\$1,995,891	\$1,355	\$1,719	\$3,074	1.5 mills.	90 93.0	8	\$1,150 00	\$57 50	\$1,002 50
Barkhamsted, -	1,130	353,035	—	929	929	2.6 "	82.2	2	150 00	7 50	142 50
Bethlehem, -	543	374,760	—	194	194	0.5 "	35.7	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater, -	617	359,501	—	571	571	1.6 "	94.1	—	—	—	—
Canaan, -	970	532,540	—	664	664	1.2 "	68.5	3	300 00	15 00	285 00
Colebrook, -	1,098	339,867	—	518	518	1.5 "	47.1	—	—	—	—
Cornwall, -	1,283	658,282	—	583	583	0.9 "	45.4	1	100 00	5 00	95 00
Goshen, -	972	547,246	—	547	547	1.0 "	56.3	—	—	—	—
Harwinton, -	943	421,099	—	1,014	1,014	2.4 "	1 07.5	—	—	—	—
Kent, -	1,353	471,223	520	130	650	1.4 "	47.0	1	100 00	5 00	95 00
Morris, -	584	345,901	—	81	81	0.2 "	13.8	—	—	—	—
New Hartford, -	3,160	1,062,061	836	1,382	2,218	2.0 "	70.2	1	12 00	60	11 40
New Milford, -	3,917	1,866,910	748	2,582	3,330	1.8 "	85.0	8	3,100 00	155 00	2,945 00
Norfolk, -	1,546	920,265	433	793	1,226	1.3 "	79.3	1	12 00	60	11 40
North Canaan, -	1,683	688,121	—	2,671	2,671	3.9 "	1 58.7	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Plymouth, -	2,147	947,205	—	1,504	1,504	1.6 "	70.0	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Roxbury, -	936	404,981	—	456	456	1.1 "	48.8	—	—	—	—
Salisbury, -	3,420	1,836,997	1,422	*2,245	3,667	1.9 "	1 07.2	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
Sharon, -	2,149	1,307,225	649	1,106	1,755	1.3 "	81.7	3	241 67	12 08	229 59
Thomaston, -	3,278	1,512,045	—	2,136	2,136	1.4 "	93.8	10	3,187 60	159 38	3,028 22
Torrington, -	6,048	4,050,355	730	*3,128	3,858	0.9 "	63.8	13	5,150 00	257 50	4,892 50
Warren, -	477	230,742	—	512	512	2.2 "	1 07.3	—	—	—	—
Washington, -	1,633	877,768	—	714	714	0.8 "	43.7	—	—	—	—
Watertown, -	2,323	1,305,683	—	995	995	1.1 "	42.8	—	—	—	—
Winchester, -	6,163	2,771,571	3,202	—	3,202	1.1 "	51.8	6	72 00	3 60	68 40
Woodbury, -	1,815	903,506	—	1,552	1,552	1.7 "	85.5	2	24 00	1 20	22 80
	53,542	\$27,084,780	\$9,895	\$28,726	\$38,621	1.42 mills.	\$72.13	65	\$13,671 27	\$683 56	\$12,987 71

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: Salisbury, \$1,169; Torrington, \$662.



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside of Almshouse, 1893.	Total Cash for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.			
								Total No. Licenses.	Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.
Middletown, -	15,205	\$8,512,166	\$4,868	\$9,871	\$14,739	1.7 mills.	85	59	\$14,970 01	\$745 50	\$14,221 51
Haddam, -	2,095	640,161	400	387	847	1.3 "	40.4	2	183 34	9 17	174 17
Chatham, -	1,949	651,811	391	590	981	1.5 "	50.3	1	12 00	60	11 40
Chester, -	1,301	483,666	—	460	460	0.9 "	35.4	2	200 00	16 00	199 00
Clinton, -	1,384	669,408	—	1,351	1,351	2.2 "	97.6	1	12 00	60	11 40
Cromwell, -	1,987	873,363	—	2,165	2,165	2.4 "	108.9	—	—	—	—
Durham, -	856	454,936	—	736	736	1.6 "	85.9	—	—	—	—
East Haddam, -	2,599	1,125,766	940	497	1,347	1.2 "	51.8	7	700 00	35 00	665 00
Essex, -	2,035	864,409	673	1,357	2,030	2.4 "	199.7	1	12 00	60	11 40
Killingworth, -	582	196,703	—	677	677	3.4 "	16.3	—	—	—	—
Middlefield, -	1,002	523,976	—	550	550	1.0 "	54.8	—	—	—	—
Old Saybrook, -	1,484	592,417	—	765	765	1.3 "	51.6	8	633 32	31 66	601 66
Portland, -	4,687	1,938,336	2,329	*4,034	6,363	3.2 "	35.8	11	4,050 00	202 50	3,847 50
Saybrook, -	1,484	671,248	—	702	702	1.4 "	47.3	—	—	—	—
Westbrook, -	874	841,941	—	295	295	0.3 "	33.7	—	—	—	—
	39,524	\$19,040,247	\$9,661	\$24,347	\$34,008	1.78 mills.	\$86.05	92	\$20,772 67	\$1,038 63	\$19,734 04

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane: Middletown, \$4,745; Portland, \$908.

## TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Alms-house Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Alms- house, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Pop- ulation for Support of Poor, 1893.	LIQUOR AND BEER LICENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.			
								Total Amount Received.	Paid to County Treasurer.	Paid to Town Treasurer.	Total No. Licenses.
Tolland,	1,037	\$321,677	—	\$780	\$780	2.4 mills.	\$0 75.2	—	—	—	—
Andover,	401	211,533	—	152	152	0.7 "	37.9	—	—	—	—
Bolton, -	452	177,233	—	658	658	3.7 "	1 45.6	—	—	—	—
Columbia,	740	262,271	—	117	117	4.4 "	1 58.1	—	—	—	—
Coventry,	1,875	641,114	\$1,300	500	1,800	2.8 "	94.9	—	—	—	—
Ellington,	1,539	681,048	—	1,035	1,035	1.5 "	67.2	\$275 00	\$13 75	\$261 25	4
Hebron,	1,039	412,050	—	866	866	2.1 "	83.3	—	—	—	—
Mansfield,	1,911	589,070	1,100	375	1,475	2.5 "	77.2	—	—	—	—
Somers,	1,407	802,057	649	554	1,203	1.5 "	85.5	—	—	—	—
Stafford,	4,535	1,262,791	964	1,558	2,522	1.9 "	55.6	3,005 00	150 25	2,854 75	11
Union, -	431	118,537	—	384	384	3.2 "	89.1	—	—	—	—
Vernon,	8,808	2,885,093	3,741	*5,931	9,672	3.2 "	1 09.8	10,390 00	519 50	9,870 50	34
Willington,	906	214,575	—	605	605	2.8 "	66.8	—	—	—	—
	25,081	\$8,579,049	\$7,754	\$13,515	\$21,269	2.48 mills.	\$0 84.80	\$13,670 00	\$683 50	\$12,986 50	49

\* Included in this amount for Sick and Insane; Vernon, \$2,600.

# SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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COUNTIES.	Population, Census 1890.	Grand List, 1892.	Cash Expended for Almshouse Support, 1893.	Cash Expended for all Poor Outside Alms- house, 1893.	Total Cash for Support of Poor, 1893.	Tax upon Grand List for Sup- port of Poor, 1893.	Tax per Capita of Population for Support of Poor, 1893.	Total paid for Liquor & Beer Licenses, 1893.	Total No. Li- censes, 1893.
Hartford, -	147,180	\$95,981,148	\$57,903 00	\$123,655 00	\$181,558 00	1.89 mills.	\$1 23.35	\$155,526.00	483
New Haven, -	209,058	103,508,003	72,273 00	133,754 00	206,027 00	1.99 "	98.55	*344,438.00	1,042
New London, -	76,634	37,332,817	19,309 00	48,507 00	67,816 00	1.81 "	87.06	465,136.00	235
Fairfield, -	150,081	71,326,673	33,762 00	120,245 00	154,007 00	2.16 "	1 02.61	197,205.33	643
Windham, -	45,158	18,086,989	13,181 00	20,511 00	33,692 00	1.87 "	74.61	13,584.00	59
Litchfield, -	53,542	27,084,780	9,895 00	28,726 00	38,621 00	1.42 "	72.13	13,671.27	65
Middlesex, -	39,524	19,040,247	9,661 00	24,347 00	34,008 00	1.78 "	86.05	20,772.67	92
Tolland, -	25,081	8,579,049	7,754 00	13,515 00	21,269 00	2.48 "	84.80	13,670.00	49
Total State, -	746,258	\$380,939,706	\$223,738 00	\$513,260 00	\$736,998 00	1.934 mills.	\$0 98.759	\$824,003.27	2,668
Total for Year 1891,	746,258	\$367,879,566	\$196,997 68	\$491,964 81	\$688,962 49	1.818 "	0 89.243	749,817.16	2,569

\* Paid to Police Fund, \$7,648.16. + Two Licenses Transferred, \$4.00 additional.

## OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

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### PRESENT PRACTICE.

The practice is still followed in the towns and municipalities of the State of assisting people in their homes, who are poor and desire assistance from public funds, and who will apply for as much assistance of that sort as they can obtain, so long as they are not obliged to go to the almshouse. The total cost in cash, provisions, etc., to the towns for out-door relief is more than \$500,000 per annum.

Many of those who apply for public assistance are undoubtedly deserving cases of worthy people who have met, it may be, with unexpected and unavoidable misfortune. They do not rightly belong to the almshouse class, and if given temporary relief in such an emergency will tide over their trouble and again become self-supporting. For those, however, who are constitutionally lazy and shiftless, who are in a feeble condition from lack of wholesome exercise and whose families have been on the pauper list for generations, the almshouse is the only proper place. If out-door relief were denied to such people and they were instructed to move on to the almshouse, it would probably be found that rather than adopt that alternative they would immediately undertake the unaccustomed duty of supporting themselves.

### LAW REQUIRING STATISTICS INEFFECTIVE.

In order to obtain correct statistics of the chronic and occasional poor a law was passed in 1884 which provides that Overseers of the Poor shall keep full and accurate records of the paupers fully supported and the travelers and vagrants lodged at the expense of their respective towns and shall annually, in October, make return of the number of such persons supported and relieved, with the cost, to the State Board of Charities.

Ten years have elapsed, but no returns have been received. The law has been quietly and universally ignored and there is no authority by which it can be enforced.

Apart from the useful information in connection with a study of the causes and prevention of pauperism which the preparation of such a return would secure, it would be especially valuable to the Overseers of the Poor themselves. The time and petty expense required to keep a detailed record of paupers and vagrants, would, in the end, furnish a source of information by which imposition could be checked and the amount spent for out-door relief considerably diminished.

### WATERBURY.

In December, 1893, the town of Waterbury, which had for years been at a heavy expense for the support of paupers, appointed a special committee to ascertain and report on the best method of disbursing relief to the town poor. The committee made a searching investigation into Waterbury's plan for pauper relief and submitted its report at a special town meeting held in April, 1894. With regard to the matter of assisting out-door poor the report states that:

"It is altogether obvious that official relief, like the rain from heaven, falls on the just and on the unjust. It might almost be said to be the rule that the more undeserving the applicant is, the more clamorous and persistent he is, too. Another unimpeachable conclusion is that if frequent and rigid investigation were made into the cases aided, the percentage of unworthy beneficiaries would be materially lessened. It is a recognized principle that 'people who have once drunk from the fountain of public relief acquire an insatiable appetite for its waters.' Age cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite importunity. The step from temporary to permanent pauperism is short and alluring, and it is easier than the traditionally easy descent into Avernus. A former first Selectman informed us that within his observation and experience he had never known a beneficiary of outside aid voluntarily to relinquish that aid. The present first Selectman emphasizes the difficulty in cutting off relief when once granted. As a general rule, which has occasional gratifying exceptions, recipients of official charity, finding in town aid an opportunity to obtain a living along the line of least resistance, tend to lose their self-respect, to forfeit their independence and to lean in a progressively greater degree on the crutches of public bounty. Their motives to industry and providence have been weakened and the



“ inexorable inducement to exertion and thrift has been removed.  
“ Moreover, pauperism grows, like the ancient Danish king’s love  
“ for his wife, by what it feeds on. The granting of alms begets  
“ a demand for more alms. The clerk of the Selectmen’s office  
“ told your committee that not infrequently the children of pauper  
“ parents, on growing up and getting married, reappear, directly  
“ or indirectly, as town pensioners. The offspring of indigent  
“ alliances are the raw material which the machinery of generous  
“ public assistance converts into the finished product of pauper-  
“ ism. The spectacle, which may be witnessed weekly, of chil-  
“ dren between the ages of ten and fifteen years going, as a matter  
“ of course, to the Selectmen’s office for store orders, is calcu-  
“ lated to make the judicious grieve without making the unskillful  
“ laugh. The conclusion is irresistible that under ordinary  
“ conditions temporary relief tends to become permanent and  
“ that liberal outside aid promotes rather than checks pauperism.”

The resolutions which accompanied the committee’s report, and which the town meeting adopted and instructed the Selectmen to put into effect are given below in full. They show as one result of the committee’s work what has already been done in the direction of placing the administration of public alms in Waterbury on a well regulated basis, and reflect general opinion as to the desirability of securing legislative action by the next General Assembly in regard to an amendment of the poor laws of the State.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

##### INVESTIGATIONS.

“ *Voted*, That the Selectmen are hereby directed not to give any person relief exceeding \$1 until they have made, or have caused to be made, a thorough investigation into the circumstances and merits of the case, and a written report giving the results of such investigation and approved by at least one member of the board, shall have been made and filed; and that in case of temporary illness relief, when once granted, shall not be continued for a longer period than one month without another investigation, while in other cases aid shall not be continued for a longer period than two months without another such investigation.

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF A STORE-ROOM.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen are hereby directed to establish a store-room in which may be kept beans, coffee, codfish, corn meal, flour, oat meal, pork, potatoes, rice, sugar and tea; and that after June 30, 1894, the Selectmen may issue therefrom to worthy persons who are in necessitous circumstances and without relatives of sufficient ability who are legally liable for their support, a

proper amount of said articles from time to time, but only so long as may appear to be necessary.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen are hereby instructed not to issue to any person after June 30, 1894, any order for groceries except on the store-room.

#### RENTS.

*Voted*, That from and after May 1, 1894, the Selectmen shall pay out no money for, or on account of rent to any person, unless such person have in his family one or more children under fourteen years of age; and that they shall in no case pay more than \$4.00 a month for or on account of rent.

#### REGISTRATION.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen be, and they are hereby ordered to keep a record of each person aided, whether as an out-door pauper or as an inmate of an institution, which record shall, among other things, embody facts concerning the person's antecedents, settlement, social condition, financial condition and relatives.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen are hereby directed to keep a record of the admissions made by them to any institution and of the discharges therefrom.

#### TEMPORARY AID.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen are hereby directed to grant out-door relief for a limited period only, not exceeding two consecutive months, to persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, unless such persons have one or more children under fourteen years of age, or unless there be special circumstances in the case.

#### RESTRICTION.

*Voted*, That, except in special and emergency cases, the Selectmen shall grant no relief, outside of the almshouse, to any adult person not having legal settlement in this town.

#### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen be and they are hereby ordered to make immediate arrangements for purchasing supplies for the almshouse at wholesale prices, in so far as is possible, and to award, under suitable conditions, to the lowest responsible possible bidder, the contract for furnishing the town with coal for the almshouse and for the outside poor.

#### PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen be and they are hereby directed to include in their annual printed reports to this town, beginning with the fiscal year of 1894-5, the following information:

1. The name and residence of each family receiving out-door aid in the course of the year, the number of persons in such family and the aggregate amount of relief received during the year.
2. The name, nativity and age of each inmate of the almshouse in the course of the year, together with the cause of his pauperism.
3. The name of each person supported by the town, whether wholly or in part, at any hospital or similar institution, together with the cost of such support.

*Voted*, That the Selectmen be and they are hereby directed to include in their annual printed reports of this town, beginning with the fiscal year of 1893-4, the following information:

1. A classified list of the articles of merchandise purchased for the almshouse during the year, together with the cost of such supplies.

2. The statement of the amount and estimated value of the products raised on the town farm during the year.

COMMITTEE ON ALMSHOUSE BY-LAWS.

*Voted*, That a committee of five, one of whom shall be the first Selectman, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to draft by-laws for the management of the almshouse, and that said committee submit its report to the next annual town meeting.

A STATE COMMISSION ON PAUPER RELIEF.

*Whereas*, The expenditures for public poor relief in Connecticut probably exceed, in proportion to population, those of any other State in the Union; and

*Whereas*, The pauper laws of the State are, in the opinion of many Overseers of the Poor, seriously defective in several provisions; therefore,

*Voted*, That the electors of the town of Waterbury earnestly request the next session of the General Assembly to appoint a commission to make an inquiry into Connecticut's system of pauper relief, and to report to a future session of the General Assembly such feasible changes in legislation and in administrative methods as will, in the opinion of the commission, promote the general welfare."

The example which has been set by Waterbury is commended to other large towns whose citizens are heavily taxed for the support of indigents and paupers, and who could by investigating and following an organized system of procedure effect a large saving to the town without the infliction of hardship upon any of the really deserving poor.

## PRIVATE PROVISION FOR THE AGED, INDIGENT AND INFIRM.

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An account is given below of Homes in the State which supplement in a gratifying manner the work of the almshouses in caring for aged and infirm men and women.

With reference to the conditions of the organization of these institutions, however, it is to be regretted that the scope of their work is so closely confined, being generally governed by denominational differences, local sentiment and limitations in deeds of trust in the case of those founded by bequest.

The Homes have, as a rule, been duly incorporated and are supported in some cases by private charity alone and in others by the receipts from entrance fees and payments for board. They have a present capacity for about four hundred and seventy-five inmates.

### THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, HARTFORD.

MR. LEANDER HALL, *Superintendent*; MRS. E. J. FOX, *Matron*.

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The Old People's Home is located on Jefferson street, opposite the grounds of the Hartford Hospital, and is connected in its management with the latter institution. It is an attractive and substantial brick building, and has room for eighty-four inmates.

On the first floor are the offices, reception-room and the men's dormitories; the upper floors are reserved exclusively for women.

Applications for admission must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character not under sixty years of age and in reduced circumstances. It is also required that an entrance fee of \$400.00 shall be paid by applicants over sixty years of age and of \$300.00 by those over seventy.

On October 1, 1893, the total number of inmates was eighty; females, fifty-one; males, twenty-nine. Applications for admission in advance of vacancies are constantly received and the building is kept filled to its full capacity.

The rooms are large and well furnished, and everything is provided which will insure to the occupants the conveniences and comforts of a well-appointed home. The majority of the inmates are between the ages of seventy and ninety, and many among the number are suffering from the attending weaknesses and infirmities of old age, but under the influence of cheerful surroundings and pleasant companionship they live the remainder of their lives in quiet contentment, and in the performance of light tasks suited to their tastes and ability. Religious services are held on Sunday afternoons and are conducted in turn by clergymen of different denominations.

The annual expenses of maintenance are necessarily heavy, and have proved to be such a drain on the resources of the Hospital that unless funds are provided from some other source it is feared that it will be necessary to meet the difficulty by increasing the rate for admission. The management are reluctant, however, to take such steps, and to prevent it, if possible, have appealed to the friends of the institution for contributions to its support.

## THE ELLEN M. GIFFORD HOME FOR INCURABLES, NEW HAVEN.

MR. J. H. STARKWEATHER, *Superintendent.*

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The inmates occupy a separate building which has a free air and sun exposure on three sides. The fourth side, or eastern end, is connected by a wide hall with the new chapel on the left, and the main building of the New Haven Hospital on the right.



A bronze tablet bearing the following inscription has been placed on the wall in the main corridor of the Home:

ELLEN M. GIFFORD HOME FOR INCURABLES  
was founded in 1889 under the will of  
ELLEN MARTHA GIFFORD,  
the only child of Philip Maret of New Haven,  
and is supported by funds bequeathed  
in part by each.

The Home was opened on July 14, 1892, and is under the management of the Directors of the General Hospital Society. The building is divided into two wards for men and women respectively, and accommodates forty-four patients in all. One end of each ward is conveniently fitted up with surgical cabinets, pantry, linen closets, nurses' dining-room, etc., and the other forms an attractive semi-circular sitting-room, which is enclosed with glass and serves as a sun parlor.

The Gifford fund is a charity fund and the income may be used for the support of poor patients only. It is designed in particular for patients who are suffering from incurable diseases which require and may be alleviated by skillful nursing and medical treatment.

In 1892 free support and treatment were furnished to nineteen patients for one hundred and seventy-six weeks, and in 1893 to fifty-four patients for nine hundred and sixty weeks. The Home is furnished with the latest and most improved hospital appliances, and is a model institution.

## THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FAIR HAVEN.

MRS. J. HITCHCOCK, *Matron*.

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The object of this institution is to provide a temporary home for friendless and homeless women and girls who through necessity or crime have no other refuge, and to give them employment and instruction with the ultimate design of providing for them a more permanent situation, and of fitting them to maintain themselves. Other classes of people are also helped. The latest printed report states that invalids whose money was

exhausted have been given the rest they needed before they could go back to work, and women with little children whose destitution was only temporary have been cared for during a few weeks, until the husband or father could work and again assume the support of his family.

The Home was incorporated in June, 1867, and is governed by an advisory board and a board of managers, consisting of a representative from each church in the city. Additions have twice been made to the original Home to meet the demand for larger accommodations, and it now has a capacity for fifty inmates. It is the only free, non-sectarian home for old women in the State.

There is no positive restriction in regard to place of residence, but the preference for admission is given to applicants who are residents of New Haven. All inmates who are able to do so are under obligations to pay a small sum weekly for board. The Home is supported by an income from a small endowment fund, by annual subscriptions, and a yearly "donation day" contribution, which for 1893 consisted of \$1,025.25 in cash and a variety of useful household supplies. The house is well appointed and the aim of the management is to make its inner life homelike and elevating.

## ST. MARY'S HOME FOR THE AGED, WEST HARTFORD.

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St. Mary's Home is located on Albany avenue about three miles from Hartford and stands a little off from the main road at a point from which there is an unusually fine and unobstructed view of diversified country. It is under the sole charge of the Sisters of Mercy, five of whom compose the executive staff.

The Home was opened in October, 1880, and has accommodations for twenty women and five men. Applicants may be received from any part of the State. Applications for admission, however, have been received in such increasing numbers in recent years that it has been decided to build on an addition which, when completed, will give the institution a capacity for one hundred inmates. The plans have already been drawn, and

actual work will soon be begun. Full board for such as are able to pay, is placed at \$3.50 per week; about one-third of the inmates are supported free of charge.

A valuable farm of one hundred and ten acres is connected with the Home, and the men whose health will permit assist in its cultivation. Large supplies of vegetables and general farm produce are raised annually.

The Home is not endowed, and has not yet been in receipt of annual subscriptions of fixed amounts, nor of a yearly donation day offering. It depends largely for its support upon what the inmates are able to pay and upon the sale of its farm supplies. It is the only Catholic institution of its kind in the State.

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## THE ERWIN WOMAN'S HOME, NEW BRITAIN.

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The Erwin Home was established in accordance with a provision of the will of the late Mr. Cornelius B. Erwin, who designed it as a home for worthy but poor and indigent women of the town of New Britain. It was opened on May 1, 1892.

The Home is located on the corner of Bassett and Ellis streets in a quiet part of the city, and consists of a series of suites of apartments having separate entrances; they are all under one continuous roof and are connected by broad corridors to which the suites have direct access. The present building has twenty-four such suites of two rooms each. Each occupant keeps house independently; she furnishes her room herself, has her own stove and sink, cooks her meals and does her own house-work. Lighting and steam heat are provided by the trustees for the halls and public parts of the building.

Applicants for admission must be endorsed by some responsible person or society, and persons so admitted are required to serve one month on probation. Tenements are let for one year, or for a term less than one year, and are entirely free, with the exception of a charge for rental of less than \$2.00 per month. All the suites are occupied, and so many applications for vacancies are on file that it is the intention to meet the demand by building on an addition to contain six tenements on the same plan.

By the terms of the founder's will, the management is in the hands of the pastor and standing committee of the South Congregational Church of New Britain. The Home is a handsome new building of the best modern type, and the inmates who were visited testified to their hearty appreciation of its advantages.

## THE CURTIS HOME, MERIDEN.

MRS. L. R. CAMPBELL, *Matron.*

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The Curtis Home was founded in accordance with a provision of the will of the late Mr. Lemuel J. Curtis, and its object is to provide a home, employment and instruction for aged and indigent women. It was incorporated in 1885.

The conditions for the admission of applicants are that they shall be over sixty years of age, and shall have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year prior to the date of application; it is also required that they shall be in good mental and bodily condition, and shall serve a probationary term of three months. No charge is made for support, but when admitted to permanent residence inmates must convey such property as they possess to the institution. It is under the management of the St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Meriden.

The Home is finely situated on a hill at the end of Crown street near the southern limits of the city, and commands a widely extended view to the south and west. It is complete in its appointments, is kept in perfect order, and is so amply endowed that an income is assured sufficient to meet the needs of the Home when filled to its full capacity. There is accommodation for only six inmates at present, but a new building on the same lot is now in course of erection, which when finished, will largely increase its capacity.

## THE CHURCH HOME, HARTFORD.

MRS. M. F. WEEKS, *Superintendent.*

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The Church Home of Hartford was incorporated in 1876, and is located at No. 76 Bellevue street. Its object, as stated in the

constitution, is to provide maintenance for such aged and infirm persons as it may receive and have under its care, and to establish and carry on such other branches of charitable and reformatory work as may be deemed expedient. Such aged persons or others may be admitted to the privileges of the institution as the Board of Managers may deem fit, and on such terms and conditions as the Board may establish.

The Home has accommodation for twelve inmates, and is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Weeks, the resident Superintendent.

The building now in use was formerly a private dwelling house, and as it is not conveniently arranged in all respects, the managers intend to sell the property on Bellevue street and move the Home into quarters better adapted for the purpose. The institution is under the exclusive management of the Episcopal Churches of Hartford; religious services are conducted by the chaplain twice a month.

An annual report of the Home is published, giving the names of officers, house rules, etc., and a detailed statement of the entire receipts and disbursements from the time of its organization to date of report. The number of inmates at date of visit was eight.

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## THE HARRIET MAKINSTER HOME, MIDDLETOWN.

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The Home which was established many years ago under the name of St. Luke's Home, has recently moved into a new and commodious building on Pearl street, the fund for which was given by Mrs. Harriet M. Makinster. It has accommodations for thirteen inmates; the rooms are comfortably furnished, and no pains have been spared to make it a bright, cheerful and well arranged Home.

Its liberality in the scope of its work is shown in the statement of the managers that destitute and aged women may be admitted without regard to their place of residence or creed. No entrance fee is charged, but each inmate is expected to pay something towards her board. Full board is placed at the sum of \$5.00 per week, but it is within the authority of the management to arrange for the payment of a smaller sum in special cases. In such



event, however, the stipulation is made that the inmate shall give to the Home all funds which she may have or acquire.

The Home is supported by annual subscriptions and private contributions, and is under the management of trustees and a board of seventeen lady managers.

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## THE SMITH MEMORIAL HOME, NEW LONDON.

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The Home was the gift of Dr. Seth Smith and was opened eight years ago. It is designed as a Home for the needy and respectable poor women of New London. It has accommodation for thirty inmates and is in the sole charge of a board of gentlemen of that city.

Applicants for admission must have resided in New London for at least five years, and must not be less than sixty-five years of age, except in special cases, to be determined by the corporation; persons admitted as inmates are required to pay an entrance fee of \$500.00 and to convey to the Home all property owned by them.

The rooms are furnished comfortably, and the management have taken pains to provide a Home with all modern conveniences, together with pleasant apartments, good board and willing attendants. The institution is liberally endowed and the annual income is more than sufficient to meet the current expenses. The number of inmates at date of visit was seventeen.

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## THE OLD LADIES' HOME, NEW HAVEN.

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The Home, which is located on Wall street, has accommodations for twelve inmates, and was opened in 1871. It is under the management of a committee of the Center Church and is intended for aged and destitute women who are resident members of that church in New Haven.

Women without resources are supported free of expense, but it is required that those inmates who are able to do so shall pay

\$4.00 per week for board. As opportunities are offered through vacancies in the Home, women from other churches may be received on payment of the same weekly rate. It is a bright, pleasant Home, suitable in size and appointments, and is well maintained under the attentive care of the matron, Mrs. Scranton. The number of inmates at date of visit was eight.

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## THE TRINITY CHURCH HOME, NEW HAVEN.

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The Home is located on George street, and was built in 1868 and conveyed in trust to the corporation of Trinity Church under a provision of the will of the late Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield. It was created for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the city of New Haven a refuge for the poor and friendless members of Trinity parish, and such others as the Board of Managers may think entitled to its benefits.

The Home contains rooms for twenty inmates, and is comfortably furnished and provided with modern conveniences. Members of other religious denominations may also be admitted, but in such cases it is required that a fixed sum per week shall be paid for their support. The number of inmates at date of visit was thirteen.

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## THE ELIZA HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOME, NORWICH.

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The Home is pleasantly located on Washington street, and was opened in 1872. It is a private charity and is non-sectarian in its management.

The inmates are limited to six old ladies, each of whom must not be less than sixty years of age and must pay an entrance fee of \$500.00.

Other conditions of admission are that applicants must either be residents of Norwich at the time of entrance or have lived in the city previously. Two of the present occupants have been inmates of the Home since it was opened. Applications are always on file for future vacancies.

## THE LAWSON C. IVES WIDOWS' HOME, HARTFORD.

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The Home was founded in 1864, and occupies two large brick houses at 848 and 850 North Main street. Each house contains eight tenements, of three rooms each, which are let to occupants at a monthly rate of \$2.00 for front and \$1.50 for back rooms. Each tenant furnishes her rooms to suit herself, and does her own house-work.

All the suites of apartments are occupied and applications for vacancies are on file. The Home is under the auspices of the Pearl Street and Park Street Congregational Churches.

## THE WIDOWS' HOME, HARTFORD.

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The Widows' Home was established in 1854, and occupies the original building at 133 Market street. The Home contains twelve suites of apartments of three rooms each. The inmates do their own work, live independently and pay a rental of about \$2.00 per month.

The Home is under the management of the Episcopal Church, and is designed for the poor widows of that denomination.

## ST. JOHN'S HOME, STAMFORD.

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The Home is a separate department of St. John's Hospital and Home. It occupies a part of the same building and is maintained, in connection with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, for the care of the aged and infirm and of orphaned and destitute children.

Admission is granted by vote of the trustees. At date of visit, March 19, 1894, the number of inmates was four.

## RIGHTS OF SELECTMEN WITH REGARD TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

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With reference to the authority of Selectmen in the case of dependent children, it is provided by the General Statutes in Section 1740 that:

“ If any person who has had relief from any town shall suffer his children to misspend their time, and shall neglect to employ them in some honest calling, or if any person does not provide competently for his children whereby they are exposed to want, or if any poor children in any town live idly or exposed to want, and there are none to take care of them, the Selectmen of such town, with the assent of a Justice of the Peace, shall indenture such children to be apprentices to some proper trade for said term; and may indenture them in like manner, to any society, incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving orphans or destitute children, whose place of business is in this State, and may contract with such society, to defray wholly or in part, the expenses of such child while in the institution, to an amount not exceeding \$1.50 per week; and such society shall have the same authority with regard to such children as over those surrendered to them by their parents.”

The Hartford and New Haven Orphan Asylums have power and authority to accept a surrender in writing by the father, or when there is no father, by the mother or guardian, or from the Selectmen, under the written approval of the Judge of Probate for the district, of any indigent child, as described in the act aforesaid.

These Asylums have also the right to indenture for adoption or apprenticeship any such child or children thus surrendered to their care and control.

# PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE YOUNG,

Holding, with but few exceptions, a Charter from the State.

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## THE HARTFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM (PROTESTANT), HARTFORD.

REV. AND MRS. GEORGE DUSTAN, *Superintendent and Matron.*

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The Asylum has a commanding location in a large lot in the southwestern part of the city, on Russ street. It is a commodious brick building of attractive design, and stands on an eminence well back from the highway. A charter was first granted to the incorporators in 1833. The original charter, however, was revised in 1865, when the Hartford Orphan Asylum and the Hartford Female Beneficent Society were united into one institution, called the Hartford Orphan Asylum.

The institution is designed for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans and neglected and destitute children of the city of Hartford of any age up to twelve years, and has the power and authority to make such provision for the temporary support and maintenance of poor and indigent children as may be found necessary and expedient. Children from out of town may be received as the accommodations permit, on the payment of the full amount of a fixed weekly rate.

An average number of eighty-five boys and girls attend the public school on Lawrence street. They begin in the kindergarten department, and are from five to six years in completing



the school's course. A few who are sufficiently advanced pursue their studies in either the upper grades of the South District School or the Hartford Public High School.

At the time of visit in October, 1894, the inmates included 56 boys, 44 girls, and 13 infants in the nursery, making a total of 113, of whom 12 were supported wholly by the Asylum.

The girls assist in the performance of minor household duties in the dormitories and dining hall, and during vacation time receive two hours' instruction in sewing daily, Saturdays excepted. The boys also help in various departments of house-work, and under the guidance of the Superintendent, work in the home garden during the summer vacation and raise a large variety of vegetables.

Children are placed out in family homes by indenture, or given in adoption as opportunities are found, great care being exercised to prevent placing in any but well recommended families.

A room in the upper part of the building (connected with the dining-room by a dumb waiter) is used as a hospital, and answers the purpose fairly well, although the experience of recent years has shown that a detached building for this purpose would be preferable. At the time of building, preparations were made in the plan so that an elevator could be added when desired. As a convenient means for saving steps in such a large institution, an elevator is a pressing necessity, but owing to lack of sufficient funds, it has not yet been possible to provide one.

Devotional exercises are held on week-day mornings and evenings and religious services and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons.

Two members of a committee of the Board of Lady Managers visit the institution officially once a month. The Asylum is chiefly supported by the income from invested funds and by annual contributions. The total receipts for the year 1892-93, as stated in the report, were \$14,676.33, or nearly \$500.00 less than the expenses during the same period. An arrangement is in force with the town of Hartford under which orphans and destitute children are cared for at a fixed sum per week. For the fiscal years ending in May, 1893 and 1894, the numbers thus supported were 18 and 20, for whom the town paid \$1,315.00 and \$1,667.50 respectively.

The building is complete in its appointments, elevator excepted. The various departments are in a state of perfect order

and cleanliness, and the institution in all particulars reflects a standard of superior management. The sixtieth annual report with detailed statement of receipts and disbursements was published in June, 1893.

## ST. CATHERINE'S GIRLS' ORPHANAGE AND ST. JAMES'S ASYLUM FOR BOYS (CATHOLIC), HARTFORD.

Under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy; VERY REV. JAMES HUGHES, V. G.,  
*Superintendent.*

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These two institutions, which are under the same management, occupy adjacent buildings, and are located on Church street. The space between the Homes has been utilized for the erection, in 1893, of a hospital, which has been so constructed as to give, when desired, easy access to the building on either side, and also to secure complete isolation if necessary.

The inmates include orphans, half-orphans and children of dissipated and neglectful parents. The earliest age at which a child is received is two years, and it is the design of the management to limit the field so far as possible to children of the town of Hartford and vicinity. The lowest rate at which a child is admitted is \$5.00 per month.

The girls attend the parochial school on Allyn street, and the boys are instructed in a school on the premises. The usual system is followed of placing children in family homes as opportunity offers.

The number of inmates in January, 1894, was ninety-seven, fifty-four boys and forty-three girls. The Asylum receives an annual appropriation from the town of Hartford of \$500.00. Good order and neatness prevail in all departments. It has not been the custom to publish an annual report.

## NEW HAVEN ORPHAN ASYLUM (PROTESTANT), NEW HAVEN.

MRS. L. A. KINGSLEY, *Matron.*

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This Asylum was chartered by the State in 1833 and was established for the protection and education of orphans, half-orphans and homeless and destitute children. The charter provides that the children must be residents of the town of New Haven, and that none shall be received who are over ten years of age.

The regular expenses are met by the income from endowment funds, by annual subscriptions, and by a "donation day" contribution which is received every year in the autumn. In 1892 this amounted to \$5,711.74 in cash, and included also a large variety of useful articles, such as books, toys, clothing, household supplies, utensils, etc. The town of New Haven appropriates \$2,000.00 annually towards the Asylum's expenses and may in turn exercise the right to send to the institution such children as are legally chargeable to the town. The total receipts, as given in the Treasurer's report for the year ending May 15, 1893, were \$16,814.02.

The Asylum, which is a commodious brick building and was first occupied in 1855, is situated on Elm street in a spacious enclosure, a part of which is used as a play-ground for the children. It has accommodations for about one hundred and thirty-five inmates, and the average number during the years 1892-93 was one hundred and thirty-four. The children attend school in a detached building on the grounds. The teachers are engaged by, and the school is under the supervision of, the State Board of Education. The same terms and holidays are observed as in the public schools. In addition, the girls are given one-half day's exercise in sewing each week under competent instructors, and the boys are taught the use of tools in a carpenter's shop. In another part of the Asylum yard stands a hospital building which is intended for children suffering from contagious diseases. Up to the present time, however, it has not been found necessary to use it for this purpose.

A Memorial Home for infants has lately been provided by private liberality. It stands just across the street from the main building and has accommodations for twelve. The inmates are retained in this Home until they reach the age of two years, when they are transferred to the Asylum proper.

When the children reach the age of twelve years an effort is made to place them in selected family homes, and after they have been so placed the intention is to visit them once a year, or to have them visit the Asylum.

All the departments of the Asylum are admirably clean and in good order, and bear evidence of being under careful and experienced management.

## ST. FRANCIS ORPHAN ASYLUM (CATHOLIC), NEW HAVEN.

REV. J. F. CORCORAN, *Treasurer.*

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The Asylum is favorably located on St. Ronan street, leading off from Whitney avenue. It stands on high ground and commands an extensive view of the eastern portion of the city. It first existed as a private parochial institution, which was founded in 1852 by the Rev. E. J. O'Brien. In 1864 the present property was purchased, and in June, 1865, the institution was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State. It is designed for the reception and care of orphans, half-orphans and homeless and destitute children, whose parents are of the Catholic faith. Children are received from all parts of the State, but those living outside Connecticut are not eligible.

At the time of a child's admittance it is required that there shall be a written communication with reference thereto from either a parish priest or one of his subordinates, or from the town authorities, to the end that responsibility for the payment of the child's board may be definitely secured. As a rule children are between the ages of three and seven when sent to the Asylum; none under two years of age are received. The inmates attend school on the premises. The girls are also taught sewing, and assist in the kitchen, laundry and bakery work, according to their age and capacity. The boys sweep and dust and derive much pleasure in the performance of these and other minor duties.

The Asylum receives an annual appropriation of \$2,000.00 from the town, and in return gives support to a large number of children who are committed to it by the town authorities. It has the use also of an income from invested funds which it has received from time to time in the form of bequests, and is materially helped by annual subscriptions, and a "donation day" contribution of cash and generous gifts of toys, books, clothing, etc.

Owing to the lack of adequate accommodation at the New Haven County Temporary Home, an arrangement has been in force for several years by which a number of the inmates under its care are boarded at the Asylum; apart, however, from the extra demand upon its resources by the presence of the County Home children, the number of its own inmates has increased so rapidly that the institution is no longer fitted to meet the requirements of the time, and it has been decided by the corporation to increase the accommodation of the Asylum by the erection, so soon as possible, of an addition to the present structure in the form of a wing. The wing will be three stories in height and will contain quarters for more than two hundred inmates. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1895.

The practice of the management is to place children in Catholic families according to opportunity. In the case of those who have been committed by the town, or are boarded by the New Haven County Temporary Home, written permission is first received from the Town Agent or the Board of Management respectively.

The various departments of the Asylum are kept in perfect order and cleanliness and bear marks of excellent management. The present number of inmates is 289. It has not been the custom to publish an annual report.

## THE WATKINSON JUVENILE ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL, HARTFORD.

MR. E. B. SMEAD, *Principal*.

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The School was established under a provision of the will of the late Mr. David Watkinson. Owing to the delay in the settling of the estate, the endowment fund was not available for use until



1884, when the trustees formally put the provisions of the will into effect, by opening the institution under the above name at the corner of Putnam and Park streets, with Mr. E. B. Smead as principal in charge.

The object of the School is to care for and instruct worthy homeless boys and boys in danger of acquiring habits of vice and crime. They are not formally committed according to the usual process. They show their desire to enter by applying to the managers for admission, and on approval of their applications are enrolled as inmates. The ages at which they are received are, as a rule, between twelve and fourteen.

A distinguishing feature of the institution is its home-like character; the boys are made to feel that they are members of a common family, and that they are expected to share in the varied duties and responsibilities of domestic life. They begin by taking care of their own rooms and clothes, and from that they pass on to the care of the halls, dormitories, dining-room, school-room, heating apparatus, etc. When their training in the latter course is finished they are given charge of the different classes of live stock. There is daily instruction in the common English branches in a school-room on the premises, and a portion of the time is also spent according to a fixed schedule in doing general work upon the School farm and garden.

The School has accommodation for thirty-six inmates. Parents or friends when able to do so pay a nominal sum, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week. Several of the boys who have graduated have successfully passed the entrance examinations and taken a course at Storr's Agricultural School.

The management do not lose sight of the pupils after they have left the School, but keep in touch with them by interchange of visits and correspondence and continually exercise a paternal care in regard to their welfare. It is pleasant to note that the boys who have graduated from the School have formed a plan for maintaining their interest in the institution, and for preserving early recollections and friendship, by organizing an alumni association, with a list of officers, regulations, etc., and by holding annual reunions at the School Home.

Through the liberality of a Hartford gentleman, a valuable farm of about one hundred and twenty-five acres (formerly the Prosser farm) has been purchased, and by the expenditure of a considerable sum in addition to the purchase price, the land has

been drained and improved and put into a favorable condition for tillage. The farm now bears the name of the Handicraft Farm, and is under the management of a board of trustees, whose object is to establish schools in connection therewith, which will afford the inmates an opportunity to combine life and work upon a farm with instruction in English branches, and in departments of manual training in the common handicrafts of life. It is believed that this plan will further the work of the Watkinson Farm School, and that it will be of lasting benefit to such boys as may choose to come as day pupils. For a nominal consideration a sufficient portion of the farm has been leased in perpetuity to the trustees of the Watkinson Farm School for its use. A brick building suitably located upon this part and designed to accommodate sixty homeless boys, is in course of erection out of the proceeds of the Watkinson fund, and will probably be completed and ready for occupancy in the spring of 1895. The School will then abandon its present quarters and move into the new building and make it its permanent home, and so establish the first of the Handicraft Schools.

This new situation will afford a greater scope and increased facilities for instruction in general farm-work and for training in special departments. The present intention is to form classes in printing and tailoring at first, and to add others in due course that will be in harmony with the development of the School. The working of the institution has thus far been attended with gratifying success and aided by the advantages of its new location, it may be confidently expected to maintain its present standard of practical usefulness and show a healthy and progressive development.

## THE GILBERT HOME, WINSTED.

MR. AND MRS. DWIGHT CASE, *Superintendent and Matron.*

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The Home is so named after the donor, the late Mr. W. S. Gilbert, of Winsted, who shortly before his decease, planned a home for children on a liberal scale, and endowed it so generously that the management are in the happy position of having no

cause to apprehend any embarrassment from lack of available funds.

The object of the institution is to provide a home where, for a nominal sum per week, parents or friends may board children for such length of time as circumstances may require. In cases where families are broken up and it is not possible to provide home comforts and training, and in cases where daily employment or condition of health prevents mothers from properly caring for their children, relief may be had by temporarily placing them in charge of the Gilbert Home. As inmates they are well trained and kindly cared for, and taught the common English branches. For this service a charge is made of \$1.00 per week. A significant feature is that the children thus received are not placed out in families, but are kept at the Home under the assurance that they will be given back to parents or friends whenever it is convenient or possible for the latter to go and claim them.

The spot selected for the site was a piece of high ground in the western part of Winsted. A wooded tract of nineteen acres, with running streams, fruit orchards and shade trees, was purchased for a home lot. A large main building, especially designed for the purpose, was erected on the hillside, and by April 1, 1889, it was completed and ready for inmates. It is solidly built of brick and is designed to accommodate two hundred. The rooms are large and are well lighted and ventilated. Verandas extend from each floor, and the view from these of Winsted and its vicinity covers a wide tract of hills, valleys and meadows. The heating is by steam, and preparations have been made for lighting the building both by gasoline and electricity. Fire escapes are also to be provided.

The management have also made suitable provision for the possible needs of such a family by erecting and fitting up a building for hospital purposes. In connection with the hospital service a trained nurse has been engaged and will be permanently retained in that capacity. For several years after the opening of the Home the inmates attended school in a large room leading off from the main dining-room. As the inmates increased the room proved to be too small for the purpose, and to meet the emergency a special school building has lately been erected. It is connected with the main building by a covered corridor, and in addition to the usual school-rooms, it has a hall on the upper

floor with a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty, and in the basement separate rooms for boys and girls.

The Home is conducted on a non-sectarian basis, and there is no restriction in regard to applicants for admission; children may be received from any part of the State. The management is in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of sixteen trustees, and the provisions of the will under which the Home was founded require that, after having defrayed the necessary expenses out of the Home's income, they shall annually, for a period of one hundred years, lay by a fixed sum as an addition to the original endowment fund. The Superintendent and Matron report to the trustees once a month on the working of the Home.

Perfect order and cleanliness prevail in all departments, and the institution throughout bears the marks of conscientious and efficient management. It is a noble charity, and the scope of its usefulness increases year by year.

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## BRIDGEPORT PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, BRIDGEPORT.

MRS. WALTER WELLS, *Matron*.

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The Asylum was opened twenty-five years ago, and its accommodations have not been enlarged nor has its site been changed during that period. Manufacturing establishments have since been built in such close proximity that the noise from them causes serious annoyance during the summer months, and in addition no available space has been left for the children's playground. It is, therefore, the intention at present to provide new quarters in another location as soon as practicable, either by buying a home suitable for the purpose, or by erecting a new and larger building.

Orphaned children are received at the age of three years and are kept at the Asylum until they are twelve years old, when the usual plan is followed of placing them out in family homes. The accommodation hitherto has been so limited that only the most needy cases have been taken. The building now in use

has quarters for thirty-six. At the time of visit thirty-five were under care.

The officers of the Asylum consist of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Management of about fifty ladies. A school is conducted on the premises. The children are also taught sewing and other useful branches. The Asylum is entirely supported by private charity, and for seventeen years has been under the excellent charge of the present Matron, Mrs. Wells.

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## THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE CURTIS HOME, MERIDEN.

MRS L. R. CAMPBELL, *Matron.*

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A portion of the same building which is occupied by the women of the Curtis Home has been set apart for the accommodation of children, and is under the same general management. The rooms have been furnished with special reference to youthful tastes and requirements and are models of neatness and good order.

The general object is to provide home care and instruction for orphans and destitute children, with the ultimate purpose in view of fitting them to provide for self-support, and of opening a way to permanent employment. The conditions of admission are that the children to be received shall have lived in the town of Meriden for at least one year before the date of application, and that they shall not be less than three nor more than ten years of age. It is essential also that they should be in good mental and physical condition.

The children attend the public school in the neighborhood, and are expected to be present at the regular services at the Episcopal Church. The Home has accommodation for forty; twenty-six were under care at the time of visit. Everything that can contribute to their comfort and well-being is provided without charge.



## THE DANBURY HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN, DANBURY.

MISS E. A. WESTERFIELD, *Matron.*

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This institution occupies a two-storied house, which has ample accommodations for fifteen inmates, and stands in a spacious lot on high ground in the city. The situation is excellent and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The original charter, which was granted in 1875, was revised in 1884, when the organization of the institution was placed on a permanent basis. It is non-sectarian in its management, and its object, as stated in the constitution, is to provide a suitable temporary home for orphans, homeless and destitute children, and to relieve and help to support, and to temporarily provide for and succor those children whose parents, guardians and relatives are unable to wholly support, maintain and educate them.

Children under two years of age are not received. At the date of visit in April, 1894, the number of inmates was nine, and they were all in attendance at the public school. It is the practice to return children to their parents, guardians or friends, or to place them out, as circumstances may permit, in family homes.

A few of the children are beneficiaries of the Home; the board of others is paid for by their parents or friends or by the town. The Home also depends largely for its maintenance upon annual contributions of clothing, money, etc. Admission is not restricted to Danbury children, although they are in each case given the preference.

The house is comfortably furnished, its various departments presenting an attractive appearance of neatness and good order.

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## THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FAIR HAVEN.

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The Children's Branch is a department of the Home for the Friendless and occupies the same building and is under the same management. Its purpose is to provide a home for young children, and for infants with their mothers.

In the twenty-seventh annual report for the year ending December 6, 1893, the following statement is made: "Thirty-two children have been received during the year. These, as opportunity presented, have been placed in permanent homes, as it is not the purpose of the institution to provide more than temporary care for children. Only such children are taken as are ineligible for admission to the Orphan Asylums, and can find, for the time, no other home, and they are returned to their parents or guardians as soon as these latter are able to again properly care for them. In cases where parents or guardians are unable or unfit to longer have the custody of children, good homes are found for them by the managers of the Home."

The children's board is paid for either by friends or relatives, or by members of the Board of Management representing one of the city churches.

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## THE CHILDREN'S HOME, NORWALK.

MRS. LEWIS, *Matron.*

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The building used for the purpose was formerly the town almshouse. When the new almshouse was built in 1879, the old building was set apart as a Home for such children of the town as were destitute, neglected or badly treated. The Home has an excellent situation on high ground, and stands about one-half mile west from the present almshouse.

The children attend the public school in East Norwalk, and as they grow up are placed out in suitable family homes. At the date of visit the number of inmates was fourteen; thirteen boys and one girl. The resident matron devotes all her time to the children. The good health of the family is shown by the fact that during the past year medical attendance has only once been required.

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## THE ROCK NOOK HOME, NORWICH.

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This is a public charity which was established twelve years ago and is conducted under the auspices of the United Workers' Society.

The house and seven acres of land were the gift of a gentleman of Norwich. The Home has accommodation for twenty children, and although there is no positive restriction, the intention is to limit admission to children between the ages of four and twelve. Preference is given to children of the town and city of Norwich. The inmates attend the public school, and at the time of visit they numbered nineteen; ten boys and nine girls. The Home is conducted on a non-sectarian basis, and is doing excellent work.

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## MIDDLESEX COUNTY ORPHANS' HOME, MIDDLETOWN.

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The Home, situated on Wyllys avenue, is a private charity under the management of a board of Middletown ladies. Owing to the similarity in the names it has at times been confounded with the Middlesex County Temporary Home at Haddam; the two institutions, however, are entirely distinct.

Dependent and neglected children, and those in particular who are too young to be eligible for admission to the County Temporary Homes are received and cared for by an experienced nurse and matron at the usual rate of \$2.00 per week. The Home has accommodations for twenty-five inmates.

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## THE CONNECTICUT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, HARTFORD.

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MISS JOSEPHINE M. GRISWOLD, *Clerk of the Executive Committee.*

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The Society is a private organization whose professed object covers a wide range of charitable enterprise and is especially directed to the care of dependent, sick and incurable children, and any class of neglected children not otherwise provided for. Its office is in room No. 18, Goodwin building, Hartford, and its efforts in the field of child-saving are nominally governed by a present staff of about thirty officers, who represent various districts in the State, and serve as members of eight working committees.

The Society was organized in November, 1892, after and as a direct outcome of the dismemberment of the Hartford City Missionary Association which, under the pressure of public opinion, had occurred a few months previously. The Association referred to had had for its original purpose the protection and relief of such local cases of the poor and needy as might become dependent upon public bounty, but in the course of years of the practically independent administration of a showily inclined and ambitious leader assisted by a faithful coadjutor, it had gradually extended the scope of its operations to other towns. The head of the Association was also assuming the responsibility for certain children committed to her care from outside the State.\*

Evidence was not lacking also that some of its efforts in child-saving had been prosecuted with characteristic zeal in behalf of an unfortunate class, and that in this way a practice in which the strictest secrecy was observed had grown up which was not calculated to foster and strengthen the underlying moral tone of the community. The law in regard to placing children in boarding houses, which requires full particulars of birthplace, parentage, etc., had, it seems from the report, been systematically ignored. Under the mantle, apparently, of progressive philanthropy, the scheme of boarding children of doubtful parentage in convenient places had been extensively conducted on an experienced basis.

A correct return of its charitable activities of this sort could not be had, for they were held as a sacred trust in the possession of the lately retired manager, but suffice it to state that the subsequent investigation by the proper authorities unearthed sufficient data to show beyond doubt that the business had extended over a wide field and included an indefinite number of beneficiaries and associates. Furthermore, other evidence has since been voluntarily offered which confirms the statement that the numerous cases discovered up to October, 1892, "do not truly represent the extent of the business." The City Missionary Association had indeed become "an unique organization." Its standing and usefulness as a society for charitable purposes were discredited by the community. Yielding to the force of public sentiment it disbanded and its leader retired to the fresh fields of a neighboring State, which as a base of operations would afford to the Children's Aid Society increased facilities for carrying on the business which she calls "her work."

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\* See Report on Baby Farming, by Chairman of Hartford Board of Selectmen.

From the ashes of the defunct association, then, the Connecticut Children's Aid Society sprang at once into being, and under the guiding hand of the faithful coadjutor before mentioned, who is in reality its general manager, superintendent and most active executive officer, a working organization was immediately effected. In an unpretentious manner a prospectus was issued of the Society's work and purposes, contributions were earnestly solicited, and the business of maintaining and increasing its hold upon classes of dependent children was vigorously undertaken.

During the January, 1893, session of the Legislature, the Society petitioned for a charter. The application was refused. On November 21, 1893, the first annual meeting of the officers was held. Printed reports were distributed among the members, but no account of the meeting was given to the public. In January, 1894, members of the Board of Charities called at the office in the Goodwin building and asked for information in regard to the Society's work and methods of operation. They were given a cool reception by the clerk of the Executive Committee, who appeared reluctant to give information, and maintained an attitude of reserve. At a subsequent visit in the same month an inquiry was made for the names of fifty-nine children who, as stated in the Society's report, had been assisted to homes by the Society during the previous year. The clerk declined to give the names except on the presentation of a formal request in writing. A written request was thereupon forwarded, and a list of the names was sent in reply.

In March another visit was made; on that occasion a full representation of the Society attended, and was fortified by the presence of an attorney who delivered an opinion that under that Section, No. 1885, of the General Statutes, which provides that the Board may inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected and dependent children, asylums, hospitals and all provisions or institutions for the care or support of the dependent or criminal classes, the Board of Charities was not lawfully entitled to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society. This opinion was not acceded to, and a request was made to be shown the Society's record books. During the discussion which followed, a good deal of feeling was manifested by the more excitable members, who seemed unable to restrain themselves within the limits of a demeanor suitable to such an occasion.



Nothing was accomplished, and it was agreed to adjourn until the next week. On the day of the adjourned meeting the request for the books was renewed, and to quiet apprehension an understanding was had that nothing prejudicial to the interests of the children would be published. A show was then made of producing the books. It was soon discovered that the one important book, which contained the names and particulars of the children in the Society's care, was not included. It was called for, and after some hesitation was produced. In other words, under a pretence of showing the books, the one book of importance had been withheld. When, on having obtained possession of it, the pages were turned over under the watchful eye of the clerk, and a pause made at a particular entry, the clerk, without a word of excuse, reached over and took the book away. Dissatisfied with such conduct, the representative of the Board arose to take his leave. He was asked to remain, however, and the particular entry referred to was then explained by the clerk from the Society's standpoint.

The President of the Society was present by invitation at the regular meeting of the Board of Charities in April. He then gave an undertaking that in future the books would be shown on application to the members of the State Board of Charities, and that the Society would confine its operations henceforth to its legitimate field, and make provision for only such classes of children as are not now provided for under the present statutes. In this connection it should be stated that of the fifty-nine children who had been placed out in families during the year ending Nov. 21, 1893, all but seven had come from the various County Homes, and more than one-half from the Home at Warehouse Point, which has been closely affiliated with the ruling spirit of the Aid Society. (The clerk of the Executive Committee not only serves in that capacity for the Society, but also acts as member and secretary for the Town Committees of the Hartford County Temporary Home, and so has a knowledge of, and facilities for, placing children, which makes her services so valuable to the Society.)

The fifty-two County Home children who had been placed in families still remained nominally under the control of the board of management of the respective Homes, but it was found that in some cases the Homes which had handed over their children had lost sight of them and knew nothing of their

whereabouts. It amounts to this, that the Children's Aid Society, without undertaking any responsibility, has been active in assisting to place out County Home children and has included their names, without reference to the fact that they were County Home wards, in the Society's annual report as so many homeless children who had been placed in families. The Society has received credit for active and successful work on its own line, and used the record as a basis for appeals for further contributions. Moreover, in placing the children, the Society has assumed temporary charge of them, and gained a knowledge of their new homes and surroundings, which virtually places it as nearest in control.

Strange things have been done in Connecticut in recent years in connection with finding homes for dependent children.

"No matter what sort the child is, send it to me. I will find a home for it." With that as a working principle, Connecticut children were literally sent all over New England. It was not an organized system of selecting suitable families. It was placing children by wholesale with the incidental result of swelling the record and satisfying private ambition.

It has been, until recently, the policy of the Children's Aid Society to do its work under cover and avoid public notice. As a private organization it has been finding homes for children, who, as County or State wards, are not under its control. It has transferred them from place to place and then shown extreme unwillingness to give information in regard to their homes and surroundings. Its partial alliance with any of the County Homes cannot be regarded with favor and it is recommended that none of the County Home children should pass through the Society's hands so long as it remains under its present form of organization.

# APPENDIX.

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## BOARDING OF INFANTS.

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### THE WAPPING NURSERY.

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The Wapping Nursery is a private institution in which a business is made of taking young children to board, and is located in the village of Wapping in the town of South Windsor. It is under the charge of Mrs. Caroline Ayres, who, in partnership with her married daughter, Mrs. Wilson, has conducted the place for the past seven years. Owing to the recent death of her daughter, Mrs. Ayres, who is well advanced in years, is now managing the business alone. Mr. Ayres does the work on the farm and also assists his wife in the details of house-work.

The house is a neatly painted structure of medium size and stands on high ground not far from the Wapping Church and school-house. The living apartments of the Nursery proper consist of a sitting-room, which serves as a "catch-all" for books, toys and odds and ends of every description, and a sleeping-room crowded with children's cribs. Mrs. Ayres described them as being, in her opinion, nice, comfortable rooms. There was no attempt at neatness or order; the beds were not made and the bedding was far from being clean.

Mrs. Ayres has five children in her family at the present time; four of these are boarders at a rate in each case of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, while the fifth child, who is a promising boy, is hers by adoption.

An attempt has been made to keep in a record book the name, age, birthplace and parentage of each child received. The record, however, is not complete, and as Mrs. Ayres has no means of

verifying the particulars, which are given to her at the time of the receipt of a child, it is probable that advantage has been taken of the opportunity to keep true names and correct dates and figures concealed.

In its early history the Nursery was used in certain instances as a convenient place for unfortunate girls expecting confinement. The Selectmen, however, would not consent to the practice of such a course within the limits of their town, and the business has since been restricted exclusively to receiving and caring for children. The institution has been well patronized and has sheltered a large number of children, many of whom have come from Hartford, and quite a number also from towns and cities outside of Connecticut.

Mrs. Ayres is bent with age and years of hard service, but in voice and spirit she is still fresh and vigorous. Unfortunately, however, for her management of children she appears to be of a hasty temper and crabbed disposition. The work of keeping house and caring for five young children is more than a single woman of advanced years can properly perform.

In addition to looking after the boarders, Mrs. Ayres has the care of a middle-aged daughter who is partly demented and subject to fits, and who is not a suitable person to be in the company of young boys and girls. The house is in a chronic state of confusion and untidiness. It cannot be regarded as a proper home for young people, and the Selectmen of the town should not allow it to be continued as a boarding place for infants.

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## MAPLEWOOD FARM.

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Maplewood Farm is the name of a private institution situated in the village of East Canaan, where a similar business of boarding infants has been carried on for the past thirteen years. The proprietors of the place are Mr. and Mrs. Abel Stevens, who were induced to enter upon this line of industry through their acquaintance with the head of the City Missionary Association of Hartford.

The Farm is situated in a remote and lonely spot at the end of a back country road and is seldom seen or visited. The house

is old and out of repair, and the condition of the inner and outer premises shows that comparatively little attention is paid to the considerations of neatness and good order.

No restriction has been exercised here as to the kind of cases that would be received. The place has been used as a sort of lying-in hospital for unfortunate girls and a convenient provision for children of illegitimate parentage. Cases have been received from all parts of Connecticut (the majority coming, however, from Hartford) and also from Massachusetts, making a large number in all of young women and children who have been entertained at the Farm. The usual rate of board is \$2.00 per week.

The following case in connection with the history of the Farm shows what has happened in one instance in this institution for the boarding of infants: Louisa Long, a native of Rockville and a State ward, was taken from the Tolland County Home in Andover several years ago by Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, of the City Missionary Association of Hartford, and, after having been placed in a number of private families, was eventually taken by Mrs. Smith into her own family. Shortly afterwards the girl became pregnant, the author of the trouble being a man in Mrs. Smith's husband's employ. The girl was then sent to Bloomfield to the house of Mrs. Smith's brother, Mr. Dwight Thrall, of the State Humane Society, where she remained several months. She was next returned to Hartford and on the same day, March 7, 1891, she was sent on the train to East Canaan, to live with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens on Maplewood Farm, Miss Josephine Griswold, clerk of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, having been assigned the duty of escorting Louisa to the station and placing her under the charge of the conductor.

On July 3, 1891, Louisa gave birth to a male infant, who, at the end of six months, was removed by a Hartford friend of Mrs. Smith's and placed in a family in a distant part of the State. Louisa remained in Mr. Stevens's family as a maid of all work and received no compensation apart from her board and clothes.

In October, 1894, it was discovered that Louisa was again about to become a mother, the father in this instance being a boy in Mr. Stevens's family who is not yet fourteen years old, and who has lived with them ever since he was a baby and has been adopted by Mr. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens wrote to Mrs. Smith for advice and was promptly instructed to return Louisa to her home in Rockville.



Louisa's home consists of a few rooms in the basement of a tenement. The members of the family are an aged grandmother, two young brothers (attending school), Louisa's uncle (out of work), and her mother (a widow). The mother works in a factory and earns ninety cents a day, but the factory is not running on full time and the weekly income is proportionately small. The family are very poor and are dependent for their support upon the mother's scanty earnings and a pittance that the grandmother gets by knitting socks.

Into the presence of this family one afternoon in the latter part of October, 1894, Mrs. Stevens suddenly came with Louisa. No word of notice or preparation had been sent. The family knew nothing of the trouble until Mrs. Stevens unexpectedly came and went, leaving Louisa behind her. She was not able to remain long; there was a returning train which she was obliged to take immediately. Before going, however, Mrs. Stevens told the grandmother (the mother being at work in the factory) of Louisa's condition and said that the boy-father had no means (the boy is, however, Mr. Steven's adopted child), and then as if to temper the unwelcome news suggested a course which might prove a measure of relief.

The family are in such humble circumstances that they are not prepared to meet the additional expense which Louisa's sickness will involve. They also feel the disgrace of the affair keenly and are grieved at the manner in which they have been treated. The mother, who is an industrious and hard-working woman, is moved to tears when she tells how that, on her return from her day's work in the factory, she was so surprised and shocked to find Louisa there and in that condition. They feel hurt because the principal woman in the case has been for years a conspicuous figure in what has been understood to be charitable work, because she constituted herself independently as Louisa's guardian and because, after placing her in a family where she again gets into trouble, she returns Louisa to her home without a word of sympathy or offer of aid and neglects to hand over the balance of the money due to Louisa when it is so urgently needed.

Before Louisa was sent to East Canaan in 1891, the man in Mr. Smith's employ already referred to, had paid out a sum of money on account of the affair, a part of which went to the attorney in the case; the balance was held in trust for Louisa, say \$200. (The attorney has since died and the whereabouts of

the man who paid the money are yet undiscovered.) According to Louisa, the charge for medical attendance at the time of her confinement was \$5.00. During the six months that the baby was kept at the Farm it was fed with milk from one of the cows on the place. Louisa also states that when she went to East Canaan she had no outfit of clothing and that during the three years and more of her stay on the Farm she received from Mr. Smith one whole dress (skirt and waist complete), a pair of arctic overshoes and two pieces of underwear. Miss Josephine Griswold also contributed two jackets (one for summer and one for winter wear) and a hat. The only other clothes which she received were the cast-off garments of Mrs. Stevens's daughters. On the face of it, it does not appear that the outlay for Louisa's maintenance at the Farm can have more than scratched the surface of the sum supposed to be held in trust for her benefit.

When Louisa gets into trouble while under Mrs. Stevens's care, instead of keeping her on the place, which would seem to be the natural course, considering the character of the business carried on at the Farm, Mrs. Stevens returns her, on Mrs. Smith's advice, to her home and Mrs. Smith, who, from long experience and familiarity with cases of unfortunate girls, must naturally have taken a tender and sympathetic interest in "poor Louisa's" condition, has not given anything toward's Louisa's assistance, has not produced any statement whatever showing how any part of the money held in trust has been expended, and, although an urgent invitation has been sent, has not yet handed over nor shown any intention of handing over what she represents as the balance due to Louisa.

On January 4, 1895, Mr. Charles Phelps, in his capacity as attorney for the town of Vernon, wrote an official letter to Mrs. Smith, in which he pointed out the facts in the case and requested her to render an accounting for the money received and to make an adjustment satisfactory to the town. Mrs. Smith sent the following evasive letter in reply:

HARTFORD, January 7, 1895.

*Mr. Charles Phelps, Rockville, Conn.:*

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and must refer you for any property belonging to Louisa Long to my husband, William B. Smith, who has had the charge of it. Very respectfully,

(Signed) VIRGINIA T. SMITH.

In this connection it may be pointed out that in the minds of some who were concerned in the case it may at one time have

been hoped that no great expense would be incurred in this instance. Mention has already been made of a certain suggestion offered by Mrs. Stevens when she took Louisa to her home. According to the grandmother, Mrs. Stevens not only made the suggestion, but repeated it.

The following affidavits tell what the suggestion was and forcibly illustrate the kind of character which has ruled in the case under the plausible guise of good works. They should be read both in connection with the following lines which seem to breathe an air of piety and humble consecration and are taken from Mrs. Smith's letter of December 21:

"To kind Mr. and Mrs. Stevens they (unfortunate girls) have been sent, and we digress enough from our story of poor Louisa to bless the people who thus care for those who if uncared for at such a time are liable to commit serious crime."

And also in connection with the following extract from Mrs. Stevens's letter to Mrs. Smith, which was published at Mrs. Smith's request:

DEAR MRS. SMITH:— . . . If they (members of the Board of Charities) do not say anything about us but the truth I do not see what hurt they can do, but I am afraid from what I can learn of them that they do not deal in that article. . . . Lovingly yours, (Signed) MRS. A. G. STEVENS.

## AFFIDAVITS.

*State of Connecticut,* }  
*County of Tolland.* } SS.

In the matter of Louisa Long of Vernon:

Personally came before me, a notary public, in and for aforesaid county and State, Mary Long, aged 64 years, and Louisa Long, aged 20 years, of the town of Vernon (Rockville), County of Tolland, State of Connecticut, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declare in relation to aforesaid case, as follows:

My granddaughter, Louisa Long, was brought home here in Rockville from East Canaan by Mrs. A. G. Stevens some time last October and has remained here ever since. At the time she was left here I was informed by Mrs. Stevens that Louisa was pregnant, that she was not far along and to see a doctor, and he could make it all right for Louisa.

Louisa Long, being duly sworn, says that I was present and heard Mrs. Stevens say to my grandmother that I was pregnant and to take me to a doctor; that I was not far along and he could get me all right and to let her know whether I came out all right or not.

(Signed) MARY LONG,  
LOUISA LONG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, January, 14, 1895.

(Signed) W. FRANK FAY, *Notary Public.*

The law in regard to the boarding of infants is explicit. The requirements, however, as laid down in the law have not been fully observed, either by the Selectmen or the parties managing the business. A chance has thus been afforded for successfully conducting and covering up irregular practices.

The liberal patronage which the baby farms have enjoyed, and the laxity in the observance of the law concerning them are reasons why, in the interest of public morality, it is necessary, if permitted to continue their business, that these establishments should be held under thorough observation.

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## BOARDING OF INFANTS.

### GENERAL STATUTES.

SECTION 2610. Any person who shall make a business of taking children under ten years of age, other than members of such person's family, to entertain or board, in any number exceeding two in the same house at the same time, shall within three days after the reception, removal, or death of any such child, give written notice thereof to the Selectmen of the town within which such house is situated, specifying the name and age of such child, the place of residence of the parties so undertaking its care, and the birthplace and parentage of said child, if known.

SEC. 2611. Said Selectmen, or some proper person appointed by them, shall visit and inspect such premises as often as once in each month, and within one week after such visit make a written report containing a statement of the number of such children in said house, the number received and removed since the last visit, the number of deaths and the causes thereof, the condition of the premises and of the children, which report, when accepted by said Selectmen, shall be kept on file in the office of the Town Clerk of said town.

## OFFICE RECORDS.

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The members of the present Board entered upon the duties of their position immediately after their appointment in 1893.

None of the members of the retiring Board were present at the first meeting, no keys, official records or archives were handed over, and apart from what was contained in printed reports, a search in the room used as the Board's office, failed to discover any records of the Board's previous organization and work.

A copy is appended of correspondence bearing upon the case which passed between the present and out-going Secretaries, and of the resolution in connection therewith, which was adopted by the Board and entered upon its book of record.

MIDDLETOWN, August 1, 1893.

MRS. FRANCIS BACON:—

*Dear Madam:*—Mrs. Virginia T. Smith has kindly given me a brief outline of the work done by the State Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1893, and for a record of work done previous to that time Mrs. Smith has referred me to the last report. On behalf of the members of the present Board, I am glad to say that they fully recognize the value of the last report, and find it a most convenient and useful book for reference.

I should be much obliged, if as Secretary of the out-going Board, you would kindly tell me whether the books, documents, papers, etc., which the new Board found in room 73, constitute, so far as you know, the whole of the Board's records? Will you please give me also particulars in regard to the practice that was followed of keeping a record and copy of the Board's correspondence?

I have thoroughly examined the books, papers, etc., which are stored in room 73, and as a result of that examination, I beg to ask as follows:—

Has a record been preserved of the minutes of the Board's meetings, and if so where?

Have the letters, reports, etc., which the Board received been kept, and have copies been taken of letters sent?

Have reports from Boards of Charities in other States been regularly received, and placed in chronological order in the Board's library?

The last report contains statistics by Counties relating to support of the poor, which were compiled in part from the annual returns of towns. These statistics are for the year ending in the fall of 1891. Have the Selectmen of the various towns been requested to send in their annual reports for 1892?

Have keepers of insane asylums made written returns to the Board quarterly since June 30, 1892, and if so where are they now?



No keys can be found with which to lock the drawers in the desk which stands in the room. One drawer in the long table is locked, and one cupboard in the under part of the book-case is locked also. Can you tell me where the keys are for the drawers and cupboard?

There are three dispatch boxes in the book-case marked New Haven, New London and Fairfield County respectively. Will you please give me the combination which will unlock them?

Is there a stock of official stationery remaining unused, and are there any printed forms which are used in taking down reports of almshouse visitations?

A year has passed since the date of the last report, but the records as contained in the Board's room do not show what has been done in the meantime. The present Board on assuming office would have been glad to meet the Secretary of the out-going Board, and to have had a general statement as to the work done since the issue of the last report, with reference in particular to any special cases or work still unfinished.

In the absence of such a meeting I have written this letter of inquiry, and venture to express the hope that you will in your reply give all such information as your experience will suggest.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, dear madam,

Yours truly,

H. C. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary.*

FRANCONIA, N. H., August 3, 1893.

MR. H. C. WHITTLESEY:—

*Dear Sir:*—I am sorry that I had not the opportunity of meeting the State Board of Charities, and of rendering them any assistance connected with their duties that was in my power. I gladly give such answers to your questions as I am able to, at this distance from notes, etc.

1. As to records, notes, etc. I do not know just what you may have found in room 73, but so far as to such matters received from the Secretary of the Board who retired at the time of my appointment, I can say that nothing of any importance came into my hands. There was no book or paper containing minutes of meetings held; there were no letters beyond a few concerning the calling of meetings, and a copy-book dating back a number of years, and of little importance. So far as I am aware no records were kept of late years; at any rate they were never seen by the members of the Board, nor do I know of any book which might contain them for the first few years after the organization of the Board.

With regard to the minutes of meetings held for the year and a half that I held the position of Secretary, I enclose the dates, etc. You are perhaps aware of the unfortunate position in which the Board was left by the failure of the Senate to confirm the nominations made by Governor Bulkeley. My letter to Governor Morris on the third page of my report explains affairs.

2. Reports from the various State Boards of Charities seem to have been received for a year or two. I put the book-case in order on taking charge and placed them chronologically on the shelves; there were but few, and among them duplicates. Such reports are usually exchanged by the States. I am not

aware that the Secretary forwarded his report to other Boards each year. My report has, I believe, been sent to the various Boards, and a return in kind should be looked for soon, or sent for. They are as a rule published biennially.

3. The reports of the Selectmen of the various towns are generally made up in, or to November of each year, consequently the State Board's report which ended in July, 1892, required only the reports of 1891. These reports for the entire State for 1890 and 1891 will be found in a large box of pamphlets, etc., which I sent by express to room 73. Selectmen's reports for 1892 were probably ready by December of that year, but as I presented my resignation January 1, 1893, I did not apply to the Selectmen for their statements.

4. Keepers of insane asylums have made no reports since June, 1892, except, I think, in one instance. I will, on my return to New Haven, forward to you any such papers which I may have. These gentlemen would wait to receive blanks for their reports. I may say in the disintegrated condition of the Board, I hesitated to ask them to "report" to one member, and I disliked the form of the blank that the Secretary had prepared; it was indeed distinctly objected to by one physician, and under the circumstances I did not press for an answer. It is possible that some of these blanks may be had from Mrs. Smith's office, 18 Goodwin building. I would suggest changes in them, however, before they are again sent out.

5. Room 73 is the room or office of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. We shared it only. That committee has a right to the use of the desk, or part of it. I noticed on my last visit, December, 1892, that one drawer was locked, and also that the closet in the book-case was locked, and concluded that the other committee had made use of those places. I know of no key. I left nothing belonging to the Board of Charities in the desk, and I think nothing in the closet you speak of.

6. The dispatch boxes came to me from the former Secretary as they are. I remember at the time that he said something about not knowing the combination; they have never been unlocked as, owing to the total absence of a quorum, no official papers were exchanged with any one. Such boxes were useless to me, and were put on the top shelf.

7. The Secretary was in the habit of having paper printed as the members required it; none came to my hands, and as there were only two members doing any work, they used no official paper.

I left on the shelves of the book-case copies of all the blanks which had been used by the Board for almshouse inspection and County home statistics, etc., etc. Should they have been removed by any one it is possible that some could be found in Mrs. Smith's office. I should like to suggest, if I may, that a smaller blank and one with some changes would be better for this purpose.

In correspondence with the Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, I think you would secure a form for this use, which has been adopted in other States, and the use of which will simplify the collection of statistics, which to be of use in the general questions of this character for the country should be uniform.

8. The answers to the previous questions cover to a certain extent the subject of the last, concerning "records," etc., for the year from June, 1892, to

June, 1893. There has in short been no chance for any official action, and consequently no work of the Board as a whole, with a statement of the same, has been undertaken.

There were but three members during the time of my secretaryship who had any official position on the Board, and one of those ignored all the notices of meetings, so preventing a quorum for work.

All that was done was by the two remaining members. We devoted ourselves to actual work, covering the State in our inspections during the year 1891-1892. From June, 1892, to January 1, 1893, I put together all the statistics we had secured, "consolidating" the letters, etc., etc., and did no inspection of institutions, other than that of the New Haven County Home, which I have visited once in ten days. This, with a large correspondence concerning receiving and placing children in family homes and looking after them when so placed, filled my last six months. I resigned January 1, 1893, and did not consider myself secretary after that date, but confined my attention to the New Haven County Home. The letters concerning "placing" children and other matters concerning the County Home, with twelve volumes of records of that Home, I have, and they are open to the inspection of Miss Bacon, who, I see by the papers, is assigned to that County.

Acting upon the suggestion of the latter part of your kind note, I take the liberty of saying that my "experience would suggest" the importance of almshouse inspection. Since we began this work, a short statement concerning which since 1886 you will find on page 150 of my report, a number of individual cases of abuse have been detected and corrected. The whole system is wrong, however, and needs the careful attention of the Board.

My report is the result not only of one year's secretaryship, but of nine years study of the matters which it touches upon.

It is the only "record" I have to offer, and it is the report of two individual members, and not of a State Board of Charities.

Should I be able at any time to be of service to the Board, I shall be ready to be called upon.

Very truly yours,

G. W. BACON.

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## RESOLUTION.

*Whereas*, The members of the present Board (whose service dates from July, 1893,) met in regular session on July 19, 1893, to effect organization and enter upon the duties of their office; and

*Whereas*, No record of the work of previous Boards, other than printed copies of annual and biennial reports, and sundry volumes in the book-case, could be found in the Board's room; and

*Whereas*, Correspondence with the members of the previous Board shows that the Board has been in a disorganized condition during the past two years, and that no official record of its doings has been kept:

*Resolved*, That the members of the present Board find that the records of previous Boards have not been fully and properly preserved, and that they place on file this expression of their regret that, for whatsoever cause, they are obliged to enter upon the functions of their office without them.

# BY = LAWS

## OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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### *What Officers—Their Elections.*

SECTION 1. The Board shall have a President, Secretary, and Auditor of Accounts, who shall be elected by the Board in June or July of each year, at a regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

### *Terms of Office.*

They shall hold their offices until the first day of July in the year next succeeding the year of their elections, and until their successors shall be elected, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed by the Board for cause, upon charges and specifications filed by a member of the Board, after reasonable notice thereof, and full hearing thereon before the Board.

### *Duty of President.*

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board.

### *May Issue Notices of Meetings.*

He may issue notices of meetings of the Board, both regular and special, in the manner hereinafter provided.

### *To Perform His Duties as a Member, Unless—*

He shall, unless excused by vote of the Board, do his part of its work as a member thereof, in addition to his duties as its President.

### *President Pro Tem.*

In his absence from any meeting a President *pro tem.* shall be elected.

### *Duties of the Secretary.*

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board; to conduct its correspondence; to prepare its annual reports; to give notice of its regular meetings; to make, at each regular meeting, and at special meetings when called for, a report of his work since the last preceding regular meeting; to inspect, yearly, the State Almshouse, and all institutions in which the State has beneficiaries; to procure, so far as possible, the reports of Boards of Charities of other States and of National Conferences of Charities and Corrections, and deposit the same in the office of the Board; and, in general, to perform such duties as the Board shall by vote assign to him as its Secretary.

*If a Member, to do Duties as Such in Addition—*

If he be a member of the Board, he shall do his part of its work as such member, in addition to his work as its Secretary.

*Secretary Pro Tem.—His Duties.*

In his absence from any meeting a Secretary *pro tem.* shall be elected, who shall make the record of the proceedings at such meeting, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary within three days thereafter.

*The President and Secretary to Bring the Petitions of the Board in Certain Cases.*

SEC. 4. The authority of the Board, under the fourth section of the Act entitled *An Act to Provide Homes and Care for Dependent and Neglected Children*, to petition for the commitment of children to the Temporary Homes provided for in said act, shall be exercised by its President and Secretary, as its committee, with the full powers of the Board; petitions brought by them shall be signed in the name of the Board by its Secretary, and shall be countersigned by its President.

*Duties of the Auditor.*

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to pass upon and audit, and to collect from the State, all accounts of the Board, and of its members and officers, for expenses; and to pay the sums so collected to the persons to whom they shall be due.

*To Perform His Duties as a Member, Unless—*

He shall, unless excused by the Board, do his part of its work as a member thereof, in addition to his duties as Auditor.

*Auditor Pro Tem.*

In his absence from any meeting an Auditor *pro tem.* may be elected.

*Appeal from Auditor.*

An appeal may be taken to the Board from any decision of the Auditor.

*Regular Meetings, When and Where Held.*

SEC. 6. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held at its office, in Hartford, on the first Wednesday of each month.

*Notices of Regular Meetings, When and How to be Given—What to Contain.*

Notices of regular meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, post-paid, not less than seven days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, and hour of meeting; and shall mention any matters of special importance to be acted upon thereat, so far as they may be known to the officer giving the notice at the time of issuing the same; and any member intending to bring forward any matter of special importance at any regular meeting shall file with the Secretary written notice of such intention, with a written statement of the particular matter to be so brought up, sufficient to clearly indicate its character and scope, not less than twelve days before such meeting; but nothing contained in this sixth section shall limit the power of the Board to act upon any matter brought before it at a regular meeting.



*Special Meetings, by Whom and Where Called—Not to be at Private Residence, Except—*

SEC. 7. Special meetings may be called by the President, the Secretary, or any three members of the Board, at the office of the Board, in Hartford, or at any State institution; but they shall not be called at any private residence, except with the written consent of all the members of the Board previously obtained.

*Notices of Special Meetings, When and How Given—What to Contain.*

Notices of special meetings shall be given to all members of the Board by mail, post-paid, or by telegram, not less than three days in advance, exclusive of the first and inclusive of the last day; and shall name the day, date, hour, and place of meeting; and shall mention the purpose of calling the same.

*Limitation of Action At.*

No matter not included in the purpose of the meeting, as stated in the notice, shall be acted upon thereat, except by the unanimous consent of all members of the Board, both present and absent.

*Quorum.*

SEC. 8. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for business at its meetings.

*Order of Business.*

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Secretary's report of his work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for.
3. Reports by members of their work since the last regular meeting—at regular meetings only, unless called for—to be made in the order of their appointments; and to be reduced to writing, and filed with the Secretary, when required by the vote of the Board.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business, including, at regular meetings, assignments of members, or officers, to visitations, required by the statutes, or by the Board, during the month.

















